Report on the Political Administration
of the
Rajputāna States
1895-96 & 1896-97

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REPORT

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ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1895-96. ~~1894-95~~

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CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1896.

CALCUTTA:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,

8, HASTINGS STREET.

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1895-96.

No. 2291-G., dated Abu, the 4th June 1896.

From—R. J. CROSTHWAITE, Esq., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1895-96.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.

Colonel H. B. Abbott officiated as Agent to the Governor General till the 28th October 1895, when he was relieved by me on return from furlough. I held office during the remainder of the year.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Colonel Abbott left Abu in August 1895 and visited Dholpur and Bhartpur. His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur was at the time at Ootacamund, and His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur was at Mussoorie. On the return journey, Colonel Abbott stopped at Jeypore and Kishengurh, and exchanged visits with the Chiefs of those States.

My tour commenced on the 19th December 1895. I went first to Chitore, where I halted for the day, in order to confer with the Resident in Meywar. I then, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, marched to Jhalrapatan, and was detained there for some days in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs. From Jhalrapatan I proceeded to Kotah, where I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of His Highness the Maharao. I then visited His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi at his capital, and marched through Deoli to Tonk. At the latter place I met His Highness the Nawab, and, after a short stay, went on to Jeypore. I reached Jeypore on the 15th February, and was detained there till the 28th idem, waiting for orders from the Government of India. During my halt I exchanged visits with His Highness the Maharaja, and inspected the Maharaja's College, the State Jail, and the lines of the Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Corps, besides conferring with His Highness and his Chief Member of Council on State matters. I left Jeypore on the night of the 28th February and proceeded *vid* Neemuch to

Jhalrapatan for the purpose of communicating the orders passed by the Government regarding the Jhallawar Chief. On the 2nd March I notified to the Maharaj Rana the decision arrived at in his case, and announced in a public Durbar, held in the Agency Bungalow, the formal deposition of Zalim Singh from the rulership of the State. On the 4th March I had a short interview with the Maji Jeysulmeriji (wife of the late Maharaj Rana Madan Singh), and left Jhalrapatan the next day for Ajmere. There I presided at the ninth annual meeting of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha, which was attended by many influential nobles, among whom were the Thakur of Chomu, the Rao of Masuda, the Thakur of Kuchawan, the Rao of Bedla, Kaviraj Murardan, and others. I left Ajmere on the 11th March and reached Bhartpur the same day. There I had the pleasure of meeting His Highness the Maharaja and also His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. I also had an interview with Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Bhartpur. I travelled next to Jodhpur, where I paid a visit of condolence to the young Maharaja on account of the death of his father, the late Maharaja Sir Jeswant Singh, G.C.S.I., and afterwards exchanged the usual formal visits. From Jodhpore I returned to head-quarters, having been on tour for three months.

EVENTS.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Agra in October 1895. The Maharaja of Kerowlee and the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur were present at the Agra Railway station on the arrival of the Viceregal Party, and afterwards exchanged visits with His Excellency.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to grant, as a personal distinction, an addition of two guns to the salute enjoyed by the Maharaja of Jeypore. His Highness is thus entitled to a personal salute of 21 guns.

In Marwar the year has been marked by the death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Jeswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., which occurred on the 11th October 1895. The late Chief ascended the *gadi* in March 1873, and had thus ruled his State for over 22 years. During this period a great change has been effected in the administration of Marwar. The finances have been set in order, railways have been constructed, irrigation works made, the settlement carried out and violent crime, once so rife in the State, almost completely suppressed. His Highness, who was a most loyal feudatory of the Crown, had endeared himself to his subjects by his sympathetic rule, and his death has been widely mourned. He has been succeeded by his only son Maharaja Sirdur Singh who was born on the 11th February 1880.

The ex-Nawab of Tonk, the father of the present Chief, died at Benares on the 9th August 1895.

The young Maharaja of Ulwar suffered for two months from an attack of typhold fever in 1895. When convalescent, he went under medical advice to Ceylon. Much benefit was derived from the voyage, and the young Chief resumed his studies at the Mayo College at the end of the Christmas holidays.

Her Highness the Maharani of Kotah died on the 20th August 1895. The deceased lady was a daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore.

The young Maharaja of Bikanir, attended by his guardian Mr. Brian Egerton, proceeded on a tour in the cold weather, in the course of which he visited Delhi and Lahore in the Punjab; Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow and Benares in the North-Western Provinces, and Calcutta and Darjeeling. His Highness travelled privately and was absent from his State for five weeks.

During the year under report His Highness the Maharao of Kotah visited Calcutta twice and Bombay once.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

A statement is attached, marked A, showing the rainfall during 1895-96.

The monsoon was generally deficient, and the agricultural position and prospects were consequently unfavourable. Except in Banswara, Pertabgarh, Kushalgarh, and the hilly tracts of Meywar, the autumn crops were below the average, and, owing to the failure of the cold weather rains, the rabi sowings yielded a very poor outturn throughout the province. In Kotah a hailstorm occurred in February, which destroyed the cultivation of over sixty villages.

In parts of the States of Marwar, Jeysulmere, Bikanir, and Ulwar, and the Chiefship of Shahpura, the rainfall was so scanty that scarcity resulted. The following table shows the area and population of the localities affected:—

	Area, square miles.	Population.
Marwar, including Malani	17,000	760,000
Bikanir	8,750	382,000
Jeysulmere	12,200	68,000
Ulwar	333	302,000
Shahpura	250	35,000

The Durbars of these States have taken measures to alleviate the distress. In accordance with the instructions laid down in the Famine Code, relief works were opened in all the districts affected.

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the official year under report are given below—

	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
Marwar, including Malani	4,516	168
Bikanir	1,817	325
Jeysulmere	375	33
Ulwar	250	*Nil.*
Shahpura	383	*Nil.*
TOTAL	7,341	526

As usual, a certain number of the inhabitants of the affected areas, especially those resident in the Western Rajputana States, who are accustomed to such visitations, emigrated with their cattle to more favoured localities. Details of the movement are furnished in the subjoined statement:—

	Number of emigrants up to 31st March 1896.	Number of cattle taken.	Destination.
Marwar, including Malani	11,360	96,476	Sindh, Gujerat and Sirohi.
Bikanir	Not available.		Punjab.
Jeysulmere	10,942	23,022	Sindh, Marwar, Bikanir.
Ulwar	149	Not known.	Bhartpur.
Shahpura	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	

Ulwar received 350 immigrants during the year, 112 of whom were men who had left the State in the famine year 1877-78.

In the other States of Rajputana, although no actual distress is prevalent, prices are high and forage is generally scarce.

In the Tonk perganah of Sironj the unfavourable season has also caused a temporary scarcity. The Durbar have undertaken the construction of a feeder road to the railway station of Bamora as an ordinary work, and this will afford employment to a number of people. No special relief works are considered necessary.

THE WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARINI SABHA.

This year's report, which is being published separately, shows that good progress has been achieved by the Sabha in carrying out reforms. The movement was started for the benefit of Rajputs and Charans, and has now extended to other castes.

In Jodhpur, as in Bikanir, every community has framed its own regulations for the curtailment of marriage and funeral expenses, and 36 of these communities have made a rule with regard to the age-limit. The local Sabhas of Kerowlee, Kishengarh, Kotah, Ulwar, and Oodeypore have also succeeded in inducing some influential communities in their respective States to frame rules similar to those of the Rajputs.

The results of 1895 compare favourably with those of 1893 and 1894, as shown by the statement given below :—

	Breaches per cent. in 1893.	Breaches per cent. in 1894.	Breaches per cent. in 1895.
Marriages as regards age	8·3	3·4	1·5
Ditto expenses . . .	1·3	·3	·8
Ditto Tyag	·71	1·2	1·2
Funerals	1·5	·2	·6

NATIVE STATES.

Bhartpur.—Kumar Shri Harbhamji, of the Berar Commission, was appointed Dewan, and carries on the administration with the aid of two consultative Members of Council under the supervision of the Political Agent. His Highness the Maharaja resided for the greater part of the year at Mussoorie and Dehra Dun.

Colonel Loch has advised and guided the administration with energy and ability.

During the year under review, several improvements have been carried out or have been commenced. The police have been reorganized, vexatious imposts have been abolished, more effective arrangements for the administration of justice have been made, the Accounts Department is being remodelled, necessary State buildings, such as lines for the Imperial Service troops and a hospital for the city, are in course of construction, and irrigation works long neglected are being repaired.

A scheme for controlling the wild cattle is under consideration; but it is extremely difficult, owing to the religious prejudices of the Durbar and people, to carry out any measure which will effectually prevent these animals from destroying the crops. Any proposal, such as capture or confinement, is objected to on the ground that it may lead to the death of a cow. The white-footed

antelope or nilgae is also protected in this State on religious grounds, and assists the wild cattle in consuming the produce of the fields.

Two dacoities, in which property valued at R224 was stolen, were reported during the year. A serious riot took place at the village of Jurera in the month of May. The object of the villagers in attacking the State police was to rescue some persons who had been arrested on a charge of house-breaking. The violence used by the police in effecting the arrests may also have contributed to excite and enrage the people. A number of persons suspected of having been engaged in the attack on the police have been arrested, and the country has since then been tranquil.

The financial condition of Bhartpur is good; but heavy expenditure is necessary in order to reconstruct or repair the tanks and irrigation works on which the prosperity of the State and its cultivators depends.

Dholpur.—His Highness the Maharaj Rana is ably assisted by his Dewan, Rai Bahadur Bishen Sarup, in the administration of the State. His Highness resided at Ootacamund during the hot weather, and also visited other places during the year. The State is still in debt, but with care there should be no difficulty in placing the finances on a thoroughly sound footing. On the 31st of May 1895, the debt amounted to R8,50,000, and in the budget of the financial year 1895-96 arrangements were made to pay off three lakhs.

The fact that only one dacoity was reported during the year indicates that the police are efficient; but it is said that a number of dacoits, who plunder in the adjacent States, are allowed to live in villages on the Chambal. A State possessing such power and resources as the Dholpur State can, and should, put a stop to this nuisance without delay. The matter is receiving attention.

Kerowlee.—The administration of this State is carried on satisfactorily by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of a Council. The financial condition is sound, and the State has been free from violent crime.

Bikanir.—Mr. B. Egertion in May 1895 took up his appointment of guardian to the Maharaja, and under his guidance His Highness has made satisfactory progress.

The administration has been carried on by the Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The condition of the finances is good, and the State has been tolerably free from violent crime. Public Works have progressed and proposals have been submitted to the Punjab Government for the construction of the important irrigation works connected with the river Ghaggar.

Jeypore.—His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is to be congratulated on the excellent and progressive administration of his State, and much credit is due to Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandar Mukerji, C.I.E., and the Council. The Durbar have been greatly assisted by Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., in the Department of Public Works, and by Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., in the Medical Department, and they have on their part supported in an enlightened spirit the proposals put forward by these officers for the welfare of the people. A large sum has been spent in Public Works in the year under report, and the proposal of the Durbar for the construction of railways is now being submitted to the Government of India. The medical institutions of the State are excellent, especially the large hospital at Jeypore, to which Dr. Hendley gives much time and care. Education also receives much attention from the Durbar. The police administration was fair, but improvement in the detection and arrest of dacoits is to be desired.

The long-standing case of the Oodeyporwati Bhoomias has at last been settled, the Durbar having accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to inquire into their grievances.

The management of the principal estates in Sheikhawati, especially those of the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Raja of Khetri, is favourably reported on by the Resident.

Kishengurh.—The State of Kishengurh is said to be making good progress under the rule of His Highness the Maharaja, assisted by the Dewan Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal. The finances are well managed and irrigation works are being constructed from surplus funds. The criminal administration appears to be good, and the relations between His Highness and his feudatory, the Maharaj of Futtehgurh, are now on a better footing.

The small Chiefship of Lawa is favourably reported on, and the young Thakur is said to be managing his estate well with the assistance of his father.

Jhallawar.—Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was deposed from the *gadi* on the 3rd March by the orders of Government. The Political Agent took charge of the State. The Dewan appointed by the ex-Chief has been retained in office pending the decision of Government as to the final arrangements to be made.

The ex-Chief has selected Benaras as his place of residence.

Kotah.—The State has been well managed and is on the whole in good order. The police have not been successful in apprehending persons concerned in cases of dacoity or in recovering the property stolen. The attention of the local authorities has been drawn to the necessity for increased exertions in hunting down dacoits and in tracing out their harbourers. It is probable that the escape of the dacoits is due to a neglect of their duties on the part of the Thakurs and land-owners.

His Highness the Maharao and the Council are desirous of constructing a railway to connect the Guna-Bina line with Kotah, and thus to open up the grain districts of the State. The project is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Marwar.—This State has sustained a great loss by the death of His Highness the Maharaja Jeswant Singh. During the latter's lifetime the administration was carried on by Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., under the designation of Musahib Ala or Chief Minister, subject to the control of the late Chief and with the assistance of a Council. During the minority of the present Maharaja, Sir Pertab Singh will continue to conduct the administration, exercising the same powers and performing the same duties as he did during the late Chief's lifetime.

The high reputation of the government of the Durbar continues to be maintained. There has been an increase in the number of dacoities and highway robberies, but the police have succeeded in suppressing one band of outlaws. Progress is reported in irrigation and other works, and the railway is being extended from Balotra to Barmer. The Jodhpur line has been of great value in providing food supplies for famine-stricken tracts, and has also, under Mr. Homes' able management, proved to be a profitable investment. The financial condition of the State is good.

Jeysulmere.—The young Maharawal continues as a pupil at the Mayo College. The administration is being efficiently carried on through the Dewan Rai Bahadur Jag Jiwan. The finances of the State have suffered from the failure of the rains. The revenue has fallen from R2,22,535 to

₹1,81,277, while the expenditure has slightly increased. The debt has, however, been reduced by the payment of ₹41,000, and now amounts to ₹1,03,300.

Some members of the Mahesri caste gave trouble during the year in connection with the levy of a cess imposed by the late Chief. The agitation is reported to have now subsided.

Sirohi.—The Maharao has again changed his Dewan and has re-appointed Singhi Jawahir Chand, a former Dewan, in the place of Mr. Milapchand. The administration is on the whole good, and the State has been almost free from violent crime. The area of the Sirohi territory is extensive, being upwards of 3,000 square miles, while the revenue is less than three lakhs. The task of conducting the administration is a difficult one, and in the management of affairs, and in the preservation of peace and order in his territory, His Highness has maintained his high reputation.

Meywar.—No change has occurred in the personnel of the administration, which is conducted by Sahaiwalla Urjun Singh and Kothari Balwant Sing. It is to be regretted that the administration of the police and criminal justice is not favourably reported on. The Darbar has, however, grave difficulties to contend against owing to the semi-independent estates of the feudatories, and the attitude which these nobles assume towards the Darbar. The number of dacoities reported was 29 as compared with 39 last year.

The railway from Chitore to Debari was opened for traffic during the year, and its extension to Nathdawara is now under consideration.

The medical institutions are good, and measures have been taken to improve the large jail at Oodeypore and to secure the health of the prisoners.

Dungarpur, Banswara and Pertabgurh.—Notwithstanding several changes in the post of Kamdar, the administration of Dangarpur is reported to have somewhat improved. The Maharawal is more attentive to business and on better terms with his jagirdars than formerly.

The improvement noticed last year in the administration of Banswara has, it is said, been maintained, and the Chief is reported to be more amenable to advice.

The Pertabgurh State is favourably reported on by the local officers, and some improvements in the revenue and the police departments are said to have been carried out.

The finances of both Dungarpur and Banswara are not in a satisfactory condition, and the criminal administration should be improved. The returns indicate that the Courts are slow in disposing of business, and that the arrears are somewhat heavy. No dacoity has been reported by either Dungarpur, Banswara or Pertabgurh; but I cannot conclude from this that dacoities are not committed in those States.

Ulwar.—There is little to remark regarding this State. The administration is carried on by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent during the minority of the present Chief, who is a pupil at the Mayo College. His Highness is making good progress in education and his health is improving.

The financial condition of the State is sound, and there is a large sum invested in Government paper.

Only four dacoities were reported during the year, and the criminal administration appears to be good.

The survey and preparation of maps and papers for the new settlement are nearly completed, and it is hoped that they will be ready when Mr. Colvin, the Settlement Commissioner, returns from leave.

Bundi.—The annals of the State during the past year have been uneventful. The administration is conducted on the old lines, and though not progressive, seems to satisfy the people. The expenditure is not much below the income, and there is no balance from which important Public Works can be constructed. Three dacoities were reported during the year, and the peace of the country was well preserved.

Tonk.—The financial condition of the State continues to receive the Political Agent's careful attention, and its debts are under process of liquidation. The failure of the harvest in the Sironj Perganah causes a loss of revenue and will involve expenditure in the relief of the people. The revision of the revenue settlement has been commenced, and it is hoped that good progress will be made next cold weather. There is a good school at Tonk and a hospital for women. The State debt at the end of August 1895 amounted to R6,14,342, and provision is made in the budget of the current year for the repayment of R1,57,200. There were no dacoities.

Shahpura.—The Raja Dhiraj has conducted the affairs of the Shahpura Chiefship satisfactorily. The financial position is good, and the police, judging from the reports of crime, are efficient.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

As noticed in the previous year's report, the Jeypore Transport Corps was selected for service with the force despatched for the relief of Chitral. The Government of India have recorded their approval of the admirable manner in which the corps behaved, and carried out the important work which devolved upon it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, 15th Bengal Lancers, has been specially commended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Superintendent of the Corps, Rai Bahadur Dhanpatrai, has been admitted to the Order of British India as an Additional Member on the Bengal list in recognition of his services in this campaign.

The strength of the corps on the 31st December 1895 was as follows:—

Ponies	957*
Carts	398
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men	610

* Since raised to 1,000.

The fixed establishment consists of 632 of all ranks.

The late Maharaja of Jodhpur offered to place 4 squadrons of his Imperial Service Cavalry at the disposal of Government for service in connection with the Chitral Expedition. His Highness was thanked for his loyal offer, which, however, was not accepted for reasons which were duly explained to the Durbar.

The Bhartpur Imperial Service Cavalry attended the camp of instruction held at Aligurh in January last. The Ulwar Cavalry were unable to be present at the camp owing to an outbreak of glanders.

Both the Bhartpur and Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry took part in the winter manœuvres held in the vicinity of Agra under the command of the General Officer Commanding the Bundelkhand District. The Bikanir Camel Corps had the honour of being inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Agra in October last. The Durbar were congratulated on the effeciency of the corps.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL.

Third class combined (post and telegraph) offices were opened in Rajputana during the year at the places and on the dates specified below :—

Fatehpur (Shekhawati)	5th January 1896.
Ramgurh do.	11th January 1896.
Lachmangurh do.	11th January 1896.
Churu (Bikanir)	19th January 1896.

A detailed report on the working of the Postal Department in Rajputana will be found among the appendices to this report.

OPERATION OF MINTS IN NATIVE STATES, 1895-96.

The majority of the mints in the States of Rajputana were open for free coinage during the year. There was no excessive coinage in any of the mints, nor was there any marked fluctuation in the local currency of the States. In consequence of an insufficient supply of silver reaching the State mints, the Marwar Durbar reduced the import duty on silver from R12 to R3-6-0 *per cent.* with effect from the 14th of July 1895. The duty is now on a sliding scale remaining at R3-6-0, so long as the price of silver at Bombay stands at R98-10-0 per 100 tolas, and increasing or decreasing proportionately as the price falls or rises. In Jeypore, prior to the 9th of February 1895, a customs duty of R2-6-0 *per cent.* was levied on imported silver and R1-4-0 *per cent.* as coinage charges. Since that date the following rule has been adopted. After calculating the actual cost and transit charges (such as hoondawan, commission, and railway freight, etc., aggregating R4-7-0 *per cent.*) incurred in importing silver, the additional profit, which has hitherto varied from R3-8-0 to R9 *per cent.* according to the fluctuating rates of silver bullion at Bombay, is credited to the Raj as duty and coinage charges. In the other States possessing mints the following import duty on silver is levied :—

Meywar.—Rupee 0-8-0 *per cent.*

Jeysulmere.—R4 per 100 tolas on the same sliding scale as in Marwar.

Bhartpur.—Two and a quarter pies per rupee on imported silver.

Kerowlee.—Three pies per rupee.

Kotah.—Rupees 18 *per cent.*

Bundi.—Rupees 6-4-0 on every 100 rupees in weight of silver imported into the State.

Tonk.—Rupee 1 *per cent.*

No import duty on silver is levied in Pertabgurh and Jhallawar.

The attached statement shows the quantity of silver that passed through the various mints during the year under report.

Statement showing the quantity of silver accepted at the various mints in Rajputana during the period from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Mint.	Quantity of silver in tolas.	Remarks.
Bhartpur	*Nil.*	
Bundi	*Nil.*	
Jeysulmere	70,000	
Jeypore	16,77,498	
Kishengarh	95,836	
Jhallawar	2,17,023	
Kerowlee	18,273½	
Kotah	16,679	
Marwar — Jodhpore	1,89,601$\frac{1023}{1640}$	
Marwar — Pali	47,061$\frac{88}{205}$	
Marwar — Nagore	*Nil.*	
Marwar — Kuchawan	21,590$\frac{563}{820}$	
Meywar (Oodeypore)	66,629½	
Pertabgarh	543	
Tonk and Sironj	*Nil.*	

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States during the year 1895-96.

No.	Station.	April 1895.	May 1895.	June 1895.	July 1895.	August 1895.	September 1895.	October 1895.	November 1895.	December 1895.	January 1896.	February 1896.	March 1896.	Total.
1	Abu	·07	·07	6·88	19·26	24·92	·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·54
2	Sirohi or Erinpura	...	...	4·06	2·68	5·31	·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·43
3	Marwar	...	·31	·04	4·27	7·26	·10	...	...	...	...	·04	...	12·02
4	Kherwara	·10	...	13·78	5·42	6·63	1·66	·26	...	...	...	...	...	27·85
5	Pertabgarh	...	...	7·16	10·38	7·44	3·15	·57	...	·04	...	...	...	28·74
6	Meywar or Oodeypore	1·45	...	2·97	3·26	4·88	4·49	·05	...	...	...	...	...	17·10
7	Jhallawar	...	...	3·34	12·34	13·92	2·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·66
8	Kotah	·36	...	4·59	7·09	11·76	·32	·06	...	·10	...	...	...	24·28
9	Deoli	...	...	·64	5·08	14·10	·93	·01	...	·02	...	...	...	20·78
10	Shahpura	·13	...	·89	1·93	5·57	·78	·78	...	...	...	...	...	10·08
11	Ajmere	·31	...	·97	10·78	11·34	·05	·01	...	...	·07	...	...	23·53
12	Jeypore	·12	·01	1·82	8·71	10·66	·27	...	·01	·09	·08	·15	·02	21·94
13	Karauli	...	...	2·18	6·75	12·96	·92	...	...	·18	...	...	...	22·99
14	Dholepore	·08	...	4·23	6·05	7·38	1·71	...	...	·06	·08	·16	...	19·75
15	Bhartpur	·10	...	4·88	8·63	5·90	·80	...	...	·23	·16	...	...	20·70
16	Ulwar	·65	...	1·22	5·27	6·73	1·05	...	...	·48	...	·28	...	15·68
17	Bikanir	·09	...	2·17	1·63	5·20	·53	...	...	...	·05	·26	·96	10·89
18	Tonk	·14	·14	·82	2·48	8·55	·10	...	...	...	...	·04	...	12·27

R. R. Pulford, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agents, Governor-General in the
P. W. Dept., Rajputana and Central India.

PART II.

COURTS OF VAKILS.

The following is a statement of the cases adjudicated upon by the Courts of Vakils in Rajputana :—

Offences.	Number of cases.				Total.
	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Jodhpore.	Harowtee.	
Against the person.					
Murder	...	1	...	1	2
Forcible confinement	...	1	...	...	1
Kidnapping	...	1	...	...	1
Total	...	3	...	1	4
Against property.					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	3	...	...	...	3
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	3	1	...	2	6
Dacoity with aggravated circumstances	1	...	2	...	3
Do. without ditto	...	2	3	3	8
Robbery	1	...	...	...	1
Cattle-lifting	7	6	7	5	25
Burglary	1	...	10	1	12
Theft	...	3	5	1	9
Attempt at theft	...	1	...	...	1
Criminal breach of trust	...	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	1	8	7	10	26
Total	17	22	34	22	95

The total number of cases was about the same as in the previous year, the exact figures being 99 against 98 in 1894-95. The present return, however, shows 4 offences against the person, whereas there was no entry under this head in the table for 1894-95. In the Meywar and Jeypore Courts the cases increased from 5 and 10 to 17 and 25 respectively, while in the Jodhpore and Harowtee Courts the numbers declined from 40 and 43 to 34 and 22 respectively.

The Upper or Appellate Court had 18 appeals before them, of which they disposed of 17, the Lower Courts' decisions being confirmed in 8 instances, revised in 5, and reversed in 4. One reference remained pending at the close of the year. Details are furnished in the statement below :—

Names of Courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases in which the Lower Court's decisions were			Remaining at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	
Marwar	2	2	4	...	1	2	1
Jeypore	...	5	5	4	1	...	...
Harowtee and Tonk	1	5	6	3	2	1	...
Meywar	1	2	3	1	1	1	...
Total	4	14	18	8	5	4	1

BORDER COURTS.

Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, held a Border Court at Dariawad in Meywar, and settled 23 cases which were pending between Meywar and the States under his political charge.

The Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, reports that the usual Border Court was not held this year, and that 106 cases have accumulated. An explanation has been called for.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Lieutenant (now Captain) W. M. Cubitt was employed on the settlement of internal boundaries in Meywar from the 1st April to the 1st May 1895, when he was transferred to Baluchistan. His post was not filled up till the 4th October 1895, when the services of Captain S. F. Bayley were lent to the Darbar to continue the work. During the year 49 cases were settled, representing the demarcation of 69 miles of boundary. In the majority of the cases the adjustments were arrived at amicably: 19 fresh disputes have been brought on the file, the total number of cases now awaiting settlement being 574.

The services of two British officers were lent for the settlement of interstatal boundaries in Rajputana during the year, *viz.*, Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., and Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C.

Major Jennings did excellent work. He completely demarcated the boundary between the States of Jeypore and Marwar, 55 miles of which had hitherto remained undefined, and he also settled three cases between Jeypore and Ulwar.

Captain Tighe settled three boundary disputes, *viz.*—

(i) Bhainsrorgarh / Meywapr	*versus*	Bundi.
(ii) Nahara / Jeypore	*versus*	Nahari. / Bundi.
(iii) Sheopura / Jeypore	*versus*	Paprá of Bulwan. / Kotah.

The first was settled by mutual agreement and involved 12 miles of boundary. The second did not relate to a disputed boundary, but to a question as to whether pillars should be erected along the bed of the river, which formed the boundary between the two villages.

The third case was an appeal preferred by the Kotah Darbar against the decision of Captain Dawson, which the Boundary Settlement Officer was directed to take up again. The line surveyed extended over 6½ miles.

The Rao of Jura being dissatisfied with the joint proceedings of Colonel P. W. Percy Smith and Captain (now Major) E. R. Penrose in the settlement of the border between his estate and Sirohi, appealed against the decision of those officers, but his appeal was rejected.

The five Ulwar boundary cases, referred to in the previous year's report, have at last been settled by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon.

EDUCATION.

The Principal's report on the Mayo College has been reviewed as usual in a resolution, of which a copy will be found among the appendices to this report.

The schools in Jeypore were reorganized during the year under report. There are now 72 public institutions in the State, against 154 in the previous year. On the other hand, private schools have increased from 472 to 588; 5,888 pupils attended the Durbar schools, and 18,372 those maintained by private

bodies, making a total of 24,260; of these 566 were girls. Rupees 1,29,761 were spent on education, of which R87,469 were paid from the State exchequer, and the balance, R42,292, was met from private funds.

There were 15 girls' schools in Ulwar which, with the 101 boys' schools, cost the State R45,095.

The number of pupils attending the schools in Bhartpur rose from 2,656 to 5,383. The expenditure on education in this State amounted to R19,360.

Meywar expended R10,318 against R18,593 in the previous year.

Dholpore maintained 6 schools at a total cost of R2,163.

The schools at Pertabgarh, Banswara, and Kushalgarh had an attendance of 158,117 and 74 boys respectively.

There were 13 schools in the Tonk State, attended by 970 pupils, of whom 75 were girls.

The educational institutions in Kotah comprise a high school and a school for nobles at the capital, 18 village schools and 3 girls' schools with a total attendance of 1,253 pupils, of whom 88 were girls.

The Bundi High School was attended by 130 pupils, while the village schools in the State imparted instruction to 122 scholars.

The attendance at the Shahpura Girls' School has somewhat improved.

In Jhallawar the Durbar were asked in several instances to establish schools, the applicants offering to contribute towards the cost, but the requests were not acceded to.

The girls' school at Bikanir was attended by 68 pupils, and there were 26 boys on the rolls of the Nobles' school. The village schools in the State numbered 11. The Parsi Inspector referred to in the previous year's report was transferred to another post.

The subjoined table exhibits, according to States, the results attained at the different public examinations :—

Name of Institutions.	Number passed.			
	B. A. Examination.	Intermediate Examination.	Entrance Examination.	Middle School Test.
Meywar	...	...	2	5
Jeypore	7	10	13	...
Tonk	...	...	3	3
Ulwar	...	...	2	1
Shahpura	...	...	...	3

The Jeswant College, Jodhpore, presented 8 candidates for the intermediate and the Jodhpore High School 6 pupils for the Entrance Examination, but the results have not been reported.

The Jeypore institutions again did well in the Oriental examinations.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Meywar Bhil Corps and the Erinpura Irregular Force were inspected by Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Commanding the Deesa District—the former on the 7th and 8th February 1896, and the latter force on the 11th March last.

The inspections of the remaining two corps were taken by Colonel R. Westmacott, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding at Nusseerabad, on the following dates : —

Deoli Irregular Force—23rd December 1895.

Merwara Battalion—28th and 30th January 1896.

The reports of the Inspecting Officers have been separately submitted to the Government of India.

Detachments from the Erinpura Irregular Force, of the strength noted below, attended the camp of exercise held in the cold weather in the vicinity of Deesa.

Cavalry.

British officer	1
Native officers	3
Non-commissioned officers	9
Trumpeters	2
Sowars	69

Infantry

British officers	3
Native officers	12
Non-commissioned officers	23
Naicks	21
Buglers	13
Sepoys	340

Among the appendices I submit a report on the medical institutions and jails drawn up by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., to whom my thanks are due for the excellent work he has done. I concur in the opinion expressed by the Administrative Medical Officer with regard to the importance of medical officers performing operations in the State Hospitals.

A note drawn up by my Secretary on the Public Works in the States is also annexed.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY,
The 4th June 1896.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

PART III.

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(1) Meywar Residency Administration Report, and enclosures
(2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report, and enclosures
(3) Jeypore Residency Administration Report, and enclosures
(4) Eastern Rajputana States Administration Report, and enclosures
(5) Harowtee and Tonk Administration Report, and enclosures
(6) Ulwar Agency Administration Report, and enclosures
(7) Kotah Agency Administration Report, and enclosures
(8) Jhallawar Agency Administration Report, and enclosures
(9) Bikanir Agency Administration Report, and enclosures
(10) Mayo College Administration Report, and enclosures
(11) Postal Administration Report, and enclosures
(12) General Report on Public Works
(13) Review on the working of the Medical Institutions

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 174-G., dated Oodeypore, the 18th April 1896.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. NEWILL, Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1895-96, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Pertabgarh and Dungarpore States. This report was prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie before going on special leave.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie held charge of the Residency throughout the year under report, excepting from the 7th September to the 6th November 1895, when he was absent on privilege leave, and Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington conducted the current duties of the office.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

3. The only notable event of the year has been the opening of the Oodeypore-Chitore Railway on the 1st August 1895. The working of the line has been entrusted to the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company under a contract which expires on the 30th June 1896. The question of the future management of the line is still under the consideration of the Durbar. The extension of the line to Nathdwara will, it is hoped, shortly be carried out. At the request of the Durbar, the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company have undertaken the necessary surveys.

SEASON AND CROP.

4. The season was not a favourable one. The south-west monsoon rainfall began at Oodeypore on the 21st June, and ended on the 17th September. Only 2 inches and 97 cents fell in June, 3 inches and 26 cents in July, 4 inches and 88 cents in August, and 4 inches and 49 cents in September, as compared with an aggregate fall of 30 inches and 22 cents in the previous year.

Although the total fall (17 inches and 23 cents) was below the average, yet the showers came at opportune times, and on the whole the kharif crop was a good one, especially in the Bhil country. The Hoorda and Jehazpore parganas to the south-east of Oodeypore have been chiefly affected by the deficient rainfall.

Unfortunately the usual winter rains also failed this year, and the rabi crops have been generally poor and scanty.

Tanks have been empty, and well water abnormally low.

Up to September prices of food grains remained fairly steady, but they soon afterwards began to rise, and by November had risen to the present high rates.

The following table shows the prices current of food grains now obtaining in Meywar:—

	Seers.	Chuttacks.
Wheat	12	1¾
Barley	18	5¾
Rice	9	0
Jowar	21	14
Gram	6	1 6½
Mukki	26	9

Up to date there has been no necessity for opening relief works in any part of the Meywar State, but grass is scarce in many places, and there is sure to be considerable mortality among the cattle, although the Durbar has done what it can for the villagers, by giving them the free use of its grass reserves.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The Officiating Residency Surgeon reports that 1,407 deaths occurred in Oodeypore city during the year, giving a mortality of 30·66 per thousand of the population. The number of births reported was 1,444 with a ratio of 31·47 per thousand.

Thanks to its situation, the sanitary condition of the city is fairly good, and in the rainy season the streets get thoroughly flushed with water and cleansed.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

6. There are 13 hospitals and dispensaries in Meywar under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon. The popularity of the Lansdowne Hospital appears to be increasing: 46,099 out-patients and 2,070 in-patients were treated during the year, as against 40,037 and 1,999 respectively in the previous year: 133 major and 2,114 minor operations were performed, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 29 and 358, respectively. The staff of the hospital has been increased by—

1 hospital assistant,
1 compounder,
1 dresser, and
1 sweeper,

at the expense of the Darbar.

I regret to record the death of Mrs. Lonorgan in May 1895, who had been in charge of the Walter Hospital for women for the last fourteen years. Pending the arrival of her successor, Miss Perry, on the 22nd August following, the work of the hospital devolved upon the female native assistant. The return therefore show a falling off in the aggregate number of patients. Miss Perry has, however, brought a good reputation with her from Gaya, and it is anticipated that under her care the Walter Hospital will thrive. This institution has now been placed under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon.

During the year the Residency Surgeon inspected the following dispensaries:—Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Nathdwara, Saran, Rashmi, Kapasan, Jehazpore, Mandalgarh and Sarara in Meywar, in addition to those at Pertabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpore.

OODEYPORE JAIL.

7. The jail buildings are in good order, and now include a small blacksmith's shop, which has been newly erected. The raised level space in front of the jail has been extended by 7,560 cubic feet. An unsightly and unhealthy moat, which ran round the back of the jail, has been filled in, and the Darbar has approved of plans for the alteration and extension of the prisoners' wards. The conservancy system has been greatly improved, the new filter beds act well, and the water-supply is said to be excellent. The prisoners are fed and clothed on the same scale that is in force in the Ajmere jail.

Considerable overcrowding throughout the year was unavoidable. The daily average strength of prisoners was 452·36, being 94·36 in excess of the proper scale of accommodation.

Thirteen deaths occurred during the year as compared with 17 last year, giving a death-rate of 28·76 per thousand; the daily average number of sick was 17·60.

Five life-prisoners and 6 under-trial prisoners managed to escape one night in the month of October, but were all caught before day-light.

New industries are being introduced into the jail, and prisoners now make their own clothing.

ADMINISTRATION.

8. No change has been made in the Meywar State Administration during the year under report. Kothari Bulwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjan Singh jointly carry on the duties of Chief Ministerial Officer. Pundit Shamji Krishna Verma, whose departure to the Junagadh State in Kathiawar was noticed in last year's report, has returned to Oodeypore in the capacity of a member of the Mahandraj Sabha. Babu Madon Mohan, a pleader of Shaharanpore, has also been appointed a member of the Mahandraj Sabha.

The administration of the police and criminal justice still leaves very much to be desired.

From the Meywar Darbar's report it appears that 29 cases of dacoity were committed during the year, of which 12 cases occurred in Jaghir and 17 in Khalsa territory, as compared with 39 in the previous year. In the majority of cases the offenders were Bhils belonging to Meywar, but in two instances the dacoits would appear to have been outsiders.

The appointment of a new Superintendent of Girai is under consideration.

No cases of mail robbery, or of sati, or infanticide have been brought to notice during the year.

SALT.

9. The sites of the old Khari salt works in Meywar were again inspected this year by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue, whose report shows that at only one place (in the neighbourhood of Amait) he found the illicit manufacture of Khari salt had been attempted, as compared with ten places discovered in the previous year. The improvement is creditable to the Darbar officials.

OPIUM.

10. During the year 4,492 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitorgarh scales; of these, 4,248½ were exported to China, and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was R28,86,475 as compared with R32,39,100 in 1894-95.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

11. Captain W. M. Cubitt left Meywar on the 1st May 1895, and his work devolved on Captain S. F. Bayley, who joined the appointment on the 4th October 1895.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 49, involving about 69 miles of internal boundaries. Of these, 15 were decided after enquiry by the Boundary Settlement Officer, and the remaining cases were settled either by mutual agreement or arbitration. Two disputed tri-junctions, which had remained undecided from previous settlements, were also fixed during the year.

Nineteen new cases have been added to the list, and the total number now requiring settlement is reported to be 574.

EDUCATION.

12. At the close of the year there were four schools in the capital with an attendance of 912 pupils. The total expenditure during the year amounted to ₹10,318, and the average cost per student was ₹11-11-5. Two students from the Maharana's High School passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, and 5 passed the Middle School Examination.

Rai Sahib Hazari Lal, the successful master of the Maharana's High School, has worked well in the face of some difficulties.

No report has been submitted this year on the district schools. On the whole, education has retrograded since the abolition of the School and Dispensary Committee in 1894, which is much to be regretted.

COURT OF VAKILS.

13. The Court has worked well during the year, and the usual statements are appended.

Eighteen cases were instituted during the year, making, with 4 remaining over from last year, a total of 22. Of these 17 were disposed of, leaving 5 for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

14. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie spent 45 days in camp and visited, among other places, Nathdwara, Rajnugger, Bagore, Mandal, Bhilwara, Chitore, Kapasan, Dhebar, Kherwara and Dungarpore. The country generally had a dried-up appearance, with about half the usual area under rabi cultivation. There were, however, no complaints of scarcity, and the people seemed to think they could get on until the rains, provided the monsoon set in early. The cattle looked in bad condition, and in many places evidently had not sufficient pasture.

HILLY TRACTS.

15. The administration of the Dungarpore State does not show many signs of improvement. In May 1895 His Highness the Maharawal appointed Mehta Dayalal, an Ahmedabad pleader, as Kamdar in succession to Kapoorchund. But Dayalal lacked tact and discretion, and at the end of six months had to make way for Thakur Dalpat Sing of Bunkorah and Kistoorchand, son of Nihalchund, a former Kamdar. The system of divided responsibility did not answer, and as soon as the Bunkorah Thakur had arranged a satisfactory settlement for himself and one or two of his friends of the vexed nuzerana question, he resigned, leaving Kistoor to discharge the duties of Kamdar alone.

The Maharawal has, I am happy to say, improved and enlarged the jail dispensary and school in his capital, and talks of other reforms.

PERTABGARH.

16. The Pertabgarh State continues to progress under the administration of the present Maharawal. The road, which is to connect the capital with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at Mandesore, has been begun and should be finished by the end of next year. The young Maharaj Koonwar Man Singh, aged eleven years, has been sent with the son of the Thakur of Juntla to the Mayo College, and is doing very well there.

BANSWARA.

17. Lieutenant Pritchard reports that the improvement in Banswara affairs noted last year has continued, but it is to be feared that no great change for the better can be expected under the present Chief, who is a ruler of the old school, and does not advance with the times.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1895-96.

Offences.	Number.
Dacoity with wounding	1
Highway robbery	3
Highway robbery with wounding	3
Robbery	1
Cattle-lifting	7
Burglary	1
Miscellaneous	1
Total	17

Oodeypore;
The 18th April 1896.

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1895-96.

Residency.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1895.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending on 31st March 1896.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to Upper Court.							
							Pending on 1st April 1895.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Meywar	4	18	22	17	5	912-13-9	3	6	9	3	2	0	4	

Oodeypore;
The 18th April 1896.

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

No. 135, dated Neemuch, the 31st March 1896.

From—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh;

To—The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Agency for the year 1895-96.

I held charge of this office throughout the year under report.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered during the year under review was 31·5 inches in Banswara, 28·74 inches in Pertabgarh, and 28·87 inches in Kushalgarh, as noted below—

Months.	Banswara.		Pertabgarh.		Kushalgarh.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1895	...	24	...	...	...	...
June ,,	8	...	7	16	7	7
July ,,	10	60	10	38	8	25
August ,,	10	99	7	44	9	54
September ,,	...	48	3	15	3	14
October ,,	...	72	...	57	...	87
December ,,	...	47	...	4	...	...
Total	31	50	28	74	28	87

The rainfall during the preceding year was 34 inches in Banswara and Pertabgarh, and 45 inches in Kushalgarh.

CROPS.

The kharif crops were, on the whole, good, but the rabi crops suffered a little in some parts for want of sufficient rain.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the months of June, July and August there was a somewhat serious outbreak of cholera in the Pertabgarh district, 249 cases occurring, of which 198 proved fatal. With the exception of this epidemic, the general health has been good.

BORDER COURTS.

In February last I held a Border Court at Dhariyawad, in Meywar, for the settlement of cases pending between the States of Meywar, Banswara and Pertabgarh. Twenty-three cases were disposed of.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

One fresh case arose during the year under report between Banswara and Kushalgarh. It is now under investigation and will be settled next year.

TOURS.

I spent 123 days in camp during the year, and visited all important places more than once.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide, mail-robbery or witch-swinging was reported during the year under review. One case of dacoity was reported from Kushalgarh,

in which property to the value of R1,066-4 is said to have been plundered. None of the offenders have as yet been apprehended.

EDUCATION.

The schools in these States are in the same condition as before. Five Rajput boys of the governing class are now being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

PERTABGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

Pandia Mohan Lal has been Kamdar throughout the year and, with the cordial co-operation and assistance of His Highness the Maha Rawat, has continued the good work already done by him towards the improvement of the administration. Considerable improvement has shown itself in the Revenue and Police Depart ments under the new officials appointed last year. The Municipal Committee has done good work during the year, and the main street through the city of Pertabgarh has been considerably widened and improved. The earth work of the feeder road to the railway at Mandesaur has been completed, and it is hoped that the road will be completed and open to traffic by December 1897. A branch post office is still maintained at Deolia.

FINANCES.

The income realized from all sources for the year ending June 1895 amounted to R4,30,438-13-0, and the amount still to be recovered was R91,830-10-9. The actual expenditure amounted to R5,23,670-12-9. Rupees 23,247-11-0 were disbursed in liquidation of debt. Rupees 61,282-9-6 were realised from Customs.

JUDICIAL.

Of criminal cases 890 were disposed of during the year, leaving 2,830 pending settlement at the end of March.

On the civil side 1,118 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,528 cases pending settlement.

JAIL.

There are 59 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

The school continues to be well managed and numbers 158 boys on the roll call.

BANSWARA.

ADMINISTRATION.

Mehta Lal Singh has been Kamdar throughout the year, and in a somewhat difficult position has done his best, and with some success, to carry on the administration satisfactorily. The general improvement in Banswara affairs noted last year has continued, and His Highness has shown himself far more ready than heretofore to comply with the wishes of Government.

Maharaj Kunwar Shambhoo Singh is still at Ajmere, and has on the whole shown improvement both in mind and manners under the tutelage of Pandit Amolak Chand.

FINANCES.

The actual income of the State, excluding revenues derived from Khalsa and Zenana villages, amounted to R2,09,777-4-0, and the amount still to be

recovered was R10,491-10-3. The actual expenditure amounted to R2,10,128-11-6, of which R11,850-1-6 have been paid in liquidation of debts.

Rupees 27,228-13-6 were realised from Customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

Three hundred and ten criminal cases, out of a total of 826 instituted during the year, were decided, in addition to 1,179 pending from last year.

On the Civil side 167 cases, out of 207 filed during the year, were decided, as well as 32 cases pending from last year.

JAIL.

There are 40 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

There are 117 boys in the school.

KUSHALGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chunni Lal has been Kamdar throughout the year, and there have been no changes in the Administration. The Post Office started last year is still maintained. The Rao has promised to enlarge and generally improve the old jail on the lines suggested by the Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana during the coming year, and has sent in a plan of proposed alterations for my approval.

FINANCES.

The income for the year amounted to R59,398-5-6, and the expenditure to R59,978-10-0. Rupees 6,431 were realised under the head of Customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

Four hundred and sixty-eight criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving only 26 cases pending settlement.

On the Civil side 128 cases were decided, leaving a balance of 31 pending decision.

JAIL.

There are 9 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

There are 74 boys in the school.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Bara Maji Saheb (first wife of the late Rao Zorawar Singh) died at Kushalgarh on the 26th October 1895.

No. 173-G., dated Kherwara, the 1st—3rd April 1896.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. BIGNELL, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, Kherwara,

To—The Resident in Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1895-96.

HEALTH.

2. A statement by 1st Grade Hospital Assistant Safder Ally in Officiating medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps and Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara is attached and marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

3. Cholera prevailed in the district; 332 deaths occurred. This outbreak is believed to have been principally due to want of sanitation and drinking water-supply in Sagwara and Gulliakote.

The Maharawal has arrived at an understanding with his jagirdars on the subject of Tulwarbandhai and has generally shown an intention to improve the administration of his State, but a rapid succession of Kamdars, mostly young and inexperienced, checks progress.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. Rains, though ample at first, were deficient later on. Indian corn crop was good, but inferior grains entirely failed. The kharif harvest is reckoned at 12 annas a rupee and rabi at 8 to 10 annas.

MHOWA.

5. This harvest is reported as only fair. The harvest is reckoned at 8 annas.

6. Prices current of Dungarpore and Kherwara are as follows—

	Dungurpore.		Kherwara.	
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.
Wheat	12	8	13	2
Barley	26	0	35	0
Gram	24	0	22	8
Rice	14	0	8	12
Indian corn	36	0	31	4
Salt	11	8	10	0
Ghee	1	4	1	6

FINANCES.

7. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Dungarpore State is attached and marked B.

BANESWAR FAIR.

8. Usual statement attached and marked C.

PUBLIC WORKS.

9. Repairs and extension to Dungarpore Dispensary are still in progress.

The jail has been much enlarged.

A new school building has been erected.

COURTS.

10. There were 704 criminal cases and 543 civil suits for disposal, out of which 484 were settled and 763 remaining,—*vide* statement marked D.

CRIME.

11. A great deal of crime is in existence in the vicinity of Mandove Pal.

The Pal is out of hand and has become a city of refuge to criminals from all parts of the country. Certain recommendations will be submitted to the Resident with regard to Mandove.

TOUR.

12. I spent 18 days in tour, during which period I visited Dungarpore and inspected the Kherwara-Kotra road and the Kotra detachment.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

13. Was inspected by Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Commanding Deesa District, on the 7th and 8th February 1896.

ROADS.

14. The Kherwara-Kotra road is sadly in need of repairs. The Meywar Durbar has sent an Overseer to report on and survey the road.

BHUMATS.

15. There is nothing of any importance to record concerning the Bhumats.

KOTRA.

16. Assistant Political Superintendent's Report is attached and marked E.

Meteorological observations, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month, with mean temperature.	Coldest month, with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rainfall.
1895-96	71·36	May, mean temperature, 82·23	January, mean temperature, 65·10	36·75	31·29	Inches. Cents. 26 95	55

	Degrees.
Highest temperature noted on the 15th May 1895	108
Lowest temperature noted on the 2nd January 1896	44
Mean barometer for the years 1895 and 1896	...

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance during the year	...
Out-door patients	7,172
In-door patients	41

Principal causes of sickness as follows :—

Year.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Diseases of digestive system.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.
1895-96	1,485	1,072	458	241	1,673	1,536

Health of the regiment good.

Principal causes of sickness.

Year.	Ague.	Felaria Medenensis.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Injuries.	Ulcer.
1895-96 . .	39	32	14	49	28	137

Health of the Station good.

KHERWARA;
31st March 1896.

(Sd.) SAFDER BEG, *Hospital Assistant,*
for *Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps.*

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the Sumbat year 1951-1952 from 1st July 1894 to June 1895.

				R	a.	p.	R	a. p.
RECEIPTS.								
Land revenue for 1951				89,749	1	0		
Sukri or tax levied by Durbar officials for collecting rent				12,815	0	0		
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants				3,545	12	0		
Abkari				4,836	6	0		
Value of revenue paid in kind				889	0	0		
Miscellaneous				36,279	0	9		
Custom dues				34,212	8	0	1,82,326	11 9
DISBURSEMENTS.								
Kothar kharach or personal expenses of the Maharawal				37,295	3	9		
Household expenses				2,159	0	3		
Miscellaneous				21,087	15	9		
STATE EXPENSES.								
Contingent expenses				16,617	2	6		
Tribute to British Government				34,212	8	0		
Pay of troops				80,587	8	6	1,91,959	6 9
DEBT.								
Balance of last year			82,160	14	9			
Paid during the year			16,000	0	0			
Balance due				66,160	14	9		
Current year's excess expenditure				9,632	11	0		
Balance due by the State				75,793	9	9		
ADJUSTMENT.								
Last year's balance			12,408	5	0	1,02,157	6	0
Income of Sumbat 1951			89,749	1	0			
Recovered during the year			91,650	12	6			
Remission			1,105	7	0			
To be recovered in the next year			9,401	2	6			

KHERWARA;
The 1st April 1896.

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Statement shewing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Baneswar Fair in Sumbat year 1952 A. D. 1895.

		R	a.	p.
Number of shops	579			
From Bombay		57,300	0	0
Pertabgarh		51,520	0	0
Guzerat		6,500	0	0
Rutlam		57,300	0	0
Jawad		41,100	0	0
Miscellaneous		7,550	0	0
		2,21,270	0	0
Value of drugs		8,350	0	0
Copper and brass utensils		2,550	0	0
Jewels of gold and silver		400	0	0
Provisions		1,875	0	0
Sweetmeats		875	0	0
Earthen pots		225	0	0
Cotton		2,850	0	0
Brass anklets		1,000	0	0
Tobacco		35,700	0	0
Cocoanuts		1,650	0	0
Leather		300	0	0
Lac bracelets		250	0	0
Purchase of bullocks		12,696	1	0
Miscellaneous		1,500	0	0
Ghee		3,050	0	0
Total value of goods		2,94,541	1	0
Abstract.				
Goods sold		2,70,249	1	0
Goods remaining		24,292	0	0
TOTAL		2,94,541	0	0

KHERWARA; *The 1st April 1896.*

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpore from 1st July 1894 to 30th June 1895, shewing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.	Number of criminal cases.	Number of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
July 1894	60	40	37	63	
August ,,	87	65	73	79	
September ,,	64	59	45	78	
October ,,	50	59	48	61	
November ,,	60	75	59	76	
December ,,	61	72	53	80	
January 1895	79	24	45	58	
February ,,	48	41	20	69	
March ,,	39	11	22	28	
April ,,	36	14	14	36	
May ,,	50	23	29	44	
June ,,	70	60	39	91	
TOTAL	704	543	484	763	

KHERWARA, *The 1st April 1896.*

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

No. 63-G., dated Kotra, the 24th March 1896.

From—Major E. R. PENROSE, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1895-96.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month, with mean temperature	Coldest month, with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rainfall.
	May.	January.				
77·05	90·80	63·50	19·58	35	22·12	60

3. The health of the district has been good.

4. There was no border Court this year. There are 106 cases pending.

5. As regards the kharif crop, the mukkee was considerably over the average, but the oorud, kodra, mal, samle and til did not realize expectations.

The rabi crop was spoilt by the total failure of the winter rains.

6. I spent altogether 44 days in camp in the districts of Oomria, Panurwah, Aora, Aghna, and Jura.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2-P., dated Abu, the 25th April 1896.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. ABBOTT, Resident, Western Rajputana States,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1895-96.

During my absence at Abu as Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel J. H. Newill and Mr. A. H. T. Martindale officiated for me, the former from 1st April to 26th June 1895, and the latter from 27th June to 27th October 1895.

I was on privilege leave from 19th December 1895 to 17th January 1896, during which period Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, held charge of the current duties of my office.

MARWAR.

SEASON, CROPS AND HEALTH.

2. Except in the Merta Parganah, where it was slightly over the average, though not timely, the rain was more or less deficient everywhere in Marwar; the fall was particularly small in the western parganahs of Sheo, Sankra, Shergarh, Phalodi, and the greater part of Malani, where both the grain and grass crops have been very poor, and scarcity prevails, which has necessitated the opening of famine relief works and led to the emigration of large numbers of cattle.

Influenza raged in November and December; there were a few cases of small-pox in these months, and a few scattered cases of cholera occurred in June and July and again in November.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. The State has had to mourn the loss of that very popular ruler, His Highness the late Maharajah Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., who died somewhat suddenly after a short illness on the 11th October 1895.

During his rule the progress of the Marwar State has been remarkable. At its commencement life and property were far from secure, the Jagirdars were discontented and defiant, the Courts did not command respect, business was in confusion, and there was an accumulation of debts. At its end, His late Highness left the State prosperous and happy in every way, with a largely increased revenue and a well-regulated expenditure.

Among the many benefits His Highness conferred on his subjects are the construction of lines of railway which have already saved the State from a grain famine, and have proved particularly profitable undertakings, the damming of the Luni river by the Jaswant Sam and bundh, which not only protects a large area by direct irrigation, but has also raised and sweetened the well water in villages on both sides of the river below for about 100 miles, the improvement in public health by the spread of vaccination, the increase in the number of dispensaries, and the provision of a better drinking water-supply at Jodhpore, the arrangements come to with the Jagirdars, whereby their sympathies have been enlisted in the cause of law and order, and they

have become loyal supporters of the administration, the greatly improved efficiency of the Courts and Police, and the steady and successful efforts to settle down the members of the criminal tribes which have resulted in the great diminution of violent crime against person and property, and the vast work comprised in the settlement of internal and external boundaries which was followed by the introduction of a survey land revenue settlement, now approaching completion. Maharajah Sir Jaswant Singh will be remembered by all, and more than has been mentioned above, as well as for his never-failing generosity, largeness of heart, and sympathy with all classes. He won the respect of all Rajputana, and his name was honoured far beyond its limits. No Prince could have better upheld the character of his house for unswerving loyalty to the Imperial Government; the two fine regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry raised by him are among the evidences of this honourable feeling.

The disappearance of this last of the best old type of Rajput Chiefs is a truly sad event for Marwar, Rajputana and the Indian Empire.

The late Maharajah has been succeeded by his only son, Maharajah Sirdar Singh, who is in his seventeenth year.

During his minority the administration continues in the experienced and able hands of Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Protap Singh, K.C.S.I., who has achieved so much during the 13½ years he has been at the head of affairs.

Mahta Amrat Lal, Judge of the Diwani Court and Member of Council, died in July 1895, and his son Punja Lall was appointed as Judge in his place.

Singhi Surajmal, the able Superintendent of the Customs Department, died in December 1895, and was succeeded by his son Samirmal.

Mahta Ganesh Chand, Darogah of the Jawahirkhana, and Munshi Hamidulla Khan, son of the late Khan Bahadur Faizulla Khan, have been appointed Members of State Council.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

4. The Revenue for 1895-96 has been as under—

Revenue.	*R*
Ordinary	52,17,034
Extraordinary	7,06,572
TOTAL	59,23,606

and shows a steady increase; the principal cause of increase in the ordinary revenue is said to be under the heads of "Sale of Raj salt," "Howala," "Railway" and "Rajasthan" (nazars, succession presents, etc.).

The abnormal increase in the extraordinary revenue is said to be mainly due to adjustment of accounts connected with the Jaswantsagar Tank.

The expenditure, which has been as below—

	R
Ordinary	50,01,154
Extraordinary	10,45,496
TOTAL	60,46,650

has also increased, and is said to be principally due to the following causes :—

(1) Payment of claims against the late Chief amounting to over two lakhs.

(2) Adjustment of Jaswantsagar Tank account.

(3) Repayment of Bikanir Railway loan by seven instead of three lakhs.

The estimates for 1896-97 are :—

	R
Revenue.	
Ordinary	49,50,600
Extraordinary	42,000
TOTAL	49,92,600
Expenditure.	
	R
Ordinary	41,73,000
Extraordinary	7,17,000
TOTAL	48,90,000

The estimated expenditure makes provision for R1,60,000 to be spent on Famine Relief, and R2,00,000 in payment of other outstanding bills of the late Chief.

COURTS.

5. The number of civil suits has slightly fallen, while that of criminal cases shows large increase over the previous year. Owing to the ill-health of the Joint Judges, the work of the Sardars' or Jagirdars' Court is reported to be heavily in arrears.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

6. The work connected with the classification of the members of the criminal tribes has not progressed satisfactorily.

Thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine acres of more land has been granted during the year, which, added to the holdings of the previous year—*viz.*, 196,082,—gives a total of 227,921 acres now under cultivation. The number of leases granted is not exactly known. Some of them were examined by me during my cold weather tour.

CRIME AND POLICE.

7. I regret to have to report a considerable increase in the number of dacoities and highway robberies as compared with last year, which, however, it must be remembered, was an exceptionally good year. The number of the former has risen from 4 to 17, and of the latter from 44 to 65. This is partly due to scarcity, and partly to the presence of one or two determined bands of outlaws (one of which has lately been disposed of), and in part to the still inefficient state of the police. The force has been slightly strengthened, but more is required.

JAIL.

8. The trained Darogah, whose services were obtained in October 1894 from the Bengal Government for one year, is to remain for another year.

A female hospital has lately been added to the jail, and several other wants have been met.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

9. The settlement of the Marwar-Jeypore border has just been speedily and very satisfactorily completed by Major Jennings. Owing to scarcity it has not been possible to demarcate the Marwar-Jeysulmere border yet.

LAND REVENUE.

10. The land revenue, notwithstanding unfavourable season, shows a slight increase over the realizations of the previous year, as well as the budget

estimate. This is reported as due to improved supervision and the introduction of the survey settlement.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

11. The progress of the survey settlement, though somewhat retarded by Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad being much occupied with other matters consequent on the death of His Highness the late Maharajah, has steadily advanced, and it is hoped that next year will see its completion.

The assessments provide for liberal remissions where required, and in four parganahs where scarcity was felt, they have been granted in amounts varying from 14 to 29 per cent. of the demand.

The introduction of the settlement was threateningly opposed by the Bhomias of certain villages of the Godwar district, but being met by a timely show of force and conciliation, the opposition subsided.

FOREST.

12. This Department continues to prosper under the able management of Lala Gokal Das.

Lac industry has been introduced. Natural reproduction is making satisfactory progress, but artificial sowings have failed owing to scanty rainfall. The question of the settlement of the forest rights of the Grassias is receiving due attention.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

13. Mr. Home was absent on special leave from the 17th June to 27th October 1895, during which time Mr. Gabbett officiated for him as Manager of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway.

The percentage of net earnings has gone up from 8·87 to 10·11, owing to increasing passenger traffic and considerable import traffic in grain caused by scarcity in Bikanir, Jeysulmere, Malani and Nagore. With the approval of the Government of India, the Durbar is now starting the earthwork of the Balotra-Shadipali line as a famine relief work.

The Chopasni Tank is now complete. It has cost R1,53,405. The Jaswantsagar Tank, which is also complete, has cost R8,89,641, including canals. Both these tanks received very little water owing to scanty rainfall.

CUSTOMS.

14. The customs revenue has fallen from R12,14,778 to R10,39,478, owing to diminished imports. The customs tariff has undergone a few changes, the important ones being increased duty on hemp, drugs, and English wines, and a duty on a sliding scale on silver, varying with the ruling price of silver at Bombay.

ABKARI.

15. The number of stills has been reduced from 153 to 123, while the number of licensed shops has increased from 145 to 152.

SALT.

16. The relations between the Salt Department and the Durbar officials Sambhar have improved.

EDUCATION.

17. Six students of the Jodhpore Durbar High School have gone up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. The Jaswant College has also sent eight candidates for the Intermediate Examination.

POST OFFICE.

18. Letter boxes have been placed in two more villages. No new post offices have been opened.

MALANI.

19. Owing to scarcity the Resident has not been able to visit Malani this year.

The Durbar Superintendent, Pandit Madho Prashad, has conducted the civil and revenue administration satisfactorily.

There were 1 dacoity and 5 highway robberies against only 3 highway robberies in the previous year. The number of thefts has also largely increased, *viz.*, from 48 to 83.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

20. Colonel Melliss inspected the Cavalry in December 1895. The Snider carbines have been replaced by the Henry Martini.

The services of the Cavalry were offered by the Durbar for the Chitral Expedition, but it was not found necessary to utilize them.

Two squadrons of the Cavalry were sent out to the Sindh border to co-operate with the Sindh Police in hunting down the "Hur" outlaws, and their presence effectually prevented the escape of any in the Marwar direction.

SIROHI.

21. Fever prevailed after the rains, and there were a few cases of cholera in June and August; otherwise the general health was good. The rainfall was much below the average and untimely, the kharif crops therefore suffered much.

22. The revenue and expenditure for 1894-95 are—

	R
Revenue	2,83,562
Expenditure	3,49,013

The decrease in the revenue is chiefly due to falling off in the land, customs, and opium revenues. The large increase in the expenditure is ascribed to numerous causes, the chief being the purchase of jewelry and tents, expenses connected with boundary settlement, construction of public works at Abu and Sirohi, and the betrothal of the Baiji Sahib.

23. The services of Mr. Milap Chand were dispensed with in December 1895, owing to his inability to cope with the Jagirdars, and Singhi Jawahir Chand was re-appointed as Dewan in his place. Since this change the relations between the Jagirdars and the Durbar have much improved, only one Jagirdar—that of Magriwara—being still out.

This frequent change of Dewans must hamper the administration and affect the financial management, and this has been pointed out to His Highness.

Raj Sahiban Tej Singh has resigned, and a Muhammadan from North-Western Provinces, named Nurul Hasan, has been appointed as Judicial Officer.

24. The Officiating Resident, Mr. Martindale, visited Sirohi in August 1895. The Resident passed a fortnight in the Sirohi District, halting at the capital for four days, and discussed several matters of importance with the Chief and the Dewan.

25. There were only one dakaiti and two highway robbery cases during the year.

26. The Forest Conservancy at Abu is making fair progress under Forest Officer Beli Ram, and Colonel Roberts, the Magistrate, continues to take great interest in the matter. Sowing and planting have made fair progress, while the results of coppicing have been satisfactory. It is reported that *wallar* cultivation has been discontinued all over Mount Abu at some loss to the State revenues. The expenditure far exceeded the revenue. Steps have been taken to improve the Forest Conservancy in the principal parganahs of Sirohi.

27. As in Marwar, a duty on a sliding scale has been fixed on silver. The customs tariff for Abu has undergone a complete change, by which only a certain limited number of articles brought to Abu will be liable to tax.

28. The Sirohi-Meywar border line was settled by Colonel Percy Smith and Captain Penrose, and some important boundary disputes have been settled by His Highness the Maharao and Singhi Jawahir Chand, the present Dewan.

JEYSULMERE.

29. The general health was good, except that influenza prevailed for a short time.

The rainfall was very scanty, and consequently the kharins, tanks and wells received little or no water. Except in the more-favoured parganahs of Báp, Nokh, Lakhan and Myájlar, there was hardly any cultivation or grass crop; large numbers of cattle with their owners had therefore to leave the country for Sindh or Marwar in search of water and fodder, and it was found necessary to open famine relief works.

30. Owing to bad seasons the revenue has fallen from ₹2,22,535 to ₹1,81,277, while the expenditure has slightly increased, *viz.*, from ₹1,21,222 to ₹1,23,745.

The Jabalpur loan has been further reduced by over ₹41,000, and nearly ₹29,000 has been spent on the construction or improvement of kharins.

31. Thakur Rajwi Sheodán Singh, the ex-claimant of the Jeysulmere gadi, has been permitted to reside in Jeysulmere, conditional on good behaviour.

32. The young Maharawal joined his mother at Dungarpore from Ajmere before returning to Jeysulmere from the College for the summer vacation.

33. Thakur Sultan Singh of Nachna and Jawahir Singh of Dudhu have joined the Mayo College. There are now four Jeysulmere boys at the College, including the young Chief.

34. A section of the Mahesri community who have been causing the administration some trouble by disregard of the Durbar authority are now showing a better spirit.

35. The duty on silver has been reduced from 8 to 4 per 100 tolas, to be again increased proportionately as the price of silver falls.

36. The administration of Dewan Jagjiwan, Rai Bahadur, continues to merit approval.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

37. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams held charge during the year, but was absent on privilege leave in England from the 26th July to the 13th October 1895.

The registration of births and deaths has made fair progress in Jeysulmere, the returns of which State are considered more reliable than those of Marwar and Sirohi, where also something in this direction is being done.

The construction of the sanitary tramway for Jodhpore, which has been too long delayed, it is hoped, is about to be taken in hand.

A new dispensary has been just opened at Bali, the head-quarter of the Godwar parganah.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hendley, C.I.E., inspected the dispensaries and jail at Jodhpore in January 1896. The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, also inspected the jail and the Hewson General Hospital.

38. Vaccination has made satisfactory progress in all three States. In Marwar, where the staff of vaccinators is up to the requirements, there is now only a small percentage of the children unvaccinated, and this had a marked effect in mitigating the epidemic of small-pox, which overrun the country during the last cold weather.

In Sirohi much useful work has been done during the year, and small-pox has been kept in abeyance both on Abu and at Abu Road. More vaccinators are, however, required for this State.

Most of the children in Jeysulmere city have now been well vaccinated, and vaccination is being extended in that State as far as the finances will admit.

TOUR.

39. The Resident, owing to ill-health and absence on leave, was only 63 days out on tour in Jeysulmere, Sirohi, and the Marwar parganahs of Jodhpore, Pachbadra, Bilara, Pali, Jalore, Godwar, Sojat and Jaswantpura, and spent 119 days at Abu.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

40. As already noted His Highness Maharajah Jaswant Singh, G.C.S.I., died after a short illness on the evening of the 11th October 1895, at the age of 57, and was succeeded by his son and heir Maharajah Sardar Singh, who is in the seventeenth year.

41. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Pandit Sukdeo Prashad for his valuable services to the Marwar State.

42. The Chiefs of Oodeypore, Jeypore, Bikanir, Kotah, Bundi, Kishengarh, Dholepore, Jeysulmere, Patiala, Rutlam, and Sailana, and the uncle of the Gaekwar Chief visited Jodhpore; also the Rajahs of Khetri and Sikar, and the Rao of Masuda.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Jodhpore in March 1896.

43. The young Maharajah, accompanied by Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, paid a short visit to Rutlam to take part in the wedding of the sister of the Rutlam Chief.

44. Dr. Lethbridge, General Superintendent of the Thaggi and Dacoity Department, visited Jodhpore and discussed with the Durbar and the Resident the question of the establishment of a Departmental Agency at Jodhpore.

45. The Trevor Cattle Fair and the Pigsticking Tournament were open from the 25th to the 30th March. Owing to the impending scarcity and the death of the late Chief, the fair was not so well attended as the first one.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1896.

Period.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1895	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	4	15
30th September 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	8
31st December 1895	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
31st March 1896	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5
Total	3	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	7	34

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1896.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases investigated during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	Appeal to High Courts.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						R a. p.						
Western Rajputana States Residency	17	25	42	34	8	263 4 0	2	3	5	...	3	2

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement of crimes in Malani.

Description of cases.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Remarks.
Dacoity	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Highway robbery	4	4	2	5	8	3	3	5	2 persons convicted.
Murder	1	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	
Cattle theft	100	111	120	131	80	67	83	79	32 persons convicted.
Other theft	63	74	61	54	41	56	48	83	22 persons convicted.
Total	168	190	187	192	132	126	135	168	

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 76-G., dated Jeypore, the 20th April 1896.

From—Colonel V. E. Law, Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of this Residency for the year 1895-96, during nearly the whole of which period I held charge, having relieved Colonel W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I., on the 29th April 1895.

JEYPORE.

2. The usual statement of the rainfall is attached as Appendix A. The total registered at the Capital was 23·25 as compared with 30·70 for 1894-95, and an average fall for fifteen years of 26·20. Owing to this scantiness the outturn of both the autumn and monsoon crops has been below the average, and there was a consequent rise in the prices of food grains, but no appreciable distress in any portion of the territory. Fodder for cattle was also sufficient.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

3. The only event of any importance occurring during the year under report was the addition of two guns to the salute of His Highness the Maharaja granted to His Highness in the *Chitral Gazette*. I need not say that the Maharaja fully appreciated the honour thus conferred on him.

His Highness visited Jodhpore, Kishengarh, Hardwar and Bindraban during the year.

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORIES AND NEIGHBOURS.

4. Very soon after my arrival in Jeypore last year, I saw that one of my chief cares would be to endeavour to bring about a more satisfactory feeling between the Durbar and its two most powerful feudatories, the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Raja of Khetri. There are, as the Agent to the Governor-General is aware, many points of dispute between them. Negotiations are proceeding, but their differences are of very old date, and are such as cannot be settled off-hand. Still, if both parties will only show themselves amenable to reason, I have some hope that matters may be settled without reference to the Government of India.

The Thakur of Surajgarh in Shekhawati gave some trouble. The Durbar had given a case against him, in which Thakur Hari Singh, of Niradhun, had claimed the ownership in istamrar of certain lands in the Surajgarh estate, and had ordered the defendant to put the plaintiff in possession. As he evinced no inclination to obey, the Durbar sent their Nazim to seize two of his villages, but the Thakur's men showed front, and the opposing forces remained watching each other for a considerable period of time, during which the Durbar appointed a new Commander-in-Chief and made preparations for a campaign. Fortunately, however, the Thakur yielded in time to good counsel, and the expedition into Shekhawati was countermanded. He was eventually fined in the sum of R1,000, and his villages were released from attachment.

It was mentioned in last year's Annual Report that attempts to bring the long-pending dispute with the Bhumias of Udaipurwati to a satisfactory termination had failed owing to their having declined to lay their grievances before the tribunal appointed to investigate them. Since then it was determined

that the Committee should proceed without them, and they eventually sent in a report giving their decision in the matters submitted to them and making certain recommendations on their own account. So far as the enquiry went, the conclusions arrived at by the Committee seemed fair—they certainly gave a measure of relief to the Bhumias—and though containing some provisions not very palatable to the Durbar, were accepted by the Jeypore authorities. The Bhumias, however, I regret to say, were not all as grateful as the Durbar would have wished, and though a majority of them paid their tribute, some of the old ringleaders still held out for more concessions. Two of these have since accepted the decisions of the Committee. I have not heard * from any of the remainder for some time, and I trust the trouble is now at an end.

* A fresh petition has reached me since this was written.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. Among the members of Council described as newly appointed in last year's report, I would especially mention Munshi Bhawani Sahae as an official whose services are likely to be most useful to the State. He is the working member of the Revenue Department; he brought with him an excellent record from the North-Western Provinces, and if given sufficient scope and proper encouragement, will, I believe, be able to institute reforms in a direction that much requires them.

A change made among the high officials this year was the appointment of Thakur Hari Singh, of Naradhun, as Fauj Bakshi, in place of a gentleman who had hardly the necessary energy for the place.

EDUCATION.

6. The year under review was chiefly devoted to the working of a system introduced by the new Director of Public Instruction, who succeeded to the appointment in February 1895, and the results are said to have been very satisfactory.

Five primary schools at important district towns have developed into secondary institutions; more than ten indigenous schools, which hitherto imparted an irregular form of elementary education, are now recognized as primary institutions; and more than thirty private schools, both primary and secondary, have been established at the capital and in the districts.

At the close of the year there were 72 public institutions and 5,888 scholars, as against 154 institutions and 8,157 scholars for the previous twelve months, which shows a falling off by 82 and 2,269, respectively; but this decrease is accounted for by the stoppage of State grants-in-aid, and to the closing of 83 of previously established indigenous schools, which proved unfit as departmental institutions; while the strength and status of all the higher schools and colleges are said to have greatly improved. In addition to the above, there were 588 private institutions, with an attendance of 18,372 pupils, as compared with 472 schools and 13,747 students of the preceding year. On the whole, therefore, the figures show an increase of 36 schools and 2,356 scholars. Of the total number of pupils 23,694 were boys and 566 girls, or, reckoning at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. of the total population of the State of a school-going age, the attendance of boys and girls during the twelve months has been 10·68 and 0·29 per cent. respectively, or 5·78 of the total. The total expenditure was R1,29,761, of which R87,469 was from public revenues, and R42,292 from private sources. No fees were exacted from the pupils.

The results of the public examinations have been satisfactory. Of the 13 students sent up for the B. A. degree, 7 were successful; and of the 25 and 34, who appeared for the Intermediate and Matriculation tests, respectively, 10 and 13 passed. In the examinations in Oriental languages also the results have been very satisfactory. Of 109 candidates sent up for the different tests, 74 were successful, some of them standing high in the order of merit.

I may mention here that during my recent tour in the north of Jeypore, some of the nobles promised to open new or to improve existing schools in their Thikanas, and measures will be taken in view to this being done. Jeypore certainly does its duty in the matter of education.

The usual statements, Appendices B, C and D, are attached.

TOURS OF RESIDENT.

7. The Resident was 45 days on tour in Jeypore and Lawa, and visited Kishengarh on three occasions. Unavoidable changes in the Agent to the Governor-General's plans compelled the cancelment of a proposed tour in the south of the State. There were no complaints of a very serious nature, and I have no reason to say that the people appeared otherwise than generally prosperous and contented.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

8. There were no important changes in this Department during the year ending 31st December 1895. The area under reserve was 46,406 acres, the demarcated area 59,000 and undemarcated 76,005, and two new Chaukies were built. The revenue during the twelve months amounted to R22,144 and the expenditure to R12,794, which shows a net profit of R9,350.

JAILS.

9. The aggregate number of prisoners was—

Central Jail	243,136
District Jail	199,240

and the daily average—

Central Jail	666·13
District Jail	545·47

The health of the prisoners was very good, the total number of deaths being only 35. Two men escaped from the Central Jail, but both were recaptured the same day. Two out-door prisoners also got away, but one was re-arrested. The present Superintendent is on the eve of retirement, and arrangements are being made for appointing a capable successor.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10. The total expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1895 amounted to R8,48,432-13-1, which includes the sums of R1,53,434-13-11 spent on Irrigation works, and R59,440-9-5 on Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The total number of Irrigation works in the State was 138, including 2 in progress, and the total area irrigated 104,276 bighas, while the area under cultivation was 102,903 bighas. The sum realized as revenue was R2,55,526, which shows an increase of R7,861 over that of the preceding twelve months.

Among other projects now under consideration may be mentioned the Jeypore-Chambal Railway, the alignment for which was surveyed and reported

on by Mr. C. E. Croudace, M.I.C.E, in 1891. The Durbar have only recently decided on the construction of this line, and the sanction of the Government of India is awaited before commencing work. This line will form a link between the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at Jeypore, and the proposed Rutlam-Muttra system on the south. It is under contemplation to eventually extend the line in a northerly direction, which would divide the State into two almost equal sections, and to, perhaps, form a connection with the Rewari-Ferozepore Section of the Rajputana Railway at either Hissar or Sirsa. The direction, however, such a line would take would depend a good deal, among other things, on the alignment of the proposed Rewari-Kuchaman Road link, if the project to construct this section be ever sanctioned, and on whether a line from Hansi through Jhind and Karnal to Saharanpore, said to be in contemplation, become a fact or not.

I should mention, while speaking of Public Works in Jeypore, the recent departure of Colonel Jacob, the Superintending Engineer, on furlough for Europe. His off-reckonings are due next December when, under ordinary circumstances, his connection with Jeypore would terminate, but the Durbar, appreciating the immense benefit his services have been to the State, have applied for sanction to the retention of his services, and in the interests of His Highness the Maharaja and his people, it is to be hoped the necessary permission will be granted. During Colonel Jacob's absence, Mr. C. E. Stotherd, from the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, officiates.

FINANCE.

11. The receipts for the year were R65,27,577 and the expenditure R52,02,517, while the estimated amounts for the same period were R58,00,462 and R57,89,239, respectively, which show an increase in actuals over estimates in income of R7,27,115 and a decrease in expenditure of R5,86,722. The savings for the twelve months was R13,25,060. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure for the past five years :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R
In 1891	61,91,276	54,11,510
„ 1892	61,66,559	54,89,704
„ 1893	68,18,651	53,89,911
„ 1894	64,18,406	52,77,186
„ 1895	65,27,577	52,02,517

The receipts in the Customs Department were—

In weight	Mds. 1,116,549
„ value	R8,83,711

as compared with 1,108,581 maunds and R8,90,660 of the previous year.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

12. The work done during the year 1895 is shown below :—

Cases from previous year	9
Admitted during the year	25
Cases disposed of	25
Pending	9

Forty persons were arrested and subsequently released, as there was not sufficient evidence to warrant their conviction. There were two cases of appeal to the Higher Court at Abu. The decision in one was confirmed and in the

other was amended. The claims for compensation amounted to R9,314-6-5, and the amount decreed was R697-5-0. The sum imposed as fines was R1,460.

As there were no cases of Thaggi or Dacoity disposed of by the Court during the twelve months, the usual appendix in connection with the operations for the suppression of these offences has been omitted from this report.

The usual tabulated statement of work done is attached as Appendix E.

CRIME.

13. No cases of *Sati* were brought to notice. In one of the district towns three offences connected with female infanticide were said to have occurred, but after careful enquiry, there were found to be no grounds for the report. Nine dacoities were committed in the State. In six cases a few of the persons charged with the offence were arrested and are awaiting trial, while efforts are being made by the local police to trace the rest of the criminals together with the stolen property. One case of counterfeit coining was also reported. The offenders were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The abstract of work done in the Courts during the year 1895 will be found in Appendix F.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

14. The strength of the corps on the 31st December 1895 was :—

Ponies	957
Carts	398
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men	610

The ponies have been since made up to their full complement of 1,000.

The establishment of officers, non-commissioned officers and men is fixed at 632. In the report for 1894-95 mention was made of the expeditious* manner in which the Corps was despatched to Ferozepore and Nowshera *en route* for the front. It is now very satisfactory to note that it maintained an excellent spirit throughout its employment with the Chitral Relief Force. All ranks were on all occasions punctually up to time, and in all weathers did their duty cheerfully and promptly. The Inspecting Officer mentions that not a single article of Government property was lost while under convoy, and that the Corps justly earned a reputation for honesty and regularity. There were only 34 casualties among the ponies during the expedition. For his services in Chitral the Superintendent of the Corps was awarded the order of British India

During his recent tour through Rajputana, the Agent to the Governor-General inspected the Corps and was satisfied with its management and interior economy.

I need not say how much His Highness the Maharaja is indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, the Inspecting Officer of the Corps, a great share of the commendation bestowed on which is due to that officer's keen interest in all that relates to its efficiency and good name.*

* Since the above was written His Highness the Maharaja has made the handsome offer to add 200 ponies to the Corps.

SHEKHAWATI.

15. Much of my time on tour was spent in this part of the Jeypore State. Besides the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Raja of Khetri, the most powerful of the Shekhawat nobles, I visited at their Thikanas the Rao of Manoharpore, as well as the Thakurs of Danta, Nawalgarh, Mandawa and Surajgarh—all among the most wealthy and influential of the Shekhawats. The complaints made by the ryots were very few.

Sikar has got a good school, where English is taught in addition to Persian and Sanskrit, at his head-quarters, and there are less pretentious educational institutions in the towns of Ramgarh, Fatehpur and Lachmangarh. He has a capital dispensary with wards for in-door patients at Sikar itself, and is now going to start similar, though less commodious, institutions at Lachmangarh and Ramgarh. The Rao Raja has it further in contemplation to erect a new jail. I recently paid a visit with him to Ulwar, when, in view to institute improvements at home, he went round and investigated all the stud arrangements, and, keen on the subject of horses as he is, took much interest in all he saw.

The Raja of Khetri must be well known as a man of culture and progress. He has done a great deal for education. In the last English Middle Examination two boys, out of three who went up, passed in the 2nd division. This year in addition to five boys for the Middle, two boys are preparing for the Entrance Examination. There are already three dispensaries on the estate. A fine new building to replace one of more homely style was almost complete at Kotputli, when I was there on tour. The Raja has much improved the natural beauty of his chief town, and has recently built two fine tanks, one close to Khetri to improve the water-supply of its inhabitants.

There is a library at Khetri, of English, Sanskrit, and Vernacular works, containing between four and five thous and books.

MEDICAL.

16. The medical institutions of the States connected with this Residency will be treated on by the Residency Surgeon, but it is a pleasure to me to report that during my tour in November-December last, I was promised two new dispensaries by the Rao Raja of Sikar, and one each by the Rawal of Samod, the Rao of Manoharpore, head of the senior branch of the Shekhawats, and the Thakurs of Danta, Nawalgarh, Mandawa and Surajgarh. The Rawal, following in the footsteps of his worthy kinsman, Rao Bahadur Thakur Gobind Singh of Chomu, whose hospital and dispensary were the best I saw during my tour, is going to build something really superior. They are all, with one exception, in possession of plans specially designed by Colonel Jacob and Dr. Hendley, and I trust the buildings may be ready within a twelve-month.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT WORK.

16A. Major Jennings, who was deputed as Boundary Settlement Officer for Jeypore and the neighbouring States, personally settled on the Jeypore-Marwar border nine disputes, the total length of ground involved in which was over 15 miles, and in not one of which was there an appeal.

Six other Jeypore-Marwar cases, in a more or less unfinished state, and involving a length of border amounting to some 9 or 10 miles were, under this officer's auspices, finally decided by the motamids of the two States concerned.

Further, 25 more cases on this same boundary, the maps and papers connected with which, owing to certain discrepancies, were still unsigned, were, owing to Major Jennings' good offices, brought to a satisfactory conclusion. These cases, which necessitated the scrutinizing and comparing of voluminous documents and took up considerable time in their disposal, involved a length of border of over 30 miles.

The settlement of this long list of cases, which has been made to the complete satisfaction of both Durbars concerned, completes the delimitation of

the Jeypore-Marwar border from Kishengarh to Bikanir.

Major Jennings was still engaged on two Jeypore-Ulwar disputes, which were, however, practically settled on his departure to take up the appointment of Political Agent at Ulwar on the 14th April 1896.

Major Jennings successfully demonstrates the advisability of employing on boundary settlement work an officer of standing and experience.

HORSE BREEDING.

16B. In view to the improvement of the stamp of horse in this State, the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, has been for some time urging the advantage of the Durbar's purchasing a few good Arab stallions that would be at the disposal of Jagirdars wishing to have their mares covered, and I am glad to be able to report that His Highness the Maharaja this year gave his consent to the experiment being tried. Veterinary Colonel Queripel, who was commissioned by the Durbar to purchase the animals, was able to select four suitable Arab stallions at Bombay during the winter, and as soon as their quarters are ready for them, they will be established at four convenient centres. Meanwhile, they are being trained and have all covered at Babugarh.

KISHENGARH.

17. There were no events of special importance during the year, and His Highness the Maharaja only once left his territory, and that was on a visit of condolence to the Jodhpore Chief on the occasion of the death of his father.

18. It was noticed in the report for last year that the question of the introduction of the State Judicial Stamps into Fatehgarh, a fief of Kishengarh, was satisfactorily settled. The Raja was said to have consented to this arrangement in consideration of the annual payment of a sum, equal to the income hitherto derived by him from that source. The matter has, however, been held in abeyance, in consequence of the Raja's having failed to produce his accounts of such revenue.

19. Among other disputes between Kishengarh and its feudatory, Fatehgarh, existing for many years, was one relating to the ceremonial observances between the Maharaja and the Raja.

In 1888 this matter was settled amicably through the Resident (Mr. Henvey).

In 1894, however, the Raja objected to the interpretation placed by the Durbar on a rule previously agreed to as regulating the occasions on which supplies should be given to him and his followers during his visits to Kishengarh. Another point involved in the discussion was in respect of the limit of the Raja's aggregate attendance.

Colonel Prideaux was of opinion that this should extend to one and-a-half month during the year, and, as regards supplies, that the rules were correctly understood by the Durbar, and must be adhered to as thus interpreted.

The Raja continued obstinate, until the beginning of the current year, giving various excuses for delaying to obey the summons of the Maharaja to attend at Kishengarh. He performed this service, however, in January last. His Highness the Maharaja's long suffering with his refractory feudatory is worthy of much praise.

20. The relations with the neighbouring States have been satisfactory. The demarcation of the Sambhar-Kishengarh salt border is still pending.

21. The rainfall for the year, as registered at the capital, was 19·45, or some 6 inches below the average. The autumn and monsoon harvests were.

consequently poor, and the prices of food-grains were abnormal, but not sufficiently high as to cause distress. The fodder supply was insufficient, but the accumulations of previous years, made under the storage regulations of the State, helped to meet the deficiency.

22. No case of *Sati* or female infanticide was brought to notice. The number of criminal cases instituted during the twelve months was 1,468, as against 1,232 of the previous year, while on the Civil side the suits were 11,044 and 10,751 respectively. These figures do not include the cases instituted at Fatehgarh, the returns from which were not submitted. The work of the Civil and Criminal Courts has been satisfactory, the percentage of suits disposed of being 83 and 92, respectively, as compared with the average of 81 and 91 for the past five years. The average duration of cases was 25 days in the Civil and 22 in the Criminal Courts.

The usual statements (Appendices G and H.) are attached. The construction of the new jail, the site for which has been fixed outside city limits, has been taken in hand. The health of the prisoners has been good.

23. The condition of the State, financially, has again been satisfactory. The receipts for the year ending July 1895 were R4,09,868, and the expenditure R3,91,602. Including the balance of R2,36,695 left from the previous twelve months, the surplus was R2,54,961. The income was R4,222 less than that for 1893-94, but this was due principally to the bad harvests.

24. Ruled by a worthy Chief and under the able Dewanship of Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, who is always full of schemes, having for their object the development of the resources of the State, and the improvement of the condition of the people, the State of Kishengarh is doing well. Irrigation was extended at a cost of R31,243, and a further provision has been made in the budget for improvements in this direction. Three new schools and one dispensary were opened, and education has made some progress. The three limited liability companies alluded to in the previous report are working satisfactorily, and a new one (a ginning company) has been formed. The public health has been good.

LAWA.

25. There is nothing of importance to note in connection with this small chiefship. During my recent tour to the south of Jeypore, I visited Lawa and found everything satisfactory. There have been no complaints, and the general health has been good. The administration of the young Thakur with the help of his father has been all that is desirable.

The finances have also been in a very satisfactory state. The balances at the end of the year under review were:—

	R
In Government paper	30,000
At Lawa	21,296
With the Residency Treasurer	1,143

An irrigation work at an estimated cost of R8,651 is now under construction, not under the inspiration of the Residency, but on the Thakur's own initiative, and owing to his own laudable desire of improving his property.

I am about very shortly to recommend that the Thakur, who has attained the age of twenty-two years, and is a steady, sensible young man, should be given complete management of his estate.

Appendix A.

Total monthly and annual rainfall of the Jeypore State for 1895.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Remarks.
Hindaun . . .	1·64	0·18	1·01	0	0	0·28	4·90	9·11	0·93	0	0	0	18·05	
Mohwa	1·21	0·16	0·93	0	0	0·96	4·38	3·67	0·18	0	0	0·07	11·56	
Gungapore . . .	4·85	0	0·53	0	0	4·84	2·60	16·09	5·35	0	0	0	34·26	
Bandikoi . . .	0·63	0	1·78	0	0	1·42	3·14	7·26	0·43	0	0	0	14·66	
S. Madhopur . . .	0·65	0·05	0·17	0	0	0·66	12·46	10·27	0·21	0	0	0·05	24·52	
Dowsa	0·82	0·02	1·30	0	0	0·66	7·49	6·68	0·01	0	0	0·08	17·06	
Lalsot	0·85	0·02	0·32	0	0	1·28	6·12	13·86	0·16	0	0	0	22·61	
Chatsu	0·95	0	0·30	0·02	0	0·45	7·37	11·19	0·20	0	0	0	20·48	
Uniyara	0·39	0·13	0·16	0	0	1·57	6·21	10·46	1·91	0	0	0	20·83	
Jeypore	0.48	0·11	1·32	0·12	0·01	1·82	8·71	10·66	0·27	0	0·01	0·04	23·55	
Sanganir . . .	0·63	0·05	1·50	0·02	0	1·22	5·84	9·36	0·33	0	0	0·04	18 99	
Malpura	0·54	0	0·75	0	0	1·14	8·02	8·95	0	0	0	0	19·40	
Jhunjhunu . . .	2·14	0·09	1·11	0·72	0	0·11	7·12	7·23	0	0	0	0·35	18·87	
Sri Madhopur . . .	1·25	0	0·18	0	0	2·23	16·72	5·01	0·05	0	0·15	0	25·59	
Sambhar	0·67	0·06	0·35	0·57	0·06	1·27	4·87	8·30	0·34	0	0	0·10	16·59	
Seekar	1·48	0	0·48	0·31	0	0·52	5·69	3·38	0·15	0	0	0·04	12·05	
Khetri	1·75	0·32	1·14	0	0	0·60	4·72	6·41	0·15	0	0	0·25	15·34	
Chirawa	2·25	0·29	0·53	0·24	0	3·97	2·36	6·94	0·03	0	0	1·00	17 61	
Kot Putli . . .	1·62	0·20	0·64	1·20	0	0·89	4·30	5·19	0·13	0	0	0·30	14·47	
Chomu	0·34	0·02	0·94	0	0	3·90	7·09	8·89	0·68	0	0	0·38	22·24	
Nim-ka Thana . .	2·31	0·11	0·79	0·27	0	1·86	8·39	11·47	0	0	0	0·08	25·28	
Total .	27·45	1·81	16·23	3·47	0·07	31·65	138·50	180·38	11·51	0	0·16	2·78	414·01	
Average .	1·31	0·09	0·77	0·17	0·00	1·51	6·60	8·59	0·55	0	0·00	0·13	19·72	

Jeypore;
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix B.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Jeypore State at the end of the official year 1895-96. For details, see Appendix C.

Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.		
				COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.								
				English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.		Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
			INSTITUTIONS For males	1	1*	1*	9	22	28	1	1	64	7	29	551	587	651	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	12·97	
			INSTITUTIONS females	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	9		·15	
		Male 1,506,090	TOTAL	1	1	1	9	30	28	1	1	72	7	30	551	588	660		11·41	
		Female 1,319,575																		
14,526	5,784	TOTAL 2,825,665																		
			SCHOLARS Males	51	99	60	2,167	1,735	1,104	27	99	5,342	1,026	1,688	15,638	18,352	23,694	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†	10·68	
			SCHOLARS Females	...	...	...	...	546	...	...	...	546	...	20	...	20	566	Female pupils to female population of school-going age.†	·29	
			TOTAL	51	99	60	2,167	2,281	1,104	27	99	5,888	1,026	1,708	15,638	18,372	24,260	Total pupils to total population of school-going age†	5·78	

* In these tables the two departments of the Oriental College and the several Collegiate schools are treated as separate institutions.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

JEYPORE;
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix C.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Jeypore State for the official year 1895-96.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							Total Expenditure on Education.
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.									
	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary. For boys.	Primary. For girls.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.	Total.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships, Prizes, etc.	Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Establishment.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
For males . . .	6,581 0 0	5,751 0 0	1,860 0 0	26,871 0 0	41,175 0 0	...	2,523 0 0	3,288 0 0	88,049 0 0	3,647	2,220	15,531	1,520	5,354	6,359	34,631	1,22,680
„ females . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4,840 0 0	...	...	4,840 0 0	...	...	628	...	860	753	2,241	7,081
TOTAL .	6,581 0 0	5,751 0 0	1,860 0 0	26,871 0 0	41,175 0 0	4,840 0 0	2,523 0 0	3,288 0 0	92,889 0 0	3,647	2,220	16,159	1,520	6,214	7,112	36,872	1,29,761
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils .	117 8 3	59 14 6	30 0 0	12 8 0	2 5 3	9 13 5	97 13 0	36 2 0	4 5 7								

JEYPORE;
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix D.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars attending them in Jeypore for the official year 1895-96.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AT THE END OF THE YEAR LEARNING.			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS AT THE END OF THE YEAR ACCORDING TO CASTE AND CREED.				
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																	
					Aided.				Unaided.													
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A—Classical language.	A—Vernacular language.	Hindus.	Jains.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.
I.—Collegiate Education—																						
1. English	1	51	56	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	51	41	50	42	5	3	...	1
2. Sanskrit	1	99	96	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	99	...	99	99	99	...	...	...	...
3. Persian Arabic	1	60	62	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	...	60	60	21	3	36	...	...
II.—Secondary Education—																						
1. English	2	898	856	581	...	...	...	...	2	341	309	270	4	1,239	898	220	757	910	148	154	12	15
2. Sanskrit	1	203	164	90	2	285	274	185	...	...	...	...	3	488	...	488	488	268	220	...	...	...
3. Persian	1	398	366	295	...	...	...	...	1	103	103	60	2	501	...	118	383	257	32	212	...	...
4. District Schools	5	668	489	336	...	...	...	...	2	297	273	240	7	965	34	168	430	717	109	138	...	1
III.—Primary education } For boys	22	1,735	1,355	1,035	28	1,104	993	846	580	17,326	15,328	12,967	630	20,165	258	3,760	16,353	16,071	1,811	2,282	...	1
„ girls	8	546	474	385	...	...	...	...	1	20	18	16	9	566	21	...	545	448	7	105	...	6
IV.—Special education	2	126	117	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	126	30	5	52	98	...	28	...	...
TOTAL	44	4,784	4,035	2,897	30	1,389	1,267	1,031	586	18,087	16,031	13,553	660	24,260	1,292	4,959	19,217	18,931	2,335	2,958	12	24

JEYPORE;
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix E.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjusted by the Jeypore Court of Vakils during the year 1895.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Attempt at theft.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
31st March	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
30th June	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
30th September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4
31st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	3	11
Total	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	6	25

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JEYPORE,
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix F.

JEYPORE COURTS.

Abstract of Cases for 1895.

CIVIL SIDE.					CRIMINAL SIDE.				
Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Name of Court.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
Tahsil Courts	82	4,017	4,099	3,987	112	Tahsil Courts	166	4,537	4,703	4,620	83
Nizamut, Jeypore	804	3,930	4,734	3,877	857	Nizamut, Jeypore	583	5,861	6,444	6,069	375
Do. Malpura	3	902	905	902	3	Do. Malpura	9	1,278	1,287	1,273	14
Do. Hindaun	33	969	1,002	981	21	Do. Hindaun	44	2,122	2,166	2,120	46
Do. Sambhar	19	1,806	1,825	1,799	26	Do. Sambhar	10	1,430	1,440	1,420	20
Do. Madhopur	12	661	673	671	2	Do. Madhopur	17	1,551	1,568	1,555	13
Do. Gungapore	2	335	337	335	2	Do. Gungapore	3	952	955	953	2
Do. Dosa	...	688	688	687	1	Do. Dosa	3	2,245	2,248	2,240	8
Do. Torawati	311	2,557	2,868	2,597	271	Do. Torawati	92	2,646	2,738	2,614	124
Do. Shekhawati	6	1,226	1,232	1,225	7	Do. Shekhawati	8	1,716	1,724	1,718	6
Do. Kotkasim	3	87	90	86	4	Do. Kotkasim	...	205	205	199	6
Do. Bandikoi	1	21	22	22	...	Do. Bandikoi	...	73	73	72	1
Total	1,194	13,182	14,376	13,182	1,194	Total	769	20,079	20,848	20,233	615
Munsifi and Court of Small Causes	345	6,873	7,218	7,083	135	Foujdari	5	1,126	1,131	1,122	9
Adalat Dewani	42	1,179	1,221	1,162	59	Do. Naibat	1	3,062	3,063	3,061	2
Appeals	136	1,142	1,278	1,162	116	Appeals	156	1,470	1,626	1,497	129
Total	523	9,194	9,717	9,407	310	Total	162	5,658	5,820	5,680	140
Council appeals	177	1,767	1,944	1,719	225	Council appeals	517	3,371	3,888	3,449	439
GRAND TOTAL	1,976	28,160	30,136	28,295	1,841	GRAND TOTAL	1,614	33,645	35,259	33,982	1,277

JEYPORE,
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel*,
Resident.

Appendix G.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., *1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96.*

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Amount of claims.					Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					Average duration of suits (in days) 1895-96.
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.	
																	R	R	R	R	R						
1	Durbar . . .	124	104	127	140	147	66	47	65	108	55	58	57	62	32	92	15,818	24,307	22,946	17,992	11,944	53	45	51	77	35	...
2	Appellate Court . .	258	208	361	406	436	229	166	313	340	390	29	42	48	66	46	32,139	21,524	47,347	29,978	33,113	88	80	87	84	89	59
3	Sudder Civil Court and of Small Causes .	2,245	3,503	6,551	6,527	6,108	1,549	2,774	5,336	5,231	5,040	696	729	1,215	1,296	1,068	1,53,803	1,78,539	2,30,441	3,69,442	2,86,772	69	79	81	80	83	20
4	Buxi Jaghir's Court .	198	236	574	485	579	146	124	469	407	516	52	112	45	78	63	19,996	17,989	26,753	47,431	50,386	73	53	91	85	89	66
5	Court of Hakims (Muffusil) . .	952	1,280	3,297	3,193	3,548	895	1,076	3,169	2,920	2,972	57	204	159	273	574	33,375	44,670	1,02,603	1,18,953	1,51,033	94	84	95	91	83	...
	Thikanas . . .	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	9,951	...	...	...	...	50	...
	Total .	3,777	5,331	10,850	10,751	11,044	2,885	4,187	9,321	9,006	9,098	892	1,144	1,529	1,745	1,956	2,55,130	2,87,029	4,30,090	5,83,796	5,43,204	79	79	86	84	83	25
	Average .			8,350					6,897					1,453					4,19,850					83			

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JEYPORE,
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix H.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., *1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96.*

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					Average duration of suits in days.
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96.
1	Durbar	33	30	37	52	37	19	11	18	46	19	14	19	19	6	18	58	37	49	88	53	90
2	Appellate Court	91	83	86	94	95	86	71	77	72	77	5	12	9	22	18	95	86	83	77	81	59
3	Sudder Foujdari Court	582	445	520	564	650	556	422	499	539	625	26	23	21	25	25	96	95	96	92	96	15
4	Court of Hakims (mufussil)	412	333	420	522	571	398	311	398	492	519	14	22	22	30	52	97	93	94	94	86	...
5	Thikarras	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...		61	...	...	...	...	47	...
	Total	1,118	891	1,063	1,232	1,468	1,059	815	992	1,149	1,294	59	76	71	83	174	95	92	93	93	88	22
	Average	1,154					1,062					92					92					

Jeypore,
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1239-G., dated Bhurtpore, the 9th April 1896.

From—Lieut.-Colonel W. Loch, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1895-96.

I assumed charge from Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, proceeding to England on special leave on the 12th April 1895.

BHURTPORE.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall at the capital during the year measured 20·70 inches as against 32·44 inches last year.

CROPS.

On account of the scantiness of the rainfall both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops have been much below the average. The price of food-grains has risen slightly, but agricultural stocks and fodder are abundant.

HEALTH.

The State has been quite free from cholera this year; but small-pox has prevailed during the last few months, resulting in the mortality of a considerable number of children.

EDUCATION.

A return of schools received from the Durbar is attached. Some improvement has been made in the Educational Department, especially in the Burtpore school, by appointing graduates as teachers. It will be seen that the total number of students in the various schools in the State is 5,383 as against 2,656 last year, and the annual cost is R19,360-12-0.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh, who was residing at Muttra, left for Mussoorie in June accompanied by Surgeon-Captain Brockman and remained there until October when he took up his residence at Dehra Dun.

In May last a riot occurred in the Kama district, which resulted in the death and wounding of several persons, the object being to release some prisoners who had been arrested on a charge of burglary in the Gurgaon District. Seventy men have since been arrested on the charge of rioting, etc., of whom thirty-five have been convicted.

In June several of the Palace ladies of Bikanir visited Kama, Deeg, and Bhurtpore on their return from Hardwar.

Rao Raganath Singh, brother of His Highness the Maharaja, joined the Mayo College in July, and has twice revisited Bhurtpore on short leave.

In August Colonel H. B. Abbott, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Bhurtpore.

In January of the current year the Imperial Service Cavalry and Infantry attended camps-of-exercise at Aligarh and Agra.

In March 1896 Mr. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Bhurtpore for three days, and exchanged formal visits with His Highness the Maharaja who happened at the time to be at Bhurtpore.

On the 21st March His Highness, who had been permitted to visit his capital for one month, returned to Dehra Dun and re-visits Mussoorie shortly.

FINANCES.

A full report on the finances has been submitted, but to note briefly, the treasury contains 24¼ lakhs of Government paper, and the Budget Estimate for the year on which we enter shows a balance credit of about R30,000.

JAIL.

There are 171 prisoners in the Jail at Sewar, of whom 9 are life-convicts. This does not include the under-trial prisoners confined in the jail whose number is about 56. Most of these are persons concerned in the riot case, and will, if sanction is accorded, be transferred to some jail in the British district, as the State jail has no accommodation for so large a number.

CRIME.

Two cases of dacoity occurred during the year, in which property valued at R224-13-6 was plundered.

A separate report on the working of the Thagi and Dacoity Department has been submitted, and it is therefore unnecessary to allude further to the subject.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Dewan with two Sirdars in Council, Foujdar Debi Singh and Bakshi Raghbir Singh, who are only used as a consultative body, the whole being under the control and guidance of the Political Agent.

COURTS.

Statements showing the work performed by the various courts are attached.

TOUR OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

I regret to say that I have had little opportunity for more than two short tours in the district. Now that the general administration is running smoothly I shall have more opportunties of getting into camp.

WILD CATTLE.

This is a question which has not been efficiently grappled with yet. Experiments have been made which have had no success, and in my opinion further action must be deferred until the other departments are working satisfactorily, and undivided attention can be paid to it. Each and all in the State are against any measures of protection that may be proposed, most from ignorance or inertness, a few from stupidity, natural or assumed. No other officer in the State, except the Political Agent, can successfully tackle the difficulty.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

This Department wants thorough reorganization in all three States under my charge, and no progress will be made until some medical officer capable of administration is appointed.

REARING OPERATIONS.

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, visited the State in October last in connection with breeding

operations. It has been considered best not to undertake the formation of a breeding stud, but three Arab and one donkey stallion have been purchased, which are at present at Bhurtpore, but are shortly to be distributed at Deeg, Byana, and Bhurtpore. The Arab stallions and donkey stallion have been visited by several mares, and a good commencement has been made.

KEROWLEE.

SEASON.

The rainfall at the capital during the year was 22·9 inches against 39·45 last year, and the heaviest rainfall during the year, both in Kerowlee and the districts, was in August, after which very little rain fell and the crops suffered much thereby and are much below the average. The prices of food-grains were and are still heavier than usual.

HEALTH.

There was no cholera during the year, but small-pox prevailed for a few months. The general health of the public was good.

EDUCATION.

The usual return of the Maharaja's school at the capital is attached. It shows an average daily attendance of 200 boys against 215 last year. The Maharaja takes a great interest in the school as before.

JAIL.

The return received from the Durbar and attached to this report, shows the total number of prisoners to be 60, of whom 11 are life-convicts.

COURTS.

A statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts for the year is attached. Of 3,305 cases including 165 pending from last year that came before the Courts, 3,100 cases were disposed of, leaving 205 at the end of the year.

Munshi Mahomed Amanut Hosein, who was employed as Deputy Collector for some years, resigned the service while he was on leave, and his post has not yet been filled up by any trained officer.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of a Council.

FINANCES.

It appears that the total income from all sources, including the opening balance of R50,097-7-6 from last year, amounted to R5,08,541-11-6, and the expenditure under all heads to R4,77,081-1-6, leaving a closing balance of R31,460-10-0.

CRIME.

No cases of dacoity were reported during the year, nor were any offenders concerned in the dacoities committed last year apprehended. The attention of the Durbar has been invited to the want of success in the apprehension of criminals, and it is hoped some measures will be adopted to this end.

No case of infanticide occurred during the year, though one case was reported in December, but it was not proved to be true.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharaja had the honour of exchanging visits with His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in October 1895.

DHOLPUR.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year at the capital was 19·75 inches as against 30·63 last year. The year was not a good one and the crops have suffered much for want of rain. The heaviest fall during the year was 7·38 inches in the month of August.

HEALTH.

There was no epidemic, and the general health of the public was good throughout the year.

EDUCATION.

A return of schools received from the Durbar is attached. It appears there are five schools at the head-quarters of each tahsil and one at the capital. No improvement has been made in this institution yet, and the Durbar takes little interest in education.

JAIL.

A return of the Dholpur jail is attached. It shows that there are in all 115 prisoners, of whom three are life-convicts.

DISPENSARIES.

A return of dispensaries received from the Durbar is attached. Of a total number of 7,092 vaccination operations performed, only 472 proved unsuccessful. The annual cost of the dispensaries and vaccination staff is shown to be R7,269-6-0. The new hospital remains still untenanted, and the want of proper medical supervision is required.

COURTS.

The usual returns of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts are attached.

ADMINISTRATION.

Rai Bahadur Bishun Sarup Dewan, who has retired from Government service on pension, continues to carry on the administration of the State to my complete satisfaction. He gives all his energies to the State work and carries on his duties to the satisfaction of His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The new public offices, which were commenced about three years ago, are nearly completed.

FOOD-GRAINS.

A comparative statement showing the prices current of the principal food-grains in the Dholpur city for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 is attached. During the year under report the prices have risen on account of scantiness of rainfall.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana resided for the greater part of the year away from Dholpur and remained at Ootacamund during the hot weather.

In August His Highness paid a visit of condolence to the young Maharaja of Mysore, and in March 1896 to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore.

In August Colonel Abbott, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Dholpur, and in March last His Highness the Maharaj Rana had the honour of paying a private visit to Mr. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Bhartpur.

In October last the Maharaj Rana had the honour of exchanging visits with His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra.

Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the year ending 31st March 1896.

School.	Number of Schools.	Department and attendance.					Number of Teachers.	Annual expenditure.			Remarks.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		R	a.	p.	
Bhartpur School . .	1	110	113	190	37	450	33	10,541	7	9	
Tehsili Schools . .	12	47	488	1,282	...	1,817	40	3,497	1	0	
Halkabundi Schools . .	91	...	223	2,893	...	3,116	86	4,912	1	6	
Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	410	1	9	
Total .	104	157	824	4,365	37	5,383	160	19,360	12	0	

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts of the Bhartpur State for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhartpur . .	Appeal .	88	60	148	141	7
	Original	14	146	160	158	2
Nazim of Bhartpur . .	Appeal .	7	34	41	40	1
	Original	45	695	740	651	89
Subordinate Courts, Bhartpur	Original	5	443	448	407	41
Nazim of Deeg . . .	Appeal .	19	94	113	105	8
	Original	5	13	18	15	3
Subordinate Courts, Deeg .	Original	...	618	618	563	55
Total .	...	183	2,103	2,286	2,080	206

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhartpur State for the official year ending 31st March 1896.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhartpur . .	Appeal .	101	90	191	182	9
	Original	40	610	650	641	9
Nazim of Bhartpur . .	Appeal .	3	17	20	20	...
	Original	35	1,578	1,613	1,595	18
Subordinate Courts, Bhartpur	Original	16	2,737	2,753	2,706	47
Nazim of Deeg . . .	Appeal .	8	20	28	26	2
	Original	64	972	1,036	979	57
Subordinate Courts, Deeg .	Original	...	2,072	2,072	2,005	67
Total .	...	267	8,096	8,363	8,154	209

W. LOCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern State of Rajputana.

Average attendance of boys of the Maharaja's School, Karauli, for the year 1895-96.

Names of Department.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English	38·226	12·521	8·683	4·970	
Persian	51·407	27·100	1·608	1·085	
Hindi	103·795	39·995	8·913	1·807	
Patwari	6·726	1·652	3·838	·784	
Total	200·154	81·268	23·042	8·646	

Karauli Jail Return for the year 1895-96.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
For life	10	1	11	
From 5 to 10 years	10	...	10	
From 2 to 4 years	15	1	16	
From 6 months to 1 year	20	3	23	
Total	55	5	60	

Statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal and Civil Courts of the Karauli State for 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Revenue	95	1,291	1,386	1,293	93
Criminal	10	826	836	829	7
Miscellaneous	...	412	412	412	...
Civil	40	354	394	309	85
Execution of decrees	20	257	277	257	20
Total	165	3,140	3,305	3,100	205

Return of Dholpur Schools for 1895-96 from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Heads.	Number of Scholars.				Number of Teachers.	Monthly expenditure.			Expenditure incurred during the year.		
	In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Dholpur City School	49	62	48	159	7	114	12	0	1,377	0	0
2. Bari Tehsili School	...	26	40	66	2	22	8	0	270	0	0
3. Rajakhera „	...	14	28	42	2	20	8	0	246	0	0
4. Kolari „	...	...	18	18	1	8	8	0	102	0	0
5. Baseri „	...	...	25	25	1	8	8	0	102	0	0
6. Angayi „	...	...	23	23	1	5	8	0	66	0	0
Total	49	102	182	333	14	180	4	0	2,163	0	0

W. LOCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern State of Rajputana.

Dholpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1952, or A. D. 1895-96.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	3
„ 17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
„ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 14 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 12 „	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 10 „	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 9 „	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 8 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 7 „	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 6 „	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5 „	4	...		...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 4 „	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 3 „	29	1	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	2	32
„ 2 „	25	1	...	..	26	1	...	...	...	1	27
„ 1 „	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 6 months	22	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Under 6 months	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	106	3	3	...	112	3	...	...	...	3	115

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholpur State for the year 1895-96.

Name of Dispensaries.	Number of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	In-door Patients.						Annual expenditure, including salaries, medicines, etc.
			Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	
									R. a. p.
1. Dholpur Dispensary	9	12,386	15	12	...	2	1	...	4,207 3 0
2. Rajakhera „	5	7,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	824 15 0
3. Bari „	5	7,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	954 7 0
4. Jail	1	...	174	159	...	2	10	3	416 10 0
Total	20	27,091	189	171	...	4	11	3	6,403 3 0
5. Vaccinating operations	6	6,620 successful; 472 not successful.							866 3 0
GRAND TOTAL									7,269 6 0

W. LOCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern State of Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1952 or A. D. 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. Dewan of Dholpur .	Appeals .	11	34	45	42	3
	Original .	14	34	48	29	19
2. Magistrate of Dholpur .	Appeals .	2	42	44	40	4
	Original .	3	19	22	18	4
3. Subordinate Courts .	Original .	88	549	637	540	97
4. Sir Muthra . . .	Original .	...	77	77	42	35
Total .	...	118	755	873	711	162

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1952 or A. D. 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. Dewan of Dholpur .	Appeals .	2	12	14	14	...
	Original .	1	1	2	2	...
2. Magistrate of Dholpur .	Appeals .	...	3	3	3	...
	Original .	1	378	379	379	...
3. Subordinate Courts .	Original .	17	608	625	603	22
4. Sir Muthra . . .	Original .	...	127	127	74	53
Total .	...	21	1,129	1,150	1,075	75

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1952 or A. D. 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Description or cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. Dewan of Dholpur . .	Original .	19	464	483	463	20
2. Settlement . . .	Original .	489	437	926	583	343
Total .	...	508	901	1,409	1,046	363

W. LOCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern State of Rajputana.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the principal food-grains in the City of Dholpur during the year 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Months.	1894-95.								1895-96.							
	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.	
	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.
April	17	7¾	29	6	29	6	30	8½	16	11	21	1½	19	2	26	1¼
May	18	9½	28	12	26	9	30	14	17	½	26	1	18	3	26	3½
June	18	6½	27	1½	23	4	28	12¼	16	9½	24	15½	16	10¾	24	14½
July	18	1½	28	5	22	7	27	3¼	16	2	22	15	14	8	24	4
August	18	7¼	28	2¼	23	10	27	14	15	14	22	12½	15	6	24	12½
September	18	5	27	9	23	14¼	27	3	15	8	21	6½	16	7½	24	2
October	18	6¾	27	0	22	8	27	2½	13	12¾	19	7	17	10½	19	9¾
November	17	4¼	25	7¾	22	1½	24	14½	13	8	17	1	18	12¾	19	2
December	15	10	21	7¾	20	5	22	4½	13	8½	16	14¼	18	13	19	0
January	15	¾	20	0	18	14¾	20	15	13	8¼	16	12½	17	5	18	3½
February	16	0	22	7	19	7	22	8¾	13	½	16	14	17	7½	18	2
March	17	7¼	22	8	19	3	23	¾	13	2¼	16	14	16	14	18	½

W. LOCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern State, Rajputana.

(5)

HAROWTEE AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 151-G., dated Tonk, the 20th April 1896.

From—A. L. P. TUCKER, Esq., Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1895-96.

2. I took charge of the Tonk and Harowtee Agency on December 6th, 1895. Captains C. Pritchard and Pinhey, Major Bell and Mr. Berkeley held charge of one or other of the separate Tonk and Harowtee Agencies at different times in the earlier portion of the year under report.

3. The year, though not unhealthy, was not one of agricultural prosperity, Tonk and Shahpura suffering especially in this respect. In Shahpura scarcity has necessitated the opening of relief works as the year closes: in Tonk the State has not had to open relief works, but the failure of the rabi crops in Sironj has placed a considerable strain on the State finances. The State has to face a considerable deficit in Land Revenue receipts and to incur considerable unforeseen expenditure in providing Takavi. Efforts are being made to meet the strain from the current year's sanctioned budget without adding to the State's indebtedness. The Tonk State has been able to close its accounts for the year 1302 Fasli within six months of the date when that year closed (August 31st, 1895), and has simplified its position as regards debt by concluding the loan for ₹1,84,000 sanctioned two years back.

In the revision of the settlement a commencement has been made by the examination of some fifty villages in the Tonk Pargana, with a view to their re-assessment. The holders of land on privileged tenures are being classified and systematically dealt with. The work at the outset is laborious and difficult, but when first principles have been settled and a systematic method of treatment has been brought into operation, I hope to be able to report progress in this important matter with more rapidity. The survey of a railway through the Chabra Pargana in Tonk was sanctioned and started towards the close of the year.

The extension of Colonel Thornton's rules in the Mina Kherar is another matter to which I have given considerable attention.

The separate annual report for 1895, dealing with dacoity in that year has furnished a fairly satisfactory record for the year on that head.

4. I now subjoin detailed reports under the following heads:—

I.—Deoli,
II.—The State Court of Vakils,
III.—The Mina Kherar,
IV.—Bundi,
V.—Tonk, and
VI.—Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI.

The rainfall at Deoli was short, amounting to 20·78 inches against 33·37 in the previous year. Public health was good, no outbreak of cholera having been reported. An outbreak of small-pox occurred at the close of February 1896, three cases proving fatal: the epidemic, however, had ceased by the close of the year. Vaccinations performed by the Agency Vaccinator numbered 349. The Agency Hospital and Charitable Dispensary received

335 in- and 6,450 out-patients in the year. The number of major and minor operations performed was, respectively, 66 and 329.

It has been sought to improve the income of the Charitable Dispensary in the course of the year, in order to increase its usefulness, and certain of the States that subscribe to its maintenance have been asked, with the Agent to the Governor-General's permission, to increase their subscriptions.

II.—THE COURT OF VAKILS AT THE HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY.

The Court of Vakils had 30 cases for disposal, of which 23 were decided and 7 were pending when the year closed. Appeals in 10 of these cases were lodged in the Higher Court: in 4 cases the Lower Court's order was confirmed, in 3 it was revised, and in 3 appellate orders were awaited when the year closed. The cases disposed of in the year are classified as follows:—

Murder	1
Highway robbery without aggravating circumstances	2
Theft	1
Cattle lifting	5
Dacoity	3
Burglary	1
Miscellaneous	10
TOTAL	23

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

The condition of the Mina Kherar continued tranquil and satisfactory, no robberies or dacoities having been reported therefrom. The crops in the Jeypore Kherar were not so good as usual, but the Meywar Kherar had a good rabi crop, and the area under cultivation expanded considerable. Cattle sufferred from cow-pox. The revised system of relaxed control over Minas of good character, introduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, worked excellently in the Meywar Kherar. It was introduced into the Jeypore Kherar also at the close of 1895, and is now in operation, so far with good results. The introduction of a similar system in the Bundi Kherar is under discussion with the Durbar, whose reply had not been received when the year closed on March 31st, 1896.

IV.—BUNDI.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi enjoyed good health throughout the year. In October 1895 His Highness visited Jodhpore. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bundi in January 1896. The personnel of the high officials in the State was unchanged.

2. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall, 22·25 inches, was deficient and untimely, while the cold weather was unfavourable to the rabi crops. The outturn of produce was estimated at ten annas to the rupee only.

3. *Public Health.*—The year was healthy. The number of patients treated at the Bundi Dispensary was as follows:—In-patients 83; out-patients 4,145. The number of vaccinations effected was 243, of which all, save 9, were successful. An additional vaccinator was appointed towards the close of the year. The people of Bundi are afraid of vaccination and averse to it, hence its extension is necessarily slow.

4. *Crime and Police.*—The number of dacoities reported in 1895 was seven, one of which, however, was struck off on investigation.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—Criminal cases for disposal in the State Courts numbered 1,778. Of these 1,570 were disposed of. The number of prisoners in the State Jail at the close of the year was 57.

6. *Civil Justice.*—Cases for disposal numbered 713, of which 519 were disposed of.

7. *Finance.*—The State income for Sambat 1951 amounted to ₹7,55,323; the expenditure totalled ₹7,09,202. Customs duties, which form a large source of revenue, amounted to ₹1,80,267. Receipts under this head fell off owing to the decreased export of linseed and til caused by the poor season.

8. *Public Works.*—The State expended ₹11,000 on metalling the road to Deoli. A bridge was constructed on the Kotah road, and preparations made for metalling a portion of it in 1896-97.

9. *Education.*— The pupils at the Bundi High School numbered 130, one of whom passed the Middle Class examination. Boys under instruction at village schools numbered 122.

10. *Boundary disputes.*—The erection of pillars on the Bundi-Bhainsrorgurh-Balwan boundary was taken up under Captain M. A. Tighe, Boundary Settlement Officer, whose decision on the Bundi-Balwan boundary was received as the year closed.

The erection of pillars on the Bundi-Jeypore boundary was proceeded with by motamids appointed by the two States.

V.—TONK.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk enjoyed good health throughout the year. His Highness's father, the ex-Nawab Muhamad Ali Khan, died at Benares on August 9th, 1895. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Tonk in February 1896.

2. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall in the Tonk Pargana was scanty, and both the kharif and rabi crops were indifferent. In Sironj the early rainfall was heavy, but the later rain on which the rabi crops depend failed altogether. High prices prevailed in 1895-96 in both these parganas, and in Sironj the failure of the rabi crop caused a scarcity, which has considerably embarrassed the State finances in the year 1303 Fasli (September 1st, 1895, to August 31st, 1896) now current. In the other parganas the rainfall was more copious and the crops better.

3. *Public Health.*—The year was healthy as a whole. In September 1895 an outbreak of cholera in Pirawa caused 111 deaths. The town of Tonk suffered in May and September 1895 from outbreaks of fever and small-pox. The State medical institutions, which include a hospital for females and a dispensary at Tonk and dispensaries at Nimbahera, Pirawa, Chabra and Sironj, treated 37,717 out and 423 in-patients in the year. The number of vaccinations effected was 6,946, these operations being successful in ninety-eight cases in the hundred.

4. *Crime and Police.*—Only one dacoity was reported as having occurred in Tonk in the calendar year 1895. This was a case of the plundering of a tonga on the Jeypore road, not far from Tonk. The offenders have not yet been traced. An additioned police outpost was established in Nimbahera. The Durbar's attention has been drawn to the accepted rules regarding the management of criminal tribes in times of scarcity in connection with the Sironj Moghias.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—The various criminal courts of the State dealt with 2,403 cases, disposing of 2,388. Heinous cases under trial numbered 318. These include a case in which a Mahomedan was convicted of coining counterfeit British and other rupees in Tonk. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and to the payment of a fine of R500. The number of prisoners in the Jail at Tonk when the year closed was 139. The health of the prisoners was good, and the Jail well managed.

6. *Civil Justice.*—The Civil Courts of the State disposed of 1,721 cases. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 298. The number of documents registered in the year was 373.

7. *Education.*—The State educational institutions include the Sadar Madrassah at Tonk and 12 other schools. The number of pupils under instruction at the close of the year was 895 boys and 75 girls. From the Sadar Madrassah three boys succeeded in passing the Entrance and three the Middle Class examination.

8. *Finance.*—The closed State accounts for the year 1302 Fasli, which ended on August 31st, 1895, showed a grand total of receipts, including opening balance and loans, of R16,94,521. The grand total of expenditure amounted to R16,47,624. On the receipt side, Land Revenue, R9,14,964, and Customs, R1,92,163, were the principal sources of revenue. On the expenditure side Allowances (R3,13,724), Army (R2,25,865), State charges (R2,01,792) and Civil Service (R2,99,474) were the main heads of disbursement. The total amount due by the State under its various debt heads when the year closed was R6,14,342. Details are given in the annexed appendix.

The budget for the current year, 1303 Fasli, was submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Agent to the Governor-General. In this year R1,57,200 is provided for the repayment of the States fixed loans. It has been necessary to revise this budget with a view to meeting an unforeseen deficiency of receipts under Land Revenue, amounting to R75,000, and an additional expenditure of R48,000 for the purchase of seed grain for cultivators in Sironj. The revision recommended does not interfere with the progress of the repayment of the State debts. The finances of the State were considerably disorganised in the year 1301 Fasli by a scarcity in Sironj, similar to that that has occurred in the year now current. The special debt account of that year and Sironj advance account of 1302 Fasli have recently been adjusted by a sanctioned 6 per cent. loan of R1,84,000.

9. *Land Revenue.*—The Political Agent entrusted with the revision of the land revenue settlement did not reach Tonk until the close of December 1895. Some progress has been made in the work, the Khalsa villages of the Sonwa Tahsil of the Tonk Pargana, in which the work to be done is specially heavy, having been examined with a view to the redistribution of the assessment, both over villages and individual holdings. The concurrent disposal of the terms on which privileged tenants may hold and the distribution of the area rightly held by privileged tenants is proceeding, and the pending questions regarding the State hunting preserves and birs are under examination. The work at the outset is difficult and heavy.

10. *The State Council.*—The Council disposed of 96 out of 146 judicial cases for disposal.

11. *Public Works.*—Rupees 15,000 were allotted for expenditure on the Sironj-Bamora road, to the desirability of the completion of which attention

has been drawn. In this connection it may be noticed that the Durbar has sanctioned the survey by British officers through the Chabra Pargana of a railway line projected from Guna in Gwalior to Bara in Kotah. The results of the survey are not yet known.

12. *Miscellaneous.*—Two boundary disputes in each of the parganas of Aligarh and Pirawa were settled by the State Motamids by agreement. It was arranged to dispose of the cases pending between Gwalior and Tonk in the Chabra Pargana in the same way. The disputes in the Mandawar village with the Jeypore Durbar were not settled.

VI.—SHAHPURA.

The Raja Dhiraj and all the members of his family enjoyed excellent health throughout the year. In the course of the year the Raja Dhiraj visited Bombay, Mount Abu, Fyzabad and Udaipur. The wedding ceremonies of the eldest daughter of the Raja Dhiraj with the Raj Sabib Aman Singhji of Wankanir in Kathiawar were celebrated at Shahpura in February 1896.

2. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The total rainfall of the year was 10·8 inches only against 40 inches in the previous year. The monsoon set in early in July, but a long break shortly afterwards seriously damaged the kharif crops, and the absence of seasonable later rain prevented the sowing of wheat and barley in the rabi. The tanks and wells were not properly filled, and the sowing of the rabi crops generally, except on the banks of the Khari and Mansi Rivers, was seriously interfered with. A scarcity thus resulted in the immediate neighbourhood of Shahpura itself, and relief works were opened in the last month of the year under report. The deficiency in the rainfall caused a scarcity of forage also, and it became necessary to indent on the stores of grass accumulated in the past two years. The Forest reserve scheme introduced in 1892-93 developed favourably in the year under report, several miles of waste lands being now reported to be covered with young trees that promise well. The price of food-grains, owing to the accumulation of stores of grain in the past two years, remained moderate in spite of the partial scarcity.

3. *Public Health.*—Public health was good, save for an outbreak of cholera that occurred in and near Shahpura in May 1895, when 79 attacks were registered, of which 22 proved fatal. The number of patients treated at the Shahpura State Dispensary rose from 12,054 in the preceding year to 14,828. The number of vaccinations of children performed was 1,433: of these 1,166 cases were returned as successful.

4. *Crime and Police.*—Two dacoities occurred within Shahpura in the calendar year 1895. In one of these one of the persons plundered died of the injuries received by him. The suspected parties were Sansias from Ajmere or Shampura, but so far they have not been traced, although a reward of R100 has been offered for the arrest of the guilty persons. In the other case also the offenders have not yet been traced. Attention has been paid in recent years to the Police Administration of the Chiefship, and a police Manual is under issue. The Chiefship continued to supervise its Moghia or Baori Settlements. Special precautions were taken for their protection during the scarcity with which the year ended.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—In the Lower Criminal Court the number of cases for disposal was 197: of these 191 were disposed of. In the Criminal Judicial Branch of the Court of Mahakma Khas, over which the Raja Dhiraj presides, there were 9 original cases for disposal: of these 8 were disposed of. Appeals

preferred numbered 19, and were all disposed of. The Jail is reported to be well kept and clean. The number of prisoners in jail when the year closed was 21, of whom 19 were males and 2 females. The males include 4 life-prisoners.

6. *Civil Justice.*—The original Civil Courts included one Civil Court and one Small Cause Court at Shahpura, while five Tahsildars exercised subordinate civil powers during parts of the year. In the Civil Court at Shahpura, there were 275 original suits for disposal, of which 250 were disposed of: in the Small Cause Court there were 181 original suits for disposal, of which 167 were disposed of. The total number of original suits pending in all Courts of original civil jurisdiction when the year closed was 46. In the civil branch of the Court of Mahakma Khas, there were 8 original suits for disposal, 6 of which were disposed of.

7. *Education.*—The total number of pupils on the roll of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shahpura was 271. An Entrance Class was opened in the course of the year. Three boys passed the Middle Class Examination at Ajmere. The girls school at Shahpura had an average daily attendance of 20, and was reported to make fair progress. Fair progress is reported in the branch Hindi schools also.

8. *Finance.*—The last year for which the Chiefship's closed accounts are available at the time of the preparation of this report is Sambat 1951, which closed in July 1895. The receipts for that year, including a closing balance of R1,20,656, amounted to R4,03,345, Land Revenue R1,99,861, being the chief source of the year's receipts. The expenditure of the year amounted in all to R3,07,419, and the year closed with a balance of R95,926. The sum saved in the year and transferred to the Khas treasury was R23,070. Other expenditure in the year fell under the following heads:—Expenditure personal to the Chief, R80,061; State expenses, R99,108; Civil Establishment, R38,792; Police, R28,749; and Public Improvements, R37,637. The Chiefship is out of debt and maintains a Famine Fund, to which R2,000 are paid annually, and a portion of which was utilised in the previous year in the purchase of grain, now under issue to the labourers employed on relief works.

9. *Jagirdars.*—The jagirdars of the Chiefship duly performed their service during the year under report.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—The erection of a cotton press at Shahpura was commenced and nearly completed within the year. The internal Raj Dak continued to work satisfactorily.

Appendix showing the Tonk State debts as they stood at the close of the Fasli year 1302 (August 31st 1895).

		R
1.	Due to the Ajmere firm on account of the fixed loan and temporary advances made in 1301 and 1302 Fasli, interest and principal	3,97,376
2.	Due to Rutlam firm	1,30,000
3.	Special debts	13,300
4.	Miscellaneous debts, including those entered in the lists of Captain Blair	73,666
	GRAND TOTAL .	6,14,342

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk.

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ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1227, dated Ulwar, the 25th April 1896.

From—Major R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., Political Agent, Ulwar,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1895-96. As I was not in Ulwar during any portion of the year under review, I have written this report entirely from data supplied to me since my arrival, and so do not write from personal experience of any of the facts mentioned. It is not as complete as I would wish it to be, but as it was overdue before I arrived here, I submit it as it is, rather than delay it any longer. I hence trust any faults or errors noticed may be excused.

2. Major Pears held charge of the office of Political Agent throughout the year.

TOUR.

Owing to the scarcity prevalent in certain Tehsils, the Political Agent was obliged to considerably curtail his usual cold weather tour of inspection, and was only out 30 days, as compared with 63 in the preceding year. In this period he visited Bansoor, Behrar, Nimrana, Rajgurh and Luchmangurh.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh, as usual, passed the summer vacation (May and June) of the Mayo College at Mount Abu. Before rejoining the college, however, he spent a few days at Ulwar.

Towards the beginning of September, His Highness had a severe attack of typhoid fever which confined him to his bed for about two months. This illness caused much anxiety for a time, but owing to careful medical treatment and nursing he made a good recovery. At the recommendation of his medical adviser, the Maharaja passed the period of his convalescence at Ceylon, where he stayed about six weeks. He returned to Ulwar on December 13th, 1895, much benefited in health by the trip.

HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR.

This fair, which is a new institution in Ulwar, was held on a site selected about three miles from the capital. It commenced on September 28th, and ended on October 5th, 1895. It was well attended, and 1,193 horses and mares and 2,689 cattle were brought to it. Of these, 269 horses and 1,232 cattle changed hands at an aggregate price of ₹59,525. Pegs, fodder, and earthern vessels were supplied free of cost by the State to the dealers. The management was excellent, and the fair was declared by Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Remount Officers who attended it, to have been a complete success. This was in a great measure due to the untiring exertions of Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmokund Dass, Member of Council.

Colonel Mellis, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, visited Ulwar in December and January last and inspected the Imperial Service Troops.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel T. Hendley, Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, inspected in January 1896 the "Ulwar Sudder Dispensary" (which designation has since been altered to "Ulwar Hospital," as being more suitable), the Ulwar Jail, and the Lady Dufferin Hospital.

ADMINISTRATION.

The alteration in the administration of the State, noticed in the report of the previous year, in the mattter of the distribution of work of the various departments among the four Members of the State Council, seems to have worked satisfactorily.

The services of Mr. A. D. Collis, Inspector of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, were lent to the State. He was appointed to be Superintendent of Police, Ulwar, with effect from April 1st 1895. Previously, the Police Department was under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the capital for the calendar year 1895 was 15·12 inches, and for the official year under report 14·90, as compared with 38·13 and 37·31, respectively, in the preceding calendar and official years.

RABI.

A larger area than that of the previous year was brought under rabi cultivation, *viz.*, 424,450 bighas, as compared with 416,730 in 1894-95, but the crop suffered from hail and frost and from high winds in some places, so that the outturn was below the average.

KHARIF.

Owing to scanty rains during the kharif, the area brought under cultivation was only 811,650 bighas, as compared with 900,566 bighas in 1894-95 and 9,22,566 in 1893-94.

The effects have been felt in certain tehsils, and grass and fodder are generally insufficient for the requirements.

TAKAVI.

The amount of Takavi advances made during the year was, as detailed below, R11,734, against R10,217 in the preceding year:—

	R			
	9,430	as compared with	R8,365 in 1894-95	for Irrigation Works.
	2,198	„ „	1,836 „ „	for purchase of cattle for agricultural purposes.
	106	„ „	16 „ „	for seed grains.
Total	11,734	as compared with	R10,217 in 1894-95.	

NEW SETTLERS.

The number of new settlers reported was 350, as compared with 448 in the preceding year. Of these, 112 are cultivators who had emigrated from the State during the famine of 1877-78 and have now returned.

EMIGRATION.

In consequence of the prevailing scarcity, 149 men emigrated from the Luchmangurh and Kathumar Tehsils to the neighbouring villages in the Bhartpur State.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

The construction of a metalled road, from the Kherli Railway Station to Kathumar, was started as a relief work. It has not been freely resorted to,

the number of men on the work on the last day of January, February, and March being 129,230, and 250, respectively, which shows that the scarcity had not, at any rate up to the close of the official year, been severely felt.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement operations, commenced in the preceding year, have made comparatively fair progress, inasmuch as the maps and khasra of 9 out of a total of 12 tehsils were practically completed, and Jauch and Tartib work commenced, while the survey of two more was approaching completion towards the end of the year. It was, however, seen that the time had arrived when the services of an experienced British Settlement Officer were required, and so the services of Mr. Colvin, C.S., have been lent by Government to the State, and he is expected to take charge of his duties as Settlement Commissioner for the States of Ulwar and Bhartpur in October next. Mr. Colvin came to Ulwar in March and inspected the office of the Settlement Department, which is still under the superintendence of Lala Durga Pershad, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Mr. Colvin left a valuable note of advice and instructions regarding the work to be carried on during his absence in England. This note has been laid before Council, and his advice and instructions will be followed. As, however, it deals with work to be done during the ensuing year, it is not necessary to allude to it more in detail in this report.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Both the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments continued to make satisfactory progress.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry took part in the manœuvres carried out last winter near Agra under the command of the General Officer Commanding Bundelkhund District, who noticed with satisfaction "the remarkable smartness and efficiency" showed by the regiment on the occasion.

CAVALRY.

Owing to an outbreak of glanders amongst the Remounts and Transport ponies, the Cavalry was prevented from attending the Camp of Instruction held at Aligurh.

This is much to be regretted, but could not be helped.

HEALTH.

The general health was good, and no epidemic made its appearance during the year.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations was 27,184 with 14 unsuccessful cases, as against 26,000 with 4 unsuccessful cases in 1894-95, and 24,000 with 24 unsuccessful cases in 1893-94.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

The management of the jail, under the able supervision of Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent, continued to be satisfactory.

The daily average of prisoners was 277, against 287 in 1894-95. There were only 2 deaths, as compared with 3 in the previous year. There were no escapes during the year.

EDUCATION.

The total number of schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 101 for boys and 15 for girls.

The total expenditure on education amounted to R45,095, as compared with 42,704 in 1894-95 and 38,790 in 1893-94. This excess expenditure during the year under review is owing to increase in salaries of teaching staff and cost of new furniture.

Two out of 9 students sent up passed the Entrance examination, and 1 out of 8 Middle class examination of the Calcutta University; while 1 out of 7 sent up passed the Munshi examination of the Punjab University. These results are not very creditable to the teaching staff, and do not compare favourably with those of last year.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Miss Florence Dissent, M.D., took over charge of the hospital from Miss Mary Crawley on May 1st, 1895.

A comparison between the figures for 1894-95 and 1895-96 shows that the hospital has made considerable progress in the treatment of patients. The major operations rose from 19 in 1894-95 to 42 in 1895-96, and the minor operations from 1,036 to 1,291.

A class for teaching midwifery was opened at the instance of the Superintendent of the hospital, and another for imparting instructions as to the duties of "dhai" was under contemplation towards the close of the year.

Some additions and alterations in the hospital building, with a view to improve the accommodation, ventilation and sanitation, were under construction towards the close of the year. The institution, since its establishment in 1889, has cost the State, on an average, a sum of R9,615 per annum, excluding initial cost of construction, etc.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The five cases of boundary disputes entrusted for settlement to the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in 1892 were finally settled by him during the year.

The three Jeypore-Ulwar boundary cases were in the course of settlement towards the close of the year by Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., Boundary Settlement Officer, Rajputana, since appointed as Political Agent, Ulwar. These cases have been outstanding for many years, and many attempts to get them mutually settled by representatives of both States have failed.

They also have now been finally and satisfactorily settled, and the boundaries demarcated by pillars.

JUDICIAL.

During the year under review, there were 13 cases of murder, against 7 in the previous year, and 5 of dacoity.

None of these were tried by the Political Agent. The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 5,466 (against 6,367 in 1894) involving 9,706 persons (against 11,606 in 1894) of whom—

5,015,	against	6,288	in 1894	were discharged or acquitted.
27	,,	15	,,	died or escaped from confinement.
4,602	,,	5,217	,,	were convicted.
62	,,	86	,,	remained under trial at the end of the year
9,706	,,	11,606		TOTAL.

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

Sentenced to death	0 against	2 in 1894.	
Imprisoned	351 „	293 „	
Fined	2,880 „	2,941 „	
Whipped	71 „	129 „	
Expelled from the State	0 „	15 „	
Dismissed from service	0 „	3 „	
Required to furnish security	1,300 „	1,834 „	
TOTAL	4,602 „	5,217 „	

There were no cases of Sati (self-immolation), infanticide, or mail robbery.

CIVIL CASES.

The total number of civil cases disposed of during the year was 4,357 against 4,812 in 1894.

Seven original cases, against 3 in 1894, were disposed of by the Appellate Court:—

2,015	against	2,282	by the Civil Court, and
2,335	„	2,527	„ Tehsildar's Court.
Total 4,357	cases against	4,812	in the preceding year.

APPEALS.

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
From Tehsildar's Court	119	159	99	136	20	23
„ Civil Court	414	471	404	429	10	42
„ Court of Appeal	288	124	262	95	26	29
TOTAL	821	754	765	660	56	94

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

Only 1 case, involving 3 persons, was tried by the Political Agent, and only 1 out of the 3 accused persons was found guilty, he being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FINANCE.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	₹	₹	₹
Income	27,28,700	27,61,168	27,31,600
Expenditure	25,65,792	25,89,070	27,68,800
Surplus	1,62,908	1,72,098	...
Deficit	...	...	37,200
Balance at commencement of the year	66,89,711	66,89,711	68,62,309
TOTAL	68,52,619	68,61,809	68,25,109

Statement B attached to this report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail. The cash balance includes R43,50,000 in Government securities, of which R4,58,900 were invested during the year under report, and R12,65,000 in 1893, while R26,26,100 represented the total investments in Government Promissory Notes at the death of His Highness the late Maharaja Mungal Singh.

GENERAL.

Though the Rajwade Glass Manufacturing Company, to whom a lease of mining concession was granted, formally commenced operations on September 1894, no report as to the progress of their work has so far reached this office.

A jagir, carrying an annual revenue of R5,000, was conferred on Her Highness the Maji Maharaj of Kishengarh, in consideration of the fact of her being the Senior Maharani of His Highness the late Maharaja Mungal Singh.

NIMRANA.

No change occurred in the administration of this estate.

During the year under report Raja Janak Singh was allowed, at his own request, to discontinue his studies at the Mayo College and to reside at Nimrana.

His Kamdar has been instructed to show the Raja, who is now twenty one years of age, the papers that come up daily, and the Raja has been evincing great interest in the work of his estate.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year under report was 18·59 inches, as compared with 22·80 inches in 1894-95 and 25·54 in 1893-94.

RABI.

The rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in February, so that the outturn of wheat and barley came to 12 annas, and of gram 8 annas in the rupee; that of sirson was, however, 16 annas.

KHARIF.

Owing to scanty rainfall and high winds, the *kharif* crops suffered to such an extent that the cultivators re-sowed jowar, bajra, etc.; the outturn of which was 12 annas and of cotton 8 annas; that of oorud, moong, moth, etc., being only 1 anna in the rupee.

SETTLEMENT.

The survey of the estate having been completed, the Tartib and Jauch work was taken in hand towards the close of the year.

FINANCE.

The following abstract of the statement of account shows the receipts and disbursements for the year 1895-96:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R	R	R
Income	39,253	40,113	38,028
Expenditure	30,520	26,232	32,915
Surplus	8,733	13,881	5,113
Balance at commencement of the year	1,29,957	1,29,957	1,48,951
TOTAL	1,38,690	1,43,838	1,54,064

The cash balance includes R1,30,500 in Government Promissory Notes, of which R6,000 were invested during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

Civil.—There were 21 suits, including 3 pending, at the end of the previous year, involving R483-5-9, of which 20, of the value of R463-5-9, were disposed of during the year, and 4 remained pending at its close.

Of the suits disposed of, in 8 cases decrees were given in favour of the plaintiffs, 8 were amicably settled, and 4 were dismissed.

Criminal.—One hundred and fourteen cases against 103 in 1894, involving 187 persons against 146 in 1894, were investigated during the year. Of these, 107 cases, against 96 in 1894, involving 178 persons against 139 in 1894, were disposed of as follows:—

Imprisoned	9	against 7	in 1894.
Fined	74	„ 44	„
Whipped	1	„ 0	„
Acquitted or discharged	90	„ 88	„
Expelled	4	„ 0	„
TOTAL	178	„ 139	„

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96.

	1893-94.						1894-95.						1895-96.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	15·6	25·10	29·12	30·5	26·1	27·15	20·6	34·2	37·7	25·4	36·13	36·0	18·5	24·4	28·0	24·0	29·2	30·10
May	16·5	24·7	27·0	27·14	25·14	29·0	21·12	31·9	36·3	23·7	34·5	36·2	19·1	23·13	28·0	21·10	27·7	26·11
June	16·6	24·7	26·8	26·13	26·1	29·0	21·2	29·8	33·1	23·0	33·2	34·13	18·4	23·9	24·9	21·12	27·2	24·10
July	15·5	23·8	27·7	26·8	25·14	26·3	20·13	28·9	31·9	21·8	32·7	31·7	17·0	20·14	20·8	19·2	23·11	21·12
August	16·8	25·8	26·8	26·8	27·6	26·0	21·1	30·6	30·11	21·7	33·0	31·3	16·12	21·9	20·8	19·0	23·8	21·15
September	17·4	27·2	28·0	26·4	29·9	26·0	21·11	31·11	30·8	22·5	33·12	30·13	15·10	19·11	20·4	19·0	22·3	20·4
October	18·7	30·1	30·8	29·5	30·3	30·4	22·0	32·4	30·8	26·10	32·0	31·5	14·5	17·12	19·5	16·9	18·6	17·8
November	17·12	30·1	31·0	26·1	30·15	29·6	21·1	28·12	28·5	21·10	30·1	30·11	14·5	16·15	18·8	15·0	18·13	18·3
December	18·5	32·4	34·0	24·3	32·9	31·3	18·8	25·1	27·5	21·3	25·8	27·15	14·8	17·3	18·1	15·14	20·3	19·6
January	19·2	34·1	36·10	25·13	35·11	35·10	17·7	23·4	24·1	21·7	24·10	24·0	14·1	17·10	17·9	15·9	19·10	19·1
February	20·2	35·11	37·6	25·0	37·4	36·0	18·14	26·2	26·6	22·7	26·10	27·4	12·11	16·1	16·7	15·0	18·14	18·0
March	20·10	36·11	38·1	25·9	38·15	34·14	20·10	28·5	27·12	24·0	28·4	30·8	13·0	17·7	16·8	15·7	18·15	18·0
	17·10	29·2	31·1	26·13	29·11	30·2	20·7	29·2	30·5	22·13½	30·14	31·1	15·10	19·10	20·10	18·1	22·5	21·5

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.,*
Political Agent.

	Estimate for 1951.	Receipts. Actuals, 1951.	Receipts. Budget, 1952.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Revenue—					
1. Land Revenue—					
(*a*) Arrears	30,300	51,790	37,000	...	21,490
(*b*) Current Revenue	20,37,000	20,34,118	20,37,000	2,882	...
	20,67,300	20,85,908	20,74,000	2,882	21,490
2. Gardens and Canals—					
(*a*) Gardens	18,660	18,396	17,000	264	...
(*b*) Canals	20,000	18,091	18,000	1,909	...
	38,660	36,487	35,000	2,173	...
3. Tribute and Cesses—					
(*a*) Tribute from Jagirdars	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...
(*b*) Cess from Ditto	15,000	15,982	15,000	...	982
	18,000	18,982	18,000	...	982

	Estimate for 1951.	Disbursements. Actuals, 1951.	Disbursements. Budget, 1952.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Administrative Establishment—					
1. Political Agency	32,640	38,464	35,000	...	5,824
2. Council of Regency	34,200	32,155	35,000	2,045	...
	66,840	70,619	70,000	2,045	5,824
II.—Expenses in connection with His Highness's Education	82,650	1,00,250	62,000	...	17,600
III.—Revenue—					
1. Revenue Office	13,200	13,437	13,700	...	237
2. Tehsils	55,000	53,316	55,000	1,684	...
3. Fees to Lumbardars	58,800	59,590	59,700	...	790
4. Kanungoes	9,500	9,328	9,500	172	...
5. Patwaris	31,600	31,217	31,500	383	...
6. Remissions	4,000	2,636	3,500	1,364	...
7. Gardens	33,500	33,940	33,000	...	440
8. Canals	2,200	2,043	1,800	157	...
	2,07,800	2,05,507	2,07,700	3,760	1,467
IV.—Finance—					
1. Account Office	8,400	8,094	8,200	306	...
2. Treasury	4,300	4,410	4,500	...	110
	12,700	12,504	12,700	306	110
V.—Settlement	70,000	53,777	65,000	16,223	...

4. Miscellaneous	4,200	3,911	4,000	289	...
	21,28,160	21,45,288	21,31,000	5,344	22,472
II.—Forests and grass—					
1. Camel-grazing	1,800	1,813	1,800	...	13
2. Sale of Bamboos	4,500	3,517	2,500	983	...
3. „ Fuel, etc.	5,000	5,693	5,500	...	693
4. Farohi and Grass cess	27,000	36,666	32,000	...	9,666
5. Bagar-bach	300	277	300	23	...
	38,600	47,966	42,100	1,006	10,372
III.—Judicial—					
1. Revenue fees	2,650	3,094	3,000	...	444
2. Civil Court fees	22,000	22,149	21,500	...	149
3. Stamps	12,000	14,627	14,000	...	2,627
4. Fines	20,000	19,497	17,000	503	...
5. Sale of unclaimed property	1,000	537	500	463	...
6. Talbana	6,300	6,683	6,200	...	383
7. Jail	2,500	2,282	3,000	218	...
	66,450	68,869	65,200	1,184	3,603
IV.—Excise—					
1. Abkari	12,800	12,800	12,800	...	...
2. Drugs	10,550	10,550	10,500	...	...
	23,350	23,350	23,300	...	...
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

VI.—Judicial—					
1. Appellate Court	5,600	3,098	5,500	2,502	...
2. Civil Do	9,000	11,127	9,500	...	2,127
3. Criminal Do	11,400	11,318	9,000	82	...
4. Police Superintendents	1,180	2,877	7,500	...	1,697
5. Thanas	55,000	53,427	55,000	1,573	...
6. Jail	21,900	21,179	23,800	721	...
	1,04,080	1,03,026	1,10,300	4,878	3,824
VII.—Palace Expenditure—					
1. Kitchen	13,200	11,793	13,000	1,407	...
2. Mahi Raola	19,000	25,438	19,000	...	6,438
3. Khawas Chelas	28,000	26,192	26,000	1,808	...
4 Deorhi Khass	9,450	9,228	9,500	222	...
5. Tosha Khana	45,000	35,763	45,000	9,237	...
6. Library	2,300	2,220	2,300	80	...
7. Palki Khana	5,000	4,192	5,000	808	...
8. Mashal Khana	600	582	700	18	...
9. Armoury	3,000	1,921	2,500	1,079	...
10. Burtan Khana	2,000	890	2,000	1,110	...
11. Wrestlers	530	508	500	22	...
12. Ice pits	1,800	1,555	1,600	245	...
13. Miscellaneous	1,320	1,314	1,400	6	...
14. Travelling expenses of His Highness the Maji Maharaj of Jamnagar	...	15,000	...	...	15,000
	1,31,200	1,36,596	1,28,500	16,042	21,438
VIII.—Stables, Carriages, etc.—					
1. Khas Tavela	35,500	40,249	42,000	...	4,749
2. Buggi Khana	38,000	31,344	38,000	6,656	...
3. Breeding Stud	40,000	39,334	50,000	666	...
4. Horse Depôt	20,000	19,686	25,000	314	...
5. Horse Dispensary, Civil	600	2,779	2,000	...	2,179
6. Elephants	36,000	50,012	45,000	...	14,012
7. Rath Khana	24,200	24,137	28,000	63	...
8. Carts	11,600	12,158	12,000	...	558
9. Camels	16,000	20,419	22,000	...	4,419
	2,21,900	1,40,118	2,64,000	7,699	25,917
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

	Estimate for 1951.	Receipts. Actuals, 1951.	Receipts. Budget, 1952.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Salt Treaty payment	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	...	...
VI.—Nazool	5,200	4,167	4,500	1,033	...
VII.—Imperial Service Troops Receipts	4,000	3,312	3,000	688	...
VIII.—Post Offices	3,370	3,958	3,500	...	588
IX.—Schools	20,400	20,999	21,000	...	599
X.—Dispensaries	20,000	20,147	20,000	...	147
XI.—Advances—					
1. Takavi	21,350	21,323	20,000	27	...
2. Miscellaneous	80,000	74,835	80,000	5,165	...
	1,01,350	96,158	1,00,000	5,192	...
XII.—Interest—					
1. On Government Papers	1,53,000	1,47,975	1,52,000	5,025	...
2. On Advances	2,000	2,512	2,000	...	512
3. On arrears of Land Revenue	1,570	1,735	1,500	...	165
	1,56,570	1,52,222	1,55,500	5,025	677

	Estimate for 1951.	Disbursements. Actual, 1951.	Disbursements. Budget, 1952.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Imperial Service Troops—					
1. Staff Office	9,000	8,113	10,000	887	...
2. (a) Cavalry	2,04,040	1,71,744	2,07,000	32,296	...
(b) Transport	30,000	27,830	31,000	2,170	...
(c) Hospital	3,000	2,696	3,700	304	...
(d) Forge Fund	3,960	4,363	4,000	...	403
(e) Pensioners	220	246	300	...	26
	2,41,220	2,06,879	2,46,000	34,770	429
3. (a) Infantry	1,53,280	1,47,472	1,78,000	5,808	...
(b) Transport	35,000	22,236	45,000	12,764	...
(c) Hospital	3,400	2,979	3,500	421	...
(d) Horse dispensary	200	131	200	69	...
(e) Pensioners	2,370	2,807	2,800	...	437
	1,94,250	1,75,625	2,29,500	19,062	437
	4,44,470	3,90,617	4,85,500	54,719	866
X.—Irregular Forces—					
1. Bukhshigari	6,200	5,674	6,000	526	...
2. Field Artillery	15,000	12,716	13,000	2,284	...
3. Garrison Artillery	10,100	9,742	10,000	358	...
4. Fort garrison	78,500	78,103	78,500	397	...
5. Cavalry	1,32,000	1,27,420	1,49,000	4,580	...
6. Khas chowki	12,000	11,419	12,000	581	...
7. Bukhtawar Paltan	35,500	34,904	35,000	596	...
8. Resala nuqdi	22,900	22,945	23,000	...	45
9. Camel guns	3,400	2,997	3,500	403	...
10. Irregular companies	15,500	15,449	15,500	51	...
11. Pensioners	21,200	20,322	20,300	878	...
	3,52,300	3,41,691	3,65,800	10,654	45
Total IX and X	7,96,770	7,32,308	8,51,300	65,373	911

XIII.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Stone quarries	3,500	3,041	4,000	459	...
2. Iron furnaces	1,150	1,047	1,200	103	...
3. Nazarana on death of Jagirdars	800	496	500	304	...
4. Savings of pay	16,000	22,930	16,000	...	6,930
5. Fine on Establishment	500	525	500	...	25
6. Refunds	300	103	300	197	...
7. Cattle farm	6,000	5,136	5,000	864	...
8. Miscellaneous	8,000	16,954	10,000	...	8,954
	36,250	50,232	37,500	1,927	15,909
XIV.—Deposits	...	...	...	...	...
Total Receipts	27,28,700	27,61,168	27,31,600	21,399	54,367
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

XI.—Public Works Department—					
1. Buildings	1,80,520	1,85,739	1,93,300	...	5,219
2. Roads	47,830	55,451	85,200	...	7,621
3. Bunds	1,13,150	99,893	1,24,400	13,257	...
4. Workshops	22,700	27,445	28,100	...	4,745
5. Establishment	28,410	28,423	29,200	...	13
6. Miscellaneous	12,740	15,408	16,800	...	2,668
	4,05,350	4,12,359	4,77,000	13,257	20,266
XII.—Nazool	3,200	3,184	4,500	16	...
XIII.—Commissariat	7,200	7,743	7,600	...	543
XIV.—Tent and Clothing—					
1. Tent and Clothing	25,042	28,973	40,000	...	3,931
2. Farash Khana	25,000	26,742	25,000	...	1,742
	50,042	55,715	65,000	...	5,673
XV.—Workshops—					
1. Chapper Bandi	8,000	7,436	11,000	564	...
2. Garh Kaptani	2,400	2,808	3,000	...	408
3. Bagar	5,900	6,004	5,500	...	104
	16,300	16,248	19,500	564	512
XVI.—Post Offices	4,400	3,706	4,000	694	...
XVII.—Schools	40,000	43,908	43,500	...	3,908
XVIII.—Civil Hospitals	46,400	45,585	46,000	815	...
XIX.—Charitable endowments	82,800	90,931	83,000	...	8,131
XX.—Gifts and Rewards—					
1. On Marriages	5,000	2,290	5,000	2,710	...
2. On Deaths	2,000	478	2,000	1,522	...
3. Other Rewards	5,000	8,359	8,000	...	3,359
	12,000	11,127	15,000	4,232	3,359
XXI.—Advances—					
1. Miscellaneous	70,000	1,05,606	80,000	...	35,606
2. Tuccavi	20,000	11,734	20,000	8,266	...
	90,000	1,17,340	1,00,000	8,266	35,606
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

	Estimate for 1951.	Receipts. Actuals, 1951.	Receipts. Budget, 1953.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.		Estimate for 1951.	Disbursements. Actual, 1951.	Disbursements. Budget, 1952.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
						XXII.—Civil Pensioners	12,220	12,605	13,000	...	385
						XXIII.—Miscellaneous—					
						1. Purchase of Promissory Notes	20,000	33,426	20,000	...	13,426
						2. Shikar Khana	16,500	14,615	17,500	1,885	...
						3. Festivals	660	669	600	...	9
						4. Imtiazis	20,000	20,042	20,000	...	42
						5. Kabishur	900	894	900	6	...
						6. Vakils	7,800	7,729	8,000	71	...
						7. Newspapers	600	180	600	420	...
						8. Cattle farm	7,300	7,874	8,000	...	574
						9. Iron furnaces	300	261	300	39	...
						10. Stone quarries	870	960	1,000	...	90
						11. Guests	10,000	9,800	10,000	200	...
						12. Munshi Khana	1,280	1,589	1,600		309
						13. Miscellaneous clerks	730	688	700	42	...
						14. Miscellaneous	15,000	15,187	30,000	...	187
							1,01,940	1,13,914	1,19,200	2,663	14,637
						XXIV.—Refund of Deposits	...	...	...	...	...
						Total Expenditure	25,65,792	25,89,070	27,68,800	1,46,833	1,70,111
XIV.—Balance in hand at the commencement of the year—						Balance in hand at close of the year.					
1. Government Promissory Notes	38,91,100	38,91,100	43,50,000			1. Government Promissory Notes	38,91,100	43,50,000	43,50,000	...	...
2. Bank Deposit	76,398	76,398	1,45,968	...	...	2. Bank Deposits	76,398	1,45,968	1,45,968	...	...
3. Cash in the Fort	20,07,500	20,07,500	20,07,500	...	...	3. Cash in Fort	20,07,500	20,07,500	20,07,500	...	...
4. Do Treasury	7,14,713	7,14,713	3,58,841	...	...	4. Cash in Treasury	8,77,621	3,58,841	3,21,641	..	...
	66,89,711	66,89,711	68,62,309	...	...		68,52,619	68,62,309	68,25,109	...	...
Grand Total	94,18,411	94,51,379	95,93,909	...	...	GRAND TOTAL	94,18,411	94,51,379	95,93,909	...	...

Ulwar;
The 14th April 1896.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.*,
Political Agent.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 451-G., dated Kotah, the 4th April 1896.

From—Major C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1895-96.

2. I was on privilege leave from 25th July to 15th October 1895, during which time Captain W. E. Evans-Gordon, Political Agent of Jhallawar, held charge of this Agency in addition to his own duties; with this exception I held charge throughout the year.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

3. The Political Agent's own tour lasted from 1st to 10th April 1895, and again from 28th December 1895 to 16th January 1896.

Owing to events in Jhallawar detaining the Agent to the Governor-General, for whom the Political Agent had in his tour to wait, and to the coming of other important officers, such as Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bina Railway, whom it was necessary for the Political Agent to meet at Kotah, the Political Agent's tour was much restricted this year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

4. Maharaja Pertab Singh of Khatoli came to Kotah for the performance of the "Matampursi" ceremony, which took place on the 26th April 1895. He was invested by His Highness the Maharao with "Pugri" and Sword.

Patar Guman Rai, a mistress of His Highness the late Maharao Shatru Sal of Kotah, died on 5th August 1895. She was a person who at one time had considerable influence in the Palace.

Her Highness the Maharani died in giving birth to a daughter on 20th August 1895. The infant is alive and well.

His Highness the Maharao, accompanied by Captain A. B. Mayne and some Sirdars, left Kotah on the 27th September 1895 for Bombay, and from thence visited Calcutta, returning to Kotah on 3rd November 1895. The visit was a private one.

COUNCIL.

5. No changes among the Members of the State Council took place during the year.

FINANCE.

6. The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951) and Estimates for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).

	Estimate for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).	Actuals for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).	Budget for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).
	R	R	R
Ordinary Revenue	23,50,000	25,64,815	23,88,175
„ Expenditure	21,81,327	21,87,265	22,65,253
Extraordinary Expenditure	15,000	97,556	10,000

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary Revenue exceeded the Estimate by R2,14,815. This is the first time since the State was taken under management twenty-two years ago that the revenue has exceeded 25 lakhs.

The expenditure exceeded its estimate by R5,938.

The actual Extraordinary Expenditure exceeded the Estimate by R82,556, due principally to unforeseen events, such as Takavi advances to cultivators, funeral feast of Baji Jaisalmiriji, etc.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

7. The Public Works Department grant for 1895-96 was R4,00,111.

The State Engineers' detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

COURTS.

8. The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III.

Civil suits rose to 2,301 as compared with 1,339 instituted the previous year. This increase in litigation is due to the introduction, with effect from the 1st August 1895, of limitation rules in regard to the institution of suits.

POLICE.

9. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences against property have diminished.

There have been 11 cases of dacoity against 6 in last year; none of the cases were of a serious nature.

Nineteen cattle thefts are recorded against 50 of the previous year, the total number of stolen cattle being 68 against 216 in last year. Fifty-four head of cattle have been recovered.

No cases of infanticide were recorded during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

10. No additional schools were opened during the past twelve months. The daily average attendance at all schools is shown in Appendix V.

HEALTH.

11. The general health of the inhabitants during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

12. The total rainfall during the year was 24 inches 28 cents against 32·9 inches last year.

The crops suffered more or less everywhere this year for want of rain; the outturn of gram was very poor or much below the average.

On the 26th February last a severe hail-storm visited the Nizamuts of Khanpur and Shergurh causing damage in over sixty villages. The Durbar may have to show some special consideration in the way of remissions of revenue to the cultivators whose fields had suffered severely, in order that they may not leave their villages.

KOTRIS.

13. No changes took place in any of the Kotris during the year to call for remarks.

GENERAL.

14. The only event of importance to record during the year is as follows :—

The survey of the railway line from Guna to Bara and thence to Kotah; the work has been taken in hand by Mr. P. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bina Railway.

Appen

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during Sambat 1951
Budget Estimate for

No.	Particulars of Income.		Budget Estimate of 1894-95 (Sambat 1951.)			Actual income of 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).			Budget Estimate for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).		
			R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Land Revenue	Current	17,10,000	0	0	17,42,618	5	7	17,30,000	0	0
		Arrears	60,000	0	0	1,02,753	15	9	70,000	0	0
		Chhut	45,000	0	0	42,272	5	8	45,000	0	0
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on Salt		19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0
3	Kanungo Huq		10,000	0	0	9,684	3	4	10,000	0	0
4	Gardens		8,000	0	0	8,648	15	0	8,000	0	0
5	Forests		40,000	0	0	51,027	12	5	45,000	0	0
6	Tribute		50,000	0	0	52,948	12	4	50,000	0	0
7	Tulbana		1,000	0	0	1,807	11	8	1,000	0	0
8	Customs		2,50,000	0	0	2,77,811	2	0	2,50,000	0	0
9	Abkari		17,000	0	0	17,015	1	9	17,000	0	0
10	Mint		2,000	0	0	1,414	0	6	2,000	0	0
11	Judicial	Fines	10,000	0	0	16,052	13	5	12,000	0	0
		Fees	1,000	0	0	737	11	3	1,000	0	0
		Stamps	20,000	0	0	67,976	4	0	16,000	0	0
12	Advances recovered	Taccavi	7,000	0	0	4,229	11	8	10,000	0	0
		Miscellaneous	5,000	0	0	14,315	12	6	8,000	0	0
13	Postal		1,000	0	0	994	8	0	1,000	0	0
14	Jail		2,000	0	0	2,192	10	10	2,000	0	0
15	Savings of pay, etc.		15,000	0	0	18,264	8	1	16,000	0	0
16	Exchange and Interest		30,000	0	0	58,349	7	4	30,000	0	0
17	Miscellaneous		46,825	0	0	54,523	12	11	45,000	0	0
	TOTAL		23,50,000	0	0	25,64,814	10	0	23,88,175	0	0
	Opening balance on 1st August 1894		.....			17,65,329	13	10	.....		
	GRAND TOTAL		.....			43,30 144	7	10	.....		

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, KOTAH;
The 4th April 189

dix I.

(from 1st August 1894 to 31st July 1895) with the columns of the Estimates of 1894-95 and Sambat 1952 (1895-96).

No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).	Actual Expenditure of 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).	Budget Estimate for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Tribute to Jeypore State	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Den Zenana	1,30,283 0 0	1,35,305 7 3	1,43,320 0 0
4	Political Agency	34,926 0 0	34,679 12 8	34,926 0 0
5	Council — Pay of Members	22,440 0 0	22,368 12 0	22,440 0 0
	Council — Office Establishment	5,640 0 0	5,542 4 11	5,792 0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges — Stables	56,440 0 0	56,440 0 0	60,155 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Elephants	17,862 0 0	17,734 8 3	17,774 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Bullocks	10,000 0 0	10,130 7 10	9,976 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Camels	6,500 0 0	6,459 0 9	6,970 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Farash Khana	9,614 0 0	9,551 2 0	9,980 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Wood and Grass Establishment	1,000 0 0	1,075 9 6	1,000 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Other Establishment	6,582 0 0	6,582 0 0	5,982 0 0
7	Revenue — Maul Sudder	23,564 0 0	23,557 15 6	22,244 0 0
	Revenue — Nizamuts	1,19,148 0 0	1,18,925 11 10	1,25,856 0 0
	Revenue — Forest conservancy	23,250 0 0	23,116 6 0	23,166 0 0
	Revenue — Chhut	88,000 0 0	88,006 4 11	55,000 0 0
	Revenue — Kanungo Huq	5,000 0 0	4,848 3 0	5,000 0 0
8	Customs	21,102 0 0	21,053 10 0	20,408 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence	5,246 0 0	5,071 12 9	5,222 0 0
10	Hisab (Audit office)	8,793 0 0	8,779 1 0	8,793 0 0
11	Treasury	5,945 0 0	5,945 0 0	5,945 0 0
12	Ambar (Commissariat)	4,041 0 0	3,974 2 3	4,233 0 0
13	Mint	1,243 0 0	1,193 8 0	1,243 0 0
14	Judicial — Appellate Court	6,825 0 0	6,825 0 0	6,231 0 0
	Judicial — Civil Court	4,107 0 0	4,234 8 0	4,347 0 0
	Judicial — Criminal Court	4,392 0 0	4,374 0 9	4,152 0 0
	Judicial — Establishment of City Police	13,646 0 0	13,646 0 0	13,766 0 0
	Judicial — Thanas	16,266 0 0	18,930 8 2	25,182 0 0
	Judicial — Stamps	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
15	Army — Office	7,188 0 0	7,188 0 0	7,188 0 0
	Army — Artillery	57,623 4 0	57,623 4 0	57,623 3 0
	Army — Fort Garrison	28,808 4 0	28,808 4 0	28,808 0 0
	Army — Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	75,576 0 0	75,576 0 0
	Army — Irregular „	31,416 0 0	31,416 0 0	31,416 0 0
	Army — Regular Infantry	66,948 0 0	66,948 0 0	66,948 0 0
	Army — Irregular „	1,56,589 8 0	1,56,589 8 0	1,55,881 0 0
16	Pensions	11,664 0 0	11,664 0 0	12,258 0 0
17	Public Works Department	3,27,000 0 0	3,27,000 0 0	4,00,111 0 0
18	Jail	18,115 0 0	18,111 10 7	18,055 0 0
19	Gardens	21,474 0 0	21,474 0 0	22,264 0 0
20	Vakils	6,466 0 0	6,401 2 8	6,928 0 0
21	Charity Endowments	1,44,870 0 0	1,44,870 0 0	1,44,949 0 0
22	Festivals	15,636 0 0	15,604 15 0	15,160 0 0
23	Gifts — Marriages	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
	Gifts — Deaths	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
	Gifts — Guests	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Gifts — Other	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
24	Stationery	11,677 0 0	11,740 15 5	11,862 0 0
25	Advances — Taccavi	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	Advances — Miscellaneous	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
26	Schools	17,443 0 0	17,349 6 8	18,947 0 0
27	Medical	34,421 0 0	34,421 0 0	35,289 0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000 0 0	717 10 0	1,000 0 0
29	Izlaighair Establishment	2,202 0 0	2,186 0 0	2,142 0 0
30	Refund of Deposits	2,500 0 0	2,455 8 2	2,500 0 0
31	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs for Salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
32	Miscellaneous — Bhutta	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
	Miscellaneous — Other	40,000 0 0	39,945 2 7	50,000 0 0
33	Serai (Relaying of tiled roofs)	10,000 0 0	9,835 15 8	10,000 0 0
34	Mayo College	9,350 0 0	9,267 12 11	9,350 0 0
35	Band Establishment	4,512 0 0	4,726 10 3	4,902 0 0
	TOTAL ORDINARY	21,81,326 13 0	21,87,264 8 3	22,65,253 0 0
	EXTRAORDINARY	15,000 0 0	97,555 11 4	10,000 0 0
	TOTAL	21,96,326 13 0	22,84,820 3 7	22,75,253 0 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1895	.....	20,45,324 4 3	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	43,30,144 7 10	.....

C. HERBERT, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sadar Civil Courts.										
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	5	42	47	37	1	1	3	42	5	
„ 300 do. do. „ 1,000	3	139	142	104	17	2	9	132	10	
Suits not exceeding R300	5	944	949	770	63	76	29	938	11	
Total	13	1,125	1,138	911	81	79	41	1,112	26	
Nazim's Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	108	1,176	1,284	641	82	154	211	1,088	196	
GRAND TOTAL	121	2,301	2,422	1,552	163	233	252	2,200	222	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	170	170	102	15	53	170	...	
Criminal Appeals	1	79	80	43	17	20	80	...	
Total	1	249	250	145	32	73	250	...	
Civil Cases—Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
„ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	...	8	8	1	1	6	8	...	
„ 300 do. do. „ 1,000	...	31	31	18	7	6	31	...	
Cases not exceeding R300	1	151	152	78	31	39	148	4	
Total	1	190	191	97	39	51	187	4	
GRAND TOTAL	2	439	441	242	71	124	437	4	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 4th April 1896.

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1895.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1896.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of persons.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.				
1	Murder	...	5	5	5	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	...	11	11	7	4	...	12	...	12	...	2,353 15 6	113	0 2 0	41
5	Robbery	2	4	6	5	1	1	4	1	3	...	986 4 0	28	9 4 0	...
6	Theft (Cattle)	...	19	19	19	...	17	43	37	6	...	...	68	...	54
	Theft (Other)	...	121	121	121	...	84	285	199	86	...	13,043 3 2	...	6,536 2 3	...
7	Poisoning	...	2	2	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	8	8	8	...	8	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	24	24	24	...	9	26	9	17	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	6	6	6	...	5	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...
11	Arson	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Other crimes	6	409	415	410	5	159	480	266	213	1	378 0 0	...	...	...
	Total	8	614	622	612	10	288	889	546	342	1	16,761 6 8	209	6,545 8 3	95

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 4th April 1896.

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the number of Boys and Girls in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of School.	Average number of Boys during the year.					Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of Teachers.	Remarks.
		In English.	In Urdu or Persian.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
	Boys' Schools.								
	Kotah City Schools.								
1	His Highness the Maharao's High School	116	52	11	155	334	206	15	All those boys who learn English read either Persian, Sanskrit, or Nagri as their second language.
2	Kotah Noble School	56	...	...	...	56	45	5	
	Village Schools.								
1	Anta	...	6	...	41	47	37	1	
2	Atroo	12	6	1	27	46	31	3	
3	Baran	...	14	...	73	87	58	2	
4	Barode	...	1	...	32	33	23	1	
5	Digode	...	...	...	21	21	13	1	
6	Etawah	...	2	...	24	26	12	1	
7	Kaithun	...	...	...	55	55	34	1	
8	Kanwas	...	...	...	35	35	26	1	
9	Khanpur	...	7	...	70	77	67	1	
10	Kishenganj	...	...	...	14	14	8	1	
11	Kunjer	...	...	...	32	32	26	1	
12	Mangrole	...	...	3	34	37	33	1	
13	Mandana	...	...	...	23	23	14	1	
14	Ram Chunderpura	...	31	1	40	72	57	2	
15	Sangode	...	25	...	50	75	61	2	
16	Shergarh	...	...	...	30	30	23	1	
17	Siswali	...	...	...	38	38	29	1	
18	Sultanpur	...	5	...	22	27	18	1	
	Total	184	149	16	816	1,165	821	43	
	Girls' Schools.								
1	Kotah Mahomedan Girls' School	...	43	...	...	43	29	1	
2	Kotah Hindi Girls' School	...	...	...	19	19	13	1	
3	Baran Girls' School	...	11	...	15*	26	17	1	* Out of these twelve girls learn Chundari Bundish only.
	Total	...	54	...	34	88	59	3	
	GRAND TOTAL	184	203	16	850	1,253	880	46	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 4th April 1896.

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

(8)

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 235 G., dated Jhalrapatan, 8th-9th April 1896.

From—The Political Superintendent of Jhallawar, Rajputana,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jhallawar State for the year 1895-96.

RAINFALL.

Chaoni	35·12
Patan	58·15
Chipa Barode	38·34
Aklera	44·34
Pachpahar	25·99
Gangdhar	39·84
Awor	20·43
Shahabad	32·46

The untimely rain produced a bad effect on the crops.

PERSONNEL.

I have held charge of the Agency for the year under report.

TOUR.

Owing to the unsatisfactory state of things at head-quarters, the Political Agent made no tour during the year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Unfavourable reports regarding the Maharaj Rana and the oppressive nature of his rule having been made to Government, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Agent, Governor-General, for Rajputana, arrived at Jhalrapatan on the 31st December 1895, in order to enquire into the administration.

The Chief's behaviour was uncompromising. He refused to afford any facilities for the enquiry and declined to listen to any advice.

The Agent, Governor-General, left Jhallawar on 10th January 1896, and returned on 2nd March for the purpose of communicating the orders of the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaj Rana. By these orders Zalim Singh was finally deposed from the rulership of the State, and was informed that he must select a place of residence outside the limits of Central India or Rajputana. The ex-Chief chose Benares, and arrangements having been made for his journey, etc., he left Jhalrapatan on the 16th March. The proposal for the personal allowance of the ex-Chief is under consideration. Both the ex-Chief's Ranis remain in Jhalrapatan and had no wish to accompany him.

The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company visited Jhallawar to inspect the railway line surveyed last year. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lethbridge, General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, also visited Jhalrapatan.

DEWAN.

Pundit Permanand, whose appointment was reported last year, remained the Dewan of the State. During a time of great anxiety he has proved himself invaluable, and I cannot speak too highly of his energy, ability and trustworthiness. He has, I regret to say, been called away to the death-bed of his only son, but I trust he may return to his duties here, as I know no one

more capable of restoring order to the general confusion into which the administration has fallen.

COURT OF WARDS.

The Sarthal and Hurnaoda estates remained under the supervision of their managers. The claims against the estates have been liquidated. The Thakur of Sarthal is still studying at the Mayo College.

COURTS.

The officials presiding over the Appellate, Civil and Criminal Courts are now the same as last year, though they were transferred and changed about during the period under review.

The following working of the Court relates to the twelve months from 1st March 1895 to 29th February 1896.

During the year the Civil Court had to deal with 1,201 newly-instituted suits, in addition to 109 remaining undisposed of from the preceding year, the total number of cases being 1,310, amounting to R99,906. Out of this number 1,187 amounting to R72,603-1-5 were disposed of, leaving 123 amounting to R27,302-15-0 pending on 1st March 1896. The new institutions decreased by 24 as compared with the number of suits filed during the previous year. The Civil Court also disposed of 674 applications for execution of decrees. The Appellate Court on the Civil side had before it in all 40 appeals, *viz.*, 7 pending from the previous year and 33 lodged during 1895-96. The amount at stake, aggregating R13,196-4-9, and 33 appeals for R10,575-8-0, were disposed of; the decision of the Subordinate Court being upheld in 16 cases, modified in 10, and upset in 5 only.

The Tehsildars took up in all 759 cases during the year, of which 703 cases were disposed of; in 25 cases appeals were lodged, in which the decisions of Tehsildars were confirmed in 15, modified in 3, and upset in 1 case, 6 cases remaining undisposed of.

Three hundred and fifteen applications for execution of decrees were instituted in Tehsils, out of which 236 were disposed of, and 79 remained undisposed of. There is, I fear, no doubt that the Courts were extensively used by the ex-Chief as a means of oppression.

Fabricated cases were frequently brought against persons towards whom he bore malice, and written instructions were issued to the Courts, ordering them not to give decisions without previous reference to him. Accused persons were also kept for many months in confinement without trial.

The Appendix I gives a general view of the criminal statistics of the year—the working of the Police and Criminal Courts. One of the Appellate Court Judges, Raja Sanwant Singh, is often absent owing to ill-health, and steps will have to be taken to place the Court under better management.

CUSTOMS.

This Department was in charge of Seth Dowlut Ram, who, in addition, was also the Superintendent of Revenue.

The Statement No. 2 attached will show the quantity of Imports and Exports of the whole State.

REVENUE.

Pandit Ram Charan, Deputy Collector, who resigned the State service, as reported last year, has now been recalled and put in charge of his former duties as Superintendent of Revenue Department.

The total demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1950 was R11,51,952-1-11, as against R12,26,499-9-6 in Sambat 1951, or an increase of about R74,547-7-7 on the preceding year.

The following revenue cases were instituted and disposed of during the year:—

Pending from last year	3,687
Instituted	8,024
Total	11,711
Disposed of	7,818
Pending	3,893

An examination of the Darbar office shows a large amount of undisposed arrears. The total number of files upon which no orders have been passed, and which have been taken over from the Darbar office, is more than 5,000.

Many of these have been pending since half powers were given to the ex-Chief in 1892.

EDUCATION.

Mr. John remains as Inspector of Schools. No additional schools were opened during the year, though several applications were made to the Darbar, the people volunteering to meet a part of the expenditure.

The number of students under tuition at the Head-quarter High School and Tehsil Schools is 1,069. There is also a girls' school at the Chaoni, the number of students being 21.

FINANCE.

The Mint has been kept closed during the year.

The Treasury closed with the balance of R5,27,063-9-3¾, against R7,38,086-10-1½ in the last year, showing a decrease of R2,11,023-0-9¾. This decrease in the cash balance is due to the large sums drawn out by the ex-Chief on various pretexts. In September last the cash balance amounted to R11,73,000.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This Department, which was abolished as reported in 1894-95, has now been reorganized, and sanction of the Local Government has been solicited regarding the appointment of Mr. Tickell as State Engineer of Kotah and Jhallawar.

Attention has been directed towards the repairing of different irrigation works, buildings and roads. The Indore Darbar having constructed a metalled road from Piplia on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Bhanpura, it is contemplated to join the existing road from Jhalrapatan on to this line. The distance to be completed in Jhallawar territory is about 8 miles, and if the Indore and Gwalior Darbars, who have been addressed on the subject, consent, through communication will be established between Kotah and the Railway all the year round.

The existing country road is impassable in the rains, and the opening of a metalled road would be of great benefit to the country and people, and eventually provide a valuable feeder to the Railway.

JAIL.

The state of the Jail has not been satisfactory. To remedy the defects, Dr. Eradut Ullah, a pensioned 1st class Hospital Assistant, has been appointed as Superintendent. I believe that under his supervision the defects will be soon removed, and the health of the prisoners better cared for.

Suggestions made by Surgeon-Major J. Crofts regarding the jail, are now being carried out. To avoid overcrowding, 56 prisoners have been released.

MEDICAL.

Surgeon-Major Crofts has held charge for the year. His report has been separately submitted. His proposals to start a Female Hospital, if carried out, will meet a long-standing want.

Surgeon-Major Crofts has continued to show his usual interest in the dispensaries and vaccination works, and has taken pains to popularize both in the State. He is now proceeding on furlough, and will be greatly missed by many people whom he has helped and befriended.

WALTER KRIT SABHA.

Ninety-nine marriages and 102 deaths among the Rajputs and Charuns were reported during the year.

Fourteen infringements of the rules are reported by the General Committee, and of these due notice is said to have been taken.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The returns have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon direct to the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana.

MAYO COLLEGE.

The number of Jhallawar boys under education at the Mayo College is three. One or two more will, it is hoped, shortly be sent.

I.—Statement showing the Criminal Statistics, and the working of the Police and the Criminal Courts.

...	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases not yet decided by the Courts, and of people concerned.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.			Value of property recovered.		
							R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Murder .	1 (5)*	1	2	2	1	...	...			...		
Homicide .	2 (0)	2	8	...	2-8	...	...			...		
Dacoity . .	2 (3)	1	36	21	1	15	121	1	4	95	9	0
Robbery .	2 (5)	...	...	...	1	...	121	5	0	...		
House-breaking	151 (181)	53	161	102	23-2	59	8,554	5	9	2,847	11	6
Theft . .	70 (84)	47	96	75	6-0	21	4,739	10	0	3,471	13	0
Abortion .	... (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...			...		
Grievous hurt .	4 (12)	4	7	3	1-1	3	...			...		
Rape . .	2 (1)	2	4	4	...	...	...			...		
Other offences .	538 (530)	86	187	137	17-0	57	...			...		

* The figures in brackets in column 2, are the corresponding figures for last year.

W. EVANS-GORDON, *Captain,*
Political Superintendent.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhallawar State for 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95.

Description.	Opium.	Grain.	Rice.	Oilseeds.	English and Country cloths.	Gots Kimari.	Gur.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Kirana.	Manhari Samman.	Gum.	Ail.	Cotton.	Oil.	Mawa.	Mewa Viloytee.	Zurda Tobacco, Ganja, Bhang.	Made Tobacco.	Metal.	Iron.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Last year's imports . .	3,107	219,720	4,422	13,219	9,345	3	12,389	11,122	4,333	21,358	452	53	256	1,419	631	586	27	5,641	2	588	707	309,389
Imports	4,235	249,249	3,763	12,467	10,355	5	12,237	11,292	3,985	26,458	603	104	3	1,407	647	778	27	7,753	107	910	657	357,245
Last year's exports . .	5,484	55,173	1,072	82,460	5,249	...	4,878	4,857	3,470	10,111	190	1,965	428	3,667	1,212	9,596	...	4,468	Srs. 2½	633	2,896	197,831
Exports	5,289	7,364	705	93,445	5,525	...	10,303	5,441	4,290	13,167	379	3,348	426	4,279	532	16,396	Srs. 14	4,044	6	741	8,128	241,140

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Patan City Bazar for 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95.

Description.	Opium.	Grain.	Rice.	Oilseeds.	English and Country cloths.	Gots Kimari.	Gur.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Kirana.	Manhari Samman.	Gum.	Ail.	Cotton.	Oil.	Mawa.	Mewa Viloytee	Zurda Tobacco, Ganja, Bhang.	Made Tobacco.	Metal.	Iron.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Last year's imports . .	3,028	59,627	1,422	8,891	3,381	1	4,802	8,405	1,881	13,287	299	20	12	306	405	...	...	3,672	...	478	510	110,432
Imports	4,129	69,606	1,306	7,803	3,898	3	5,318	8,325	2,064	16,200	391	62	3	177	468	309	...	5,293	...	770	483	126,914
Last year's exports . .	4,444	14,810	784	2,725	2,405	...	760	4,387	488	5,023	122	17	...	173	89	...	...	3,854	Srs. 2½	562	2,302	42,951
Exports	3,715	10,819	624	7,997	2,752	...	1,220	5,093	744	6,115	281	58	15	56	99	85	...	3,483	5	669	2,677	46,710

JHALRAPATAN;
The 8th April 1896.

W. EVANS-GORDON, *Captain,*
Political Superintendent.

(9)

BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1216-G., dated Bikanir, the 9th May 1896.
From—Lieut.-Col. H. A. VINCENT, Political Agent, Bikanir,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikanir State for the year 1895-96.

2. On the 5th of April Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch made over charge of the Agency to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M. D., who held charge till the 24th of June, when he was relieved by Major H. M. Temple. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M. D., was Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. In April His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Abu, accompanied by his tutor Rai Saheb Pandit Ram Chandra Dube, and remained there till the beginning of July, when he returned to Bikanir. Mr. B. Egerton was appointed Guardian to the Maharaja, and took up the appointment early in May. On the 3rd of November His Highness, who was accompanied by Major Temple and Mr. Egerton, paid a visit of condolence to the family of the late Maharaja Jaswant Sing of Jodhpore, who died on the 11th of October. On the 2nd of January His Highness, accompanied by Mr. Egerton, started on a tour in India. He visited Delhi, Lahore, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Darjeeling and Lucknow, and returned to Bikanir on the 9th of February.

VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

4. Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpore visited Bikanir on the 2nd of March.

THE SIRDARS.

5. Maharaj Nathu Sing Rajwi, Deorhiwala, and the grandmother of Rajwi Takht Sing died on the 25th November and 4th December, respectively. The former has left two widows, but no male issue.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The services of Rai Saheb Munshi Sohan Lal, a Member of the Regency Council, were, at his own request, transferred (during the year) for employment as Settlement Officer in Bhartpur. With this exception no change has taken place in the personnel of the Council. The post vacated by the Rai Saheb has not yet been filled up.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

7. The following table shows the rainfall for the year in the several Tehsils of the State.

No.	TEHSILS.	RAINFALL.	
		Inches.	Cents.
1	Anupgarh	5	81
2	Bahaderan	11	23
3	Bikanir	9	15
4	Churu	15	18
5	Dungargarh	9	62
6	Hanumangarh	5	43
7	Lunkaransar	6	27
8	Mirzawala	9	88
9	Nuhar	8	32
10	Rajgarh	9	78
11	Ratangarh	8	94
12	Reni	12	...
13	Sardarshahr	8	69
14	Sujangarh	13	56
15	Suratgarh	10	15
16	Kolat	6	27

The average rainfall during the year under report was 9 inches and 39 cents, against 4 inches and 36 cents in the previous year. The fall was not a low one, but it was not a favourable one for the crops, as the rain came too late. The land revenue was estimated at R7,72,400, but the actuals have not yet been ascertained, as the accounts have not been completed.

COURT OF WARDS.

8. During the year under review 9 new estates came under the management of the Court of Wards, making the total number of 34. Of these 4 were withdrawn, as the Pattadars mentioned in the margin attained their majority during the year. Of these 30 estates now under the management of the Court of Wards, 7 are entirely free from debt, and in 2 the debts do not exceed a year's income. The total income of all the estates under the management of the Court of Wards amounted to R1,59,334, and the expenditure to R1,54,667.

1. Hari Sing of Mahajan.
2. Dip Sing of Garhiala.
3. Gopal Sing of Baleri.
4. Fatteh Sing of Jabrasur.

FINANCE.

9. The receipts for the year Sambat 1951 (A.D. 1894-95) amounted to R28,41,869-14-7, and the expenditure to R21,88,132-6-2, including R4,77,567-13-4 extraordinary expenditure. The year under review opened with a credit balance of R32,72,131-2-11, of which R25,34,300 were invested in Government Paper. The extraordinary expenses of the last year include R1,17,357-2-0 as loan to Sirdars, R58,827-11-4 on account of refund of deposit, and R2,84,797-2-3 on account of unadjusted advances—R15,777-15-9 on account of refund of amounts already paid, and R807-14-0 on account of construction of Customs Houses at the Railway Station. The completed accounts for the year under review are not ready, but will be submitted as soon as possible.

JUDICIAL.

10. The following table shows the result of the working of the several Courts during the year:—

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1895.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining on the 1st April 1896.
Nizamats and Tehsils	Criminal	30	1,586	1,616	1,593	23
	Civil	364	3,860	4,224	3,989	235
	Revenue	212	1,572	1,784	1,570	214
Nizamats on Appellate side	Criminal	4	174	178	176	2
	Civil	50	412	462	450	12
	Revenue	28	176	204	195	9
Appellate Court	Criminal	1	251	252	252	...
	Civil	25	376	401	395	6
	Revenue	5	129	134	131	3
Regency Council	Criminal	9	94	103	102	1
	Civil	27	198	225	207	18
	Revenue	30	70	100	82	18
	Total	785	8,898	9,683	9,142	541

CIVIL CASES.

Decrees were awarded in 2,845 cases, and 1,644 were dismissed.

CRIMINAL CASES.

In 745 of the cases disposed of punishment was awarded, 3,246 persons were arrested, 1,299 were punished, 1,894 were released, 3 absconded and; 47 remain under trial. Property to the amount of R23,573-13-0, and cattle to the number of 206, were reported to have been stolen; R7,907-6-3 of the property were recovered, and 124 head of the cattle.

REVENUE CASES.

11. The Nizamats and Tehsils had to deal with 1,784 cases, of which 212 cases represented the balance of last year. Decrees were given in 946 cases; 175 were settled by mutual consent, and 449 cases were dismissed, leaving 215 cases at the close of the year under report. Of the Criminal, Civil and Revenue appeals which came before the Nizamats, the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 466 cases, reversed in 203 cases, and revised in 152 cases, leaving 2 criminal, 12 civil and 9 revenue cases at the close of the year. There were 787 cases in the Appeal Court. In 520 the decision of the Lower Courts were upheld, in 117 they were reversed, and in 104 revised. Thirty-seven original cases were disposed of; 6 civil and 3 revenue cases were pending at the close of the year. There were 66 criminal, civil and revenue cases pending before the Regency Council at the beginning of the year, and 362 cases were instituted. Of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 289 cases, reversed in 44, and revised in 51, leaving 37 cases of all kinds pending at the close of the year.

12. Four cases of homicide were tried by the Council of Regency; in 3 of them charges of murder, involving 9 persons, were preferred. The full Council sat with the Political Agent as President. Four of the accused were found guilty. Two were sentenced to death, and two to penal servitude for life. One case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, involving 12 persons, was tried by the full bench of the Council. Of the accused 6 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 5 to 10 years, and 6 were released.

As mentioned in last year's report, the Honorary Magistrates of Bikanir have been invested with the powers* of a second class Tehsildar in criminal cases in March last. The number of the Magistrates was raised to three by the appointment of Sri Megh Sing Khawasal, son of the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing. The work done by these Magistrates is reported to have been satisfactory throughout the year.

*To pass sentence of imprisonment up to 3 months, and to impose fines up to and not exceeding R100.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

13. Some cases of cholera occurred in the city itself, but no epidemic took place. Efficient measures were taken by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, and the progress of the disease was stopped. Two hundred and nine major and 5,880 minor operations were performed during the year. Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-eight persons were vaccinated, of which 28,112, or 99·68 per cent. were successful. The total cost of vaccination was R1,530, or ten pies per head.

JAIL.

14. There were 374 prisoners on the 31st March 1896, against 376 at the beginning of the year. The percentage of deaths calculated on the average number was ·74.

INFANTICIDE.

15. No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

16. No new boundary cases were instituted during the year.

EDUCATION.

17. There were 522 pupils in the boys' school and 68 in the girls' school at the close of the year, against 493 and 67 respectively at the end of last year. The average daily attendance at the former was 354·85 against 327·95, and at the latter 34 against 36 of the previous year. In the Nobles school of the State there were 26 boys at the close of the year, the daily average attendance being 20·46. Eight hundred and twenty-seven pupils received education in 11 schools in the districts: the daily average attendance was 655·0. Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Cooper, Inspector of Schools, was appointed clerk to the Regency Council when the English office was started.

MAYO COLLEGE.

18. At the beginning of the year under review there were 12 boys at the College; 2 boys were withdrawn, leaving 10 boys at the close of the year.

CONSERVANCY.

19. The management of the City Municipal Committee in connection with the sanitation was satisfactory. Signboards have been put up on all roads and thoroughfares, which proved a great convenience to the public, and especially to strangers.

ARMY.

20. The strength of the Camel Corps was 493 at the close of the year, against 498. The Corps was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Agra in October last, who congratulated the Darbar on the efficiency of the Corps. As recommended by Government, some reductions have been made in the Cavalry and Infantry of the State Troops during the year. The details are given in the budget already submitted.

RAILWAY.

21. The receipts from the Railway during the calendar year 1895 were R85,636, against R87,229 in the previous year.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

22. No cases of mail robberies are reported to have taken place during the year.

SETTLEMENT.

23. The settlement work was completed finally in November last, at an approximate cost of R1,28,000 in round figures. On the permanent transfer of Rai Saheb Munshi Sohan Lal's services to the Bhartpur Darbar, Lala Gopichand was appointed Revenue Officer.

PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The charge of the Public Works Department was held by Mr. I. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer, throughout the year. The amount allotted for the Public Works expenditure during the year was R4,12,093.

IRRIGATION.

25. The negotiations mentioned in last year's report are under the consideration of the Punjab Government. If the proposal is sanctioned, it would be very beneficial to the State.

TELEGRAPH.

26. The telegraph line mentioned in last year's report was opened in January last, and the line will be extended to Sardarshahr *via* Ratangarh during the current year, after the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General has been obtained.

TELEPHONE.

27. No steps have been taken to construct the telephone during the year under report. ₹8,000 have been provided in the current year's budget for this purpose.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

28. During the last cold weather Major H. M. Temple visited all the Nizamats and Tehsils, except Sujangarh, Rajgarh, Mirzawala, Suratgarh, Anupgarh and Lunkaransar.

Appendix I.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year 1895-96.

Number.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
		Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed	Transferred.		
1	Money transaction . . .	304	3,556	3,860	2,159	1,392	116	193	
2	Settlement of account . .	10	31	41	18	22	1	...	
3	Disputes regarding houses . .	11	83	94	36	42	1	15	
4	Mortgage	4	15	19	8	10	...	1	
5	Proprietary rights . . .	12	42	54	21	24	1	8	
6	Right of pre-emption . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Marriage disputes . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	23	260	283	103	154	8	18	
	TOTAL .	364	3,987	4,351	2,345	1,644	27	235	

BIKANIR;
Dated 9th May 1896.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on 31st March 1896.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases.							Number of persons.							Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.
		Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Punishment awarded.	Pending on the 31st March 1896.	Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.	R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	...	27	27	25	...	10	2	52	11	35	...	...	...	6	1,722 7 0	...	288 0 0	14	2
6	Cattle theft	3	130	133	125	3	56	5	250	74	166	...	...	...	10	415 8 0	...	24 8 0	192	122
7	Other theft	2	344	346	343	3	146	...	547	209	336	...	2	...	...	19,759 0 0	...	6,167 4 3	...	...
8	Abortion	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Attempt at suicide	...	14	14	14	...	3	...	14	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	...	13	13	13	...	8	...	26	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sale of children	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	1	24	25	25	...	5	...	46	5	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Escape from lawful custody	...	3	3	2	...	2	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeit coins	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Arson	1	9	10	10	...	4	...	17	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other offences	23	1,034	1,057	1,027	15	510	15	2,276	981	1,261	3	1	...	30	1,676 14 0	...	1,427 10 0	...	...
	Total	30	1,607	1,637	1,593	21	745	23	3,246	1,299	1,894	3	3	...	47	23,573 13 0	...	7,907 6 3	206	124

Bikanir;
The 9th May 1896.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Revenue Side) in the Bikanir State during the year 1895-96.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
		Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razinama.	Dismissed.		
1	Claim to villages	6	24	30	7	3	18	...	2
2	Boundary disputes	13	25	38	3	3	15	2	15
3	Chandhar	2	6	8	...	1	3	4	...
4	Dispute regarding "Rakm"	30	252	282	97	61	106	1	17
5	Division of property	2	17	19	2	1	15	...	1
6	Land disputes	16	340	356	103	78	165	...	10
7	Settlement of account	3	12	15	7	3	5	...	...
8	Cattle grazing	2	28	30	9	3	18	...	...
9	Stray cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mutation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zamindari cess	1	29	30	3	7	20	...	...
12	Tanks and wells	1	7	8	3	...	5	...	...
13	Right in drinking water	2	15	17	6	4	7	...	...
14	Claims for subsistence allowance	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
15	Miscellaneous	134	825	959	706	11	71	2	169
	Total	212	1,581	1,793	946	175	449	9	214

Bikanir;
The 9th May 1896.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appeal Court and the Nizamats during the year 1895-96.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.						
	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases in which punishment was awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Razinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred	Pending on 31st March 1896.
Regency Council.																														
Cases on the Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	27	198	225	...	...	163	24	20	...	18	8	88	96	95	...	63	8	24	...	1	30	70	100	...	...	...	63	12	7	...	18
TOTAL	27	198	225	...	...	163	24	20	...	18	9	94	103	102	6	63	8	24	...	1	30	70	100	...	...	...	63	12	7	...	18
Appeal Court.																														
Cases on the Original Side	1	5	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	33	34	33	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	24	371	395	...	...	266	56	69	...	4	...	219	219	219	...	154	35	30	...	...	5	130	135	...	...	...	100	26	5	1	3
TOTAL	25	376	401	2	2	266	56	69	...	6	1	252	253	252	10	154	35	30	1	...	5	130	135	...	...	...	100	26	5	1	3
Nizamats.																														
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	50	421	471	...	...	275	97	78	9	12	4	174	178	176	....	76	44	56	...	2	28	176	204	...	...	...	115	62	18	...	9
TOTAL	50	421	471	...	....	275	97	78	9	12	4	174	178	176	...	76	44	56	...	2	28	176	204	...	....	...	115	62	18	...	9
GRAND TOTAL	102	995	1,097	2	2	704	177	167	9	36	14	520	534	530	16	293	87	110	1	3	63	376	439	...	...	...	278	100	30	1	30

BIKANIR;
Dated 9th May 1896.

H A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

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Appendix V.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Number.	Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder	40	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	54
2	Dacoity	4	...	...	6	...	15	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	38
3	Poisoning	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	7	10	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
6	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8	Grevious hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	8	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	2	4	3	15	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	43
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	14	21	7	33	10	2	6	2	3	...	..	...	...	...	2	112
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Attempt at suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
17	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Miscellaneous	...		...	...	...	...	2	..	3	1	3	...	14	5	2	7	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	44
	TOTAL	48	...	1	10	1	17	12	22	35	46	33	37	53	9	11	13	3	4	...	2	1	...	13	371

	Male.	Female.
Hindu	291	10
Mahomedan	67	3
	358	13
	371	

Juvenile prisoners 1

Daily average number of prisoners 375·89

Total number of deaths	3
Number admitted in Hospital	44
Daily average number of sick	1·69
Ratio per thousand on death	7·98
" " on admission	117·06

BIKANIR;
Dated 9th May 1896.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, No. 1616-G., dated Abu, the 27th April 1896.

READ—

Letter No. 212—12, dated the 10th April 1896, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for 1895-96.

RESOLUTION.—The total number on the College roll at the end of the year was 72 against 68 in 1894-95, and 57 in 1893-94, which shows a slight increase in the number of students. During the year 12 boys were admitted into the College against 23 in 1894-95, while 8 pupils left it as compared with 12 in the previous year. All the States in Rajputana, except Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Kerowli and Kishengarh, were represented in the College. Thirty-five boys, or nearly half the total number, were from Marwar, Kotah and Bikanir, 32 from the remaining States of Rajputana, and 5 from outside Rajputana, *viz.*, 2 from Lunawada, 2 from Manipur and 1 from Gwalior. The conduct and health of the boys are well reported on. There were four cases of typhoid fever—three are believed to have been traced to milk supplied from outside the College. Fortunately all four boys recovered.

There was an improvement in the daily average number on the roll, *viz.*, 70·41 compared with 60·02 in 1894-95. The daily average number sick was 2·13 against ·60 in the preceding year-the higher average is due to the 4 cases of fever alluded to above.

Target practice was introduced during the year.

The College finances are in good order : the receipts of the year amounted to R36,230-12-8, and the expenditure to R36,854-5-6, leaving a balance to credit in the Treasury on 1st April 1896 of R10,785-1-4.

The report is on the whole satisfactory, and the thanks of the Agent to the Governor-General are due to the Principal and his assistants for the care and attention bestowed in the management of the College.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

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(10)

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1895-96.

No. 212—12, dated Mayo College, Ajmere, the 10th April 1896.

From—Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1895-96.

2. At the end of the year 1894-95 there were 68 boys on the College roll, and owing to the new admissions during the year under report being 12 and the withdrawals 8, the number now stands at 72.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows :—

1. Rao Raghunath Singh of Bhartpur, joined 19th July 1895.
2. Rajah Samander Singh of Weir, Bhartpur, joined 19th July 1895.
3. Rajah Chura Chand Singh of Manipur, joined 5th August 1895.
4. Raj Kumar Digendra Singh of Manipur, joined 5th August 1895.
5. Thakur Jawahir Singh of Dudhoo, Jaisalmir, joined 6th August 1895.
6. Thakur Sultan Singh of Nachna, Jaisalmir, joined 6th August 1895.
7. Bhanwar Jaswant Singh of Bagru, Jeypore, joined 12th August 1895.
8. Rao Mor Singh of Bawal, Gwalior, joined 31st August 1895.
9. Sardar Muhammad Dastgir Khan of Himmatgarh, Tonk, joined 28th October 1895.
10. Sardar Muhammad Khan of Talibpura, Tonk, joined 28th October 1895.
11. Kanwar Jugal Saran Singh of Bhartpur, joined 26th November 1895.
12. Kanwar Madhav Singh of Peeh, Marwar, joined 26th January 1896.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys withdrawn are as follows :—

1. Kanwar Ram Singh of Nizamnuggar, Ulwar.
2. Thakur Fateh Singh of Ras, Marwar.
3. Kanwar Chain Singh of Bamori, Jhallawar.
4. Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purhat.
5. Rajah Janak Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar.
6. Maharaj Bhairun Singh of Bikanir.
7. Kanwar Takht Singh of Banisar, Bikanir.
8. Nawab Shamsuddin Ali Khan of Kumar Baya, Ajmere.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The College Roll now consisting of 72 boys is divided as follows :—

Ajmere	1	Kushalgarh	1
Banswara	2	Lunawada	2
Bhartpur	3	Manipur	2
Bikanir	10	Marwar	13
Gwalior	1	Meywar	5
Jaisalmir	4	Pertabgarh	2
Jeypore	1	Tonk	6
Jhallawar	4	Ulwar	3
Kotah	12		

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College :—Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Kerowli and Kishengarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys has left nothing to be desired, and their health, with the exception of four cases of typhoid fever, has been excellent.

I have the honor to subscribe *in extenso* a note which the Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major P. Durrell Pank, in charge of the College, has been good enough to prepare on the health of the boys.

"During the year under report the health of all the students, with the exceptions noted below, was very good.

"The sanitary arrangements of the different houses leave, in my opinion, nothing to be desired, and the constant and strict supervision exercised by the Principal over the sanitary condition of all the houses and their surroundings have doubtless largely contributed to maintain the healthy condition of the boys. Their daily hours of study, of play and instruction in

the Gymnasium are apportioned so as to keep all the boys well and judiciously employed, mentally and physically all day long, and this also largely contributes to their condition of good general health.

Small-pox has been largely epidemic in Ajmere city and in the district, and strict precautions were taken to vaccinate all unvaccinated boys and to revaccinate those who required it Eighteen primary and nine revaccinations were successfully performed, and no cases of small pox occurred amongst the boys of the College.

The Maharaja of Ulwar, who resides outside the College grounds, and Bhanwar Perthi Singh of Banswara, who lives in the College, were attacked with chicken-pox and recovered quickly.

There were three cases of serious disease amongst boys residing in the College, and one serious case in a boy living outside the College; these four cases were all typhoid fever and all recovered. The first case was that of the Maharaja of Ulwar, who was ill from 23rd August 1895 to 21st October 1895, and who made a good recovery. The other three cases were Jodhpore boys living in the Jodhpore house, *viz*:—

Thakur Kishor Singh of Bhikamkor, Jodhpore, ill from 15th December 1895 to 4th March 1896.

Thakur Gulab Singh of Balana, Jodhpore, ill from 15th December 1895 to 4th March 1896.

Thakur Karan Singh of Bidiat, Jodhpore, ill from 25th December 1895 to 4th March 1896.

Thakur Kishor Singh was dangerously ill and Thakur Gulab Singh seriously ill.

Thakur Karan Singh's attack was a mild one, they all made good recoveries.

I could trace the disease to no other source than that of the milk supply which was, I believe, obtained from outside sources, which may have been infected, and I suggested to the Principal that a dairy, sufficient for the milk supply of the whole of the College wants, should be started, to be entirely under College control and supervision; this I am informed has been done. The only other suggestion needed in this connection, in my opinion, is that the Foy Sagar water-supply should be extended to the entire Mayo College grounds; this I consider urgent, and that all drinking water for the boys be passed through large Pasteur Filters: these filters are now made in a way suitable to be attached to the water-supply pipe, and are in this way rapid pressure filters and give quickly sufficient drinking water for the supply of large communities."

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 70·41 against 60·02 last year—the average number present 61·14 against 53·99 and the daily average number sick 2·13 against ·60.

The increase in the last-named average is due to the four cases of typhoid fever mentioned in the previous paragraph, the duration of the illnesses being 60, 81, 81 and 71 days respectively.

RECREATION EXERCISES.

9. I beg again to report that the daily exercise in Riding, Gymnastics, and Cricket Practice has been continued throughout the year, and in addition to these—I hope I may call, enjoyable recreations—I have been able, owing to the kindness of Maharana Sir Shri Wakhata Singhji of Lunawada, to introduce Target Practice. The College is divided into six Athletic Divisions, of which the first three are instructed in Rifle shooting. This pastime I am led to believe is exceedingly popular, and the advantages and the confidence which the boys will derive from it, in future years, are, I think, indisputable

EXAMINATIONS.

10. In April 1895 the College was examined by Mr. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College, whose report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent to the Governo.-General with my letter No. 348—21, dated 20th May 1895; a copy of which is now attached for ready reference. (Appendix C).

The drawing class was examined by Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer and Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar, and his report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General, under cover of my letter No. 343—21, dated 16th May 1895.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

11. There are nine classes in the College, and the studies pursued in each are given in the statements attached to this report.

The number of boys in each class at the end of the year under report was as follows:—

College class.		Vacant.
First	class	3 boys.
Second	„	2 „
Third	„	9 „
Fourth	„	12 „
Fifth	„	12 „
Sixth	„	11 „
Seventh A	„	15 „
Seventh B	„	8 „

PUBLIC WORKS.

12. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been R2,629-4-10 against R2,643-8-11, showing a decrease of R14-4-1.

13. The expenditure on Contributional Works amounted to R16,414-4-11 against R4,126-9-6, showing an increase of R12,287-11-5 mainly due to additions and alterations to the Bhartpur Residence and the construction of a fresh line of servants' quarters at the Ajmere Residence.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

14. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund.

	R	a.	p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1895 . .	10,214	1	9
Add—Unexpended balance of the amount drawn for purchase of 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the value of R25,000 . .	1,194	8	5
	11,408	10	2
Receipts during the year	36,230	12	8
TOTAL .	47,639	6	10
Expenditure during the year	36,854	5	6
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1896 . .	10,785	1	4

RECEIPTS.

15. The total receipts during the year, amounting to R36,230-12-8 against R43,765-4-1 last year, show a decrease of R7,534-7-5:—

Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference + Increase. − Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on endowment and accumulated funds amounting to R7,05,200.	26,378 14 9	24,620 4 10	−1,758 9 11
Anticipation interest and commission on R7,05,200.	5,277 15 10	.....	−5,277 15 10
Interest on accumulated fund amounting to R25,000.	.....	872 13 0	+872 13 0
Contribution from Oodeypore . .	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	.....
„ „ Jeypore . .	2,969 10 6	1,484 13 3	−1,484 13 3
„ „ Bikanir . .	593 15 0	.....	−593 15 0
„ „ Bhartpur . .	593 15 0	593 15 0	.....
„ „ Karauli . .	178 3 0	178 3 0	.....
„ „ Ulwar . .	415 12 0	415 12 0	.....
„ „ Tonk . . .	59 6 3	59 6 3	.....
„ „ Sirohi . . .	59 6 3	59 6 3	.....
„ „ Pertabgarh . .	118 12 6	118 12 6	.....
„ „ Jaisalmir . .	36 0 0	36 0 0	.....
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions.	3,200 0 0	3,900 0 0	+700 0 0
Drawing class fees	1,150 0 0	1,410 0 0	+260 0 0
Conservancy and garden produce .	1,340 4 6	1,199 1 4	−141 3 2
Other receipts	205 2 9	94 7 6	−110 11 3
Total .	43,765 4 1	36,230 12 8	−7,534 7 5

The sum of R24,620-4-40 represents interest on R7,05,200 for the whole year, at the rate of 3½ per cent., less 4 annas per cent. on account of commission.

The sum of R872-13-0 is the interest on R25,000 invested last year, at the rate of 3½ per cent., less 4 annas per cent.

In 1894-95 two years' contributions were received from the Jeypore State, hence the decrease.

No contributions for the year 1895-96 have been received from the Bikanir and Tonk States.

The increase of R700 under head Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions is owing to subscriptions having been received from 78 boys against 64 in 1894-95.

EXPENDITURE.

16. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R36,854-5-6 against R37,496-10-8 last year, showing a decrease of R642-5-2.

Expenditure.	1894-95.			1895-96.			Difference + Increase — Decrease.		
Salaries and Establishments.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Principal	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	.....		
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal.	2,495	9	3	2,689	7	0	+193	13	9
Head Master	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	.....		
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing.	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	.....		
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master.	1,544	12	3	1,075	12	6	−468	15	9
Masters and Teachers . .	8,220	0	0	8,400	0	0	+180	0	0
Personal allowance to Head Pundit and Head Moulvi.	480	0	0	480	0	0	.....		
Drill Masters . . .	825	7	7	928	0	1	+102	8	6
Clerks	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	.....		
Servants	1,151	8	8	1,152	0	0	+ 0	7	4
Conservancy and Garden Establishment.	2,449	9	0	2,383	13	10	−65	11	2
Book, Play and Medical Establishment.	971	8	5	953	6	1	−18	2	4
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant.	290	0	0	300	0	0	+10	0	0
Allowance to Medical Officer .	600	0	0	600	0	0	.....		
Police Guards	454	8	0	454	8	0	.....		
Contingent Charges.									
Stationery . . .	134	5	1	177	11	0	+43	5	11
Purchase and repairs of furniture	27	10	4	104	4	6	+76	10	2
Conservancy of garden and grounds.	1,462	13	0	1,346	3	5	−116	9	7
Book, Play and Medical Stores .	2,408	10	1	1,975	6	10	−433	3	3
Library	418	4	3	366	14	6	−51	5	9
Pension and absentee charges .	777	0	0	761	5	5	−15	10	7
Miscellaneous	687	0	6	599	10	10	−87	5	8
Prizes and Rewards . . .	498	0	3	455	13	6	−42	2	9
Honorarium to Examiners . .	200	0	0	250	0	0	+50	0	0
TOTAL .	37,496	10	8	36,854	5	6	−642	5	2

The decrease under head Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master is due to two years' exchange compensation allowance having been paid in 1894-95.

In the year 1894-95 the 2nd mastership remained vacant during the Dasehra vacation, hence the increase during the year under report.

The increase under "Drill Masters" is due to the employment of the two Gymnastic Instructors throughout the year.

The decrease of R65-11-2 under head "Conservancy and Garden Establishment" is owing to the reduction of one cooly at the Principal's house garden from the 1st April 1895.

VISITORS.

17. Amongst the visitors to the Institution, I have the honour to mention His Excellency General Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Honourable Sir Henry Brackenbury, Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. From what both these officers said, I feel that I am in a position to state that they carried away nothing but favourable and pleasing impressions of the College.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

18. I have again to bring to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, the good work performed by Mr. Sherring, the Head Master, and all the other members of the Educational Staff, and to thank them for the very ready assistance which they have given me at all times.

Hospital Assistant, Jadu Nath Sircar (attached to the College during the absence on deputation of Hospital Assistant Brindabun Chandra Sur) and Hospital Assistant Brindabun Chandra Sur deserve special commendation for their services during the four cases of serious illness mentioned in the body of this report; and in this connection I hope I may be allowed to mention the great care and unremitting attention of Surgeon-Major P. Durrell Pank throughout those anxious periods.

The Riding Master, Honorary Jemadar Khizar Khan, and the House Guardians, have done their work cheerfully and well, and to my entire satisfaction.

APPENDIX A.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Receipts.	Estimated Receipts, 1895-96.	Actual Receipts, 1895-96.	Estimated Receipts, 1896-97.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to R7,30,200	25,493 2 10	25,493 1 10	25,493 1 10
Total	25,493 2 10	25,493 1 10	25,493 1 10
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons.			
From Oodeypore	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9
Do. Jeypore	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3
Do. Bikanir	593 15 0	.....	593 15 0
Do. Bhartpur	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
Do. Karanli	178 3 0	178 3 0	178 3 0
Do. Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
Do. Tonk	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
Do. Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
Do. Pertabgarh	118 12 6	118 12 6	118 12 6
Do. Jaisalmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions	3,500 0 0	3,900 0 0	3,750 0 0
Drawing class fees	1,200 0 0	1,410 0 0	1,320 0 0
Total	9,428 1 0	9,444 2 0	9,798 1 0
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200 0 0	1,199 1 4	1,200 0 0
Other Receipts	.....	94 7 6	100 0 0
Total	1,200 0 0	1,293 8 10	1,300 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	36,121 3 10	36,230 12 8	36,591 2 10

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1895-96.	Actual Expenditure, 1895-96.	Estimated Expenditure, 1896-97.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Salaries and Establishment.			
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,800 0 0	2,689 7 0	1 800 0 0
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6 000 0 0
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	720 0 0	1,075 12 6	720 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	928 0 1	960 0 0
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Servants	1,150 0 0	1,152 0 0	1,150 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,410 0 0	2 383 13 10	2,410 0 0
Book, Play and Medical do.	970 0 0	953 6 1	970 0 0
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Police Guards	455 0 0	454 8 0	455 0 0
Total	29,645 0 0	30,816 15 6	29,645 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	180 0 0	177 11 0	180 0 0
Purchase and repairs of furniture	100 0 0	104 4 6	100 0 0
Conservancy of garden and grounds	1,500 0 0	1,346 3 5	1,500 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,000 0 0	1,975 6 10	2,000 0 0
Library	400 0 0	366 14 6	400 0 0
Pension and absentee charges	770 0 0	761 5 5	770 0 0
Miscellaneous	600 0 0	599 10 10	600 0 0
Prizes and rewards	500 0 0	455 13 6	500 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Total	6,300 0 0	6,037 6 0	6,300 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	35,945 0 0	36,854 5 6	35,945 0 0

Mayo College, Ajmere;
The 10th April 1896.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

COLLEGE CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.

NOTE.—This Class was Vacant from the 24th October 1895, the two boys who were in it having left the College on that date.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text book.—*Professor Jevon's Political Economy.*	The whole, omitting Chapters VIII, IX, and XIV.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) The Revenge. (2) Ginevrag (3) The Dying Gladiator. (4) To be or not to be.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar*.	The whole.
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 30.
	Composition	Original essays.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	The whole, omitting pages 98 to 113.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha.*	Pages 29 to 48; 58 to 65; and 85 to 91.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's*	Pages 132 to 200 and Rules of Sandhi, 75 to 86.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ*.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's Part III.*	Chapter XXVIII (First 23 sums). „ XXIX (The whole) Square Root. „ „ (First 15 sums) Cube Root. „ XXXII (The whole).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.—*Creighton's* .	Pages 30 to 72.
	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 1 to 41, and 67 to 88.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer.*	Pages 46 to 131.
	General Geography . . .	Europe and South America.
	Map Drawing	Map of South America.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., L.L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Whitworth's Rajkumar Law Lectures.*	The whole.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) Young Lochinvar. (2) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix. (3) The Charge of the Light Brigade. (4) The Saxon and the Gael. (5) The Soldier's Dream.
	Composition	Æsop's Fables.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq., HEAD MASTER.)	
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar*	Pages 1 to 129, omitting 107 to 116 and 125 to 127.
	Translation. — *Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	(TEACHER, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL. B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 269 (omitting 98 to 113).
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER).	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha.*	Pages 1 to 28, and 49 to 57.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's*	Pages 37 to 97 and Rules of Sandhi, 60 to 74.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ.*
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's Part III.*	Chapter XXII (The whole). „ XXIII (The whole). „ XXIV (First 30 sums). „ XXV („ 20 sums). „ XXVI („ 20 sums). „ XXVII(„ 20 sums).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.—*Creighton's* .	Pages 1 to 30.
	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 58 to 88.
	Physical Geography —*Geikie's Primer.*	Pages 1 to 46.
	General Geography—*Blochmann's*	Africa and America.
	Map Drawing	Africa and Boundaries of America.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year, 1895-96.

Subject	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. IV.*	(1) How the Rajah took the Census. (2) The two Friends of Syracuse. (3) The Three Giants (ten parts).
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog. (2) The Parrot. (3) The Inchcape Rock. (4) Hohenlinden. (5) Lord Ullin's Daughter.
	Composition	Æsop's Fables.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq., HEAD MASTER.)	
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* .	Pages 1 to 69.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II.*	Exercises, XIII, XIV, and XV.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE .	Text Book—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 200 (omitting 98 to 113).
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Rijupath, Part I.*	Pages 7 to 41.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika.*	Pages 52 to 78, and Rules of Sandhi, 45 to 59.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ.*
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Books.—*Iqd-i-Gul* .	Pages 1 to 48.
	Iqd-i-Manzum . . .	Pages 1 to 46.
	Persian Grammar—*Masdar-i-Fayuz.*	Pages 1 to 69.
	Translation	Urdu into Persian and *vice versâ.*
	Letter Writing . . .	In Persian.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMA TICS.	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's, Part III.*	Chapter XVIII (the whole), Chapter XIX (the whole), Chapter XX (the whole, omitting page 41), Chapter XXI (the whole, omitting miscellaneous problems).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 28 to 57.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . .	Africa.
	Map Drawing	Africa.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. III.*	(1) Idleness and Industry. (2) The Boasting Wolf. (3) The Lost Camel. (4) The Prophecy. (5) The Three Brothers. (6) The Water Melon. (7). The Weaver-girl. (8) Choosing a King of the Animals. (9) The Whale. (10) The Wolf. (11) Raja Rasalu and the Swans. (12) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh. (13) The Sluggard. (14) The Elephant. (15) How to make the best of it. (16) The Forest on Fire.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) The Story of Gelert. (2) Casabianca. (3) The Glove and the Lion.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer* .	Pages 1 to 57.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.* (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LALL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Exercises I, II, III, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 145 in the English version (omitting 98 to 113).
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Chanakya-nitisar Sangraha.*	The whole.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika.*	Pages 17 to 51, and Rules of Sandhi 35 to 44.
	Hindi Text Book.—*Gutka, Part I.*	Pages 67 to 80.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part II.* (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	The whole.
	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi ki Pahli kitab.*	Page 21 to end.
	Persian Grammar.—*Saf-wat-ul-masadir.*	Page 13 to end.
	Urdu Text Book —*Mazamin* .	Pages 1 to 56.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	Page 25 to end.
	Persian Letter Writer.—*Ruqat Nizamia.*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Shakista.* (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	Pages 1 to 20.
MATHEMATICS.	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's Part II.* (Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	Chapter XIII (first 25 sums of the first exercise, and first 5 sums of the second exercise), Chapter XIV (first 28 sums), Chapter XV (the whole), Chapter XVII (the whole), G.C.M. and first 20 sums of L.C.M.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 1 to 28, omitting page 20.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* .	Europe and Asia.
	Map Drawing . . . . (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL B., 2ND MASTER.)	Europe.

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. II.*	(1) The Snow Man. (2) The Oasis. (3) The Fox and the Goat. (4) The Fox and the Cat. (5) A Cricket Match. (6) A European Gentleman in India. (7) The Faithful Servant. (8) The Himalayas. (9) Burning Mountains. (10) The Nightingale. (11) The Fox and the Horse. (12) Telling the Truth. (13) Good manners. (14) Jack the Giant Killer (including Jack's First Attempt; Giant Blunderbore; A Welsh Giant; The Craven Giant; The Prince's State; Jack's further Adventures; The Cavern and Thundel).
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) We are seven; (2) After Blenheim; and (3) Humanity towards Insects.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer* .	Pages 1 to 25.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.* (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	First seven Exercises.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 82 in the English version.
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 48 to 75.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika.*	Rules of Sandhi, 25 to 34.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar.*	Pages 15 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Pages 21 to end.
	Krishidarpan . . . . (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	Pages 1 to 12.
	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi ki Pahli kitab.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Persian Grammar.—*Saf-wat-ul-masadir.*	Pages 1 to 13.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Muntakhibat-i-Urdu.*	Pages 1 to 66.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 24.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Insha-Urdu-Nastaliq.* (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	Pages 32 to end.
MATHEMATICS.	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's Part II.*	Chapter IX (First 50 sums). „ X (First 30 sums of Exercise I). „ „ (First 10 sums of Exercise II). „ XI (First 22 sums). „ XII (First 22 sums).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*M. Jankinath's Part II.*	The whole.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . .	Asia.
	Map Drawing . . . . (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	Asia.

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Books.—*Orient Reader No. I*	The whole, omitting the Poetry Lessons XV, XVIII, and XIX.
	Do. do. II.	Lesson 1.
	Poetry.—*College Book.* . .	Lucy Gray.
	Grammar.—*Nesfield's Grammar, Book I.*	Parts of Speech.
	Colloquial.	125 Sentences.
	(TEACHER, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE .	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 44 in the English version
	(TEACHER, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Book—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 1 to 35.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika.*	Rules of Swar Sandhi, from 17 to 23, pages 4 and 5.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaran Sar.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Krishidarpan.	Pages 20 to 32.
	(TEACHER, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
	Urdu Text Book.—*Hakaik-ul-Mojudat.*	Pages 1 to 52.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part I.*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Nastaliq.*	Pages 1 to 31.
	(TEACHER, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's Part I.*	Pages 55 to end.
	(TEACHER, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .	Indian History—*Munshi Jankinath's Part I.* . . .	The whole.
	Geography.	Map of India.
	(TEACHER, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

SEVENTH A CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Books.—*Orient Primer* .	The whole.
	Orient Reader, No. I. . .	Pages 3 to 16.
	Grammar.	Parts of Speech in Hindi.
	Colloquial	100 Sentences.
	(TEACHER, B. ANANTRAM SUB, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.		Lectures on (1) The Horse, (2) The Camel, (3) The Elephant, (4) The Cow, (5) The Dog, (6) The Cat, (7) The Lion, (8) The Bear, (9) The Sheep, (10) The Goat, (11) The Hare, (12) The Fowls, (13) The Crocodile, (14) The Eagle, (15) The Buffalo, (16) The Serpent, (17) The Ass, (18) The Red Deer, (19) The Spider.
	(TEACHER, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Books.—*Second Hindi Reader.*	Pages 1 to 32.
	Krishidarpan	Pages 12 to 20.
	(TEACHER, PANDIT SHEO NARAIAN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Urdu Text Books.—*Tashrih-ul-Haruf.*	The whole.
	Second Book of Urdu . .	The whole.
	(TEACHER, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's Part I.*	Notation, Numeration, up to hundreds of millions, and Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.
	(TEACHER, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	

SEVENTH B CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.— *Orient Primer* .	1st Division,—Pages 5 to 40. 2nd „ „ 5 to 8
	Colloquial	1st Division,—80 Sentences.
	(TEACHER, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	...	Lectures on (1) The Cow, (2) The Bear, (3) The Dog, (4) The Cat, (5) The Camel, (6) The Lion, (7) The Elephant, (8) The Goat, (9) The Horse.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI; 2ND MOULVI.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Books.—*First Hindi Reader*	1st and 2nd Divisions—The whole, excluding Chapters III and IV.
		3rd Division,—Pages 1 to 6.
	Second Hindi Reader . .	1st Division,—Pages 1 to 17.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
	Urdu Text Books.—*Tashrih-ul-Haruf*	1st and 2nd Divisions—The whole.
	Second Book of Urdu . .	1st Division—The whole. 2nd Division—Pages 1 to 29.
	Qawaid Urdu Part I. . .	Pages 1 to 6.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's Part I.*	Division I.—Notation, and Numeration up to hundreds of millons, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10 in Hindi, Addition, Subtraction, and easy Multiplication.
		Division II.—Easy sums in Addition and Subtraction.
		Division III.—Notation and Numeration up to 100, and easy sums in Addition.
		Division IV.—Notation and Numeration up to 100.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

(11)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 263-C., dated Camp Abu, the 24th May 1896.
From—The Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to furnish the following brief review on the working of the Imperial Post Office in the Rajputana Postal Circle during the year 1895-96. I may mention that my Administration Report to the Director-General of the Post Office of India is not due until the 1st July, annually; hence, at this early date, very little information beyond bare statistics can be furnished. A copy of my Administration Report will be furnished, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General, later on.

2. The five appendices which accompany this review indicate the postal progress of the year. The following remarks explain the increases or decreases noticeable in comparison with the figures furnished in the corresponding appendices for the year 1894-95.

Appendix I.—Shows a net increase of 9 Branch Post Offices and 7 Letter-boxes. Of these, 3 Branch Post Offices, Akhaigarh, Bhusawar and Biana, were opened in the Bhartpur State; 3, Munli, Sanwar and Debari, in the Meywar State; 2, Chandarun and Khajwana, in Marwar, and Multhan in Bhopawar.

Appendix II.—Railway mileage over which mails were carried during the year increased by 62 miles, owing to the opening of the Oodeypore-Chitore Railway; and there was a decrease of 1 mile in mail-cart mileage, owing to the abolition of the mail-cart from Rutlam Railway Station to Rutlam, instead of which a runner is now employed to carry the mails. No changes occurred in the length of camel lines. The following runners' lines were closed—from Chitorgarh to Oodeypore, 70 miles; Oodeypore to Kankrauli, 40 miles; and Goona to Sipri, 58 miles: and new mail lines from Debari to Oodeypore, 9 miles, and Munli to Kankrauli, 25 miles, were opened. Seven other new runners' lines, aggregating to 67½ miles, were also opened during the year. The net result in runners' lines is a decrease of 77 miles, compared with the lines which existed on 31st March 1895. The net mileage of the three classes of mail lines, at the close of the year, was 4,756¼ miles, or 16 miles less than the mileage at the close of the preceding year.

Appendices III and IIIA.—The estimated total number of articles of the Letter and Parcel mails received for delivery, during the last two years, is given below:—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1894-95	11,402,600	100,675
1895-96	12,134,425	125,195
Increase	7,31,825	24,520
Percentage . . .	6·4	24·3

The increase in articles of the Letter mail is attributed to the normal progress of the Post Office, and the increase in the number of Parcel mail articles is due to the introduction of a cheaper system of unregistered parcels, which had effect from the 1st August 1895.

Appendix IV.—There were two highway robberies of mails in this Circle during the year, particulars of which will be found in the appendix. The escort sawar who accompanied the mails from Jhalrapatan to Agar, behaved in a cowardly manner. His conduct has been brought to the notice of the Political authorities concerned.

SALT REVENUE.

3. Four Head, 23 Sub and 4 Branch Post Offices are authorized to receive indents for the purchase of salt from Government Salt Depôts. The system is not, however, in general favour with the salt traders, as only 5 offices (4 Sub and 1 Branch) received indents to the total number of 100, which aggregated 17,855 maunds of salt, valued at R49,351-1-9. The Sambhar and Pachbadra Salt Lines Post Offices still continue to be the Salt Depôts in this Circle. Annexed is a comparative summary for the year under review and the preceding year, of salt purchased through the Depôt Post Offices and the money collected thereon :—

Year.	Number of Indents.	Quantity of salt supplied in maunds.	Value of the salt supplied.
			R
1894-95	437	73,500	2,14,267
1895-96	353	63,795	1,75,293
Decrease .	84	9,705	38,974

TELEGRAPH.

4. On the 31st March 1896 there were 33 combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Circle. During the year under review combined offices were opened at Ramgarh, Fatehpur, Lachmangarh and Churu. The transactions of the 33 combined offices were 67,417 messages "sent" and 83,911 messages "received". The revenue realised by this Department in the Rajputana Circle, on behalf of the Telegraph Department, amounted to R66,126-11-0, and the cost of the establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department was R11,392-13-11. In addition to the 33 combined offices, 121 Post Offices in the Circle which are authorized to receive telegrams from the public for transmission to the nearest Telegraph Office, booked 8,058 messages, thus affording a further revenue of R7,582-5-0 to the Telegraph Department, without any additional cost of establishment.

QUININE.

5. With effect from the 1st October 1894, the sale of quinine was authorized at all Post Offices in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, and in all the Native States under the Rajputana Agency, except Dholepore, which is in the North-Western Provinces Postal Circle. Owing to some delay incidental to starting the system, it was not brought into force until the 1st January 1895. In the three months January, February and March 1895, the Post Offices sold 12,459 powders (or 122 packets and 15 powders) of quinine, valued at R194-10-9. On these sales the Postmasters were allowed the sum of R12-2-0 as commission. During the year under review, 24,841 powders (or 243 packets and 55 powders), valued at R388-2-3, were sold. The sales were heaviest in the States

of Meywar, Sirohi and parts of Marwar, where malarial fever prevails after the monsoon. Postmasters were allowed on these sales the sum of R22-12-6 as commission.

During the year under review temporary Post Offices were opened at—

(1) Tilwara—where a cattle fair is held annually for a fortnight during April;

(2) Jodhpore—where a horse fair and polo tournament was held during March;

(3) Two Field Post Offices—in connection with the Camps of Exercise in the Mhow Division held for two weeks in January last—were also established, one for the Northern and the other for the Southern forces, engaged in the manœuvres;

(4) A Camp Post Office was attached to the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during the winter tour. It was opened at Neemuch on the 21st December 1895, and closed at Jeypore on the 15th February 1896;

(5) A Camp Post Office was attached to the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, during the winter tour. It was opened at Dewas on the 30th November 1895, and closed on return of the Agent to the Governor-General to Indore, on the 1st February 1896.

7. I was in charge of the Circle throughout the year, except for three months spent on privilege leave. During my absence Mr. F. B. O'Shea was in charge from 24th July to 23rd October 1895.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1896, compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1895.

Existing on 31st March 1895.					Existing on 31st March 1896.					Increase or Decrease.					Remarks.
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
12	71	202	285	192	12	69	213	294	199	...	*2	†11	13	†7	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
12	71	212	295	192	12	69	223	304	199	...	2	11	13	7	Total.

* Decrease. † Increase.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas, Mail Carts, and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1896, as compared with the previous year.

Description of Mail Lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1895.	Mileage on 31st March 1896.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways . . .	1,266	1,328	62	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts	322	321	...	1	
Runners	2,996¼	2,919¼	169	246	
District Dâk.					
Runners	188	188	...	...	
Total .	4,772¼	4,756¼	231	247	

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money-orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money-orders issued.		Money-orders paid.		Remarks.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
							R		R	
1891-92 .	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	113,871	42,23,258	
1892-93 .	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679	
1893-94 .	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95 .	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,239	47,39,059	
1895-96 .	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	

Camp Abu;
The 24th May 1896.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDIX III A.

Insured Articles and Ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

Year.	Insured Articles.						Number of Ordinary Parcels.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.			Insurance fees realized.		Registered.	Unregistered.	
		R	a.	p.	R	a. p.			
1894-95	18,173	52,80,222	4	4	13,384	5 0	36,039	...	
1895 96	17,837	57,79,480	12	1	14,497	13 0	38,783	1,627	
Increase or Decrease . .	†336	*4,99,258	7	9	*1,113	8 0	*2,744	...	†Decrease. *Increase.
Percentage . . .	1·84		9·45			8·31	7·61	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	26th June 1895.	1½ miles from Biana.	Bhartpur	Kunjurs .	*Nil.*	On the morning of 26th June 1895, the mail runner, named Chottey Lal, carrying the mail from Bhusawar to Biana was attacked by three highwaymen who assaulted the runner with sticks and took away the mail bag from him. On feeling the bag and seemingly finding it to contain nothing of value they left the mail bag intact. Chottey Lal was severely wounded and was removed to the Hospital, where he was under treatment for nearly 2 months.	No trace of the highway robbers has been obtained.
2	17th March 1896.	29½ miles from Jhalrapatan and 1½ miles from Soyetkalan.	Gwalior .	Not known.	*Nil.*	On the night of the 17th March 1896, the mail runner, Bhagirath, escorted by a sepoy and a sowar while carrying the mail from Gurarie, a stage 23 miles from Jhalrapatan, on the road to Soyetkalan, was attacked at Jamalkhal by two men on foot armed with clubs. These robbers assaulted the runner by blows on the back of his head. The runner attempted to escape with the mail bag, but he was overtaken by two mounted men, who snatched away the mail bag from the runner and rode off with it. After this two other mounted men rode up to the runner, one of whom fired a gun, but without effect. The plundered mails were found on the 21st March 1896, in a field about 600 yards east of the place where the robbery was committed. The bags were found cut open and the contents scattered about. The department suffered no loss.	The case is still under enquiry; the offenders have not as yet been apprehended.

CAMP ABU;
The 24th May 1896.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

(12)

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

1. The expenditure during the year 1895-96 on Public Works in Rajputana, including that incurred in the different Native States, but excluding the outlay on Irrigation Works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, amounted to R53,39,370-0-0, as shown below :—

	R
Imperial Civil Works	2,04,601
Imperial Military Works	1,02,857
Incorporated Local	19,208
CANTONMENT FUNDS.	
	R
Nussirabad	371
Other contributional works inclusive of Municipal Works in Ajmere-Merwara	48,030
Native States of Rajputana	49,98,485
GRAND TOTAL	53,73,552

2. The expenditure incurred by Native States is as follows :—

	R
Meywar including Oodeypore-Chittore Railway	15,47,250
* Marwar including Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway	7,12,942
* Jeypur	8,48,433
Dholepore, Karaouli	Figures not furnished.
* Bhartpur	6,08,770
Bundi, * Tonk	Figures not furnished.
* Ulwar	4,24,143
* Kotah	3,42,050
Jhallawar	34,182
* Bikanir	4,80,715
TOTAL	49,98,485

* Expenditure supervised by public officers lent by Imperial Government.

3. The total outlay of the year given in paragraph 1, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of R4,26,941.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

4. There has been good progress during the year. The States of Jeypore, Jodhpore, Bhartpur, Kotah, Ulwar and Bikanir have each their own State Engineer.

The Agent to the Governor-General desires especially to notice the excellent work done in some of the larger States. The Jodhpore Railway system commenced sixteen years ago, has now attained a mileage of 364,* all of which is open for traffic, and has been constructed and is worked by the State's own Engineer, Mr. W. Home. Main line extensions and

	Miles.
* Jodhpore State	320½
Bikanir	43½
	364

the addition of useful feeder lines are under consideration. Some very useful and important irrigation schemes also show the interest taken by the Durbar in the development of the State. The Public Works in Jeypore are well known, having been under the able guidance of Colonel S. S. Jacob for twenty-eight years. They comprise extensive irrigation works, which have been added to during the year—water-works and gas works, drainage, etc. A line of railway to pass through the heart of the State, north and south, is under consideration, and the Durbar is desirous of carrying it out.

In the Meywar State the line of railway from Oodeypore to Chittore (60½ miles) has been opened during the year, and surveys for its extension are under consideration. The Bhartpur State is pushing on vigorously with irrigation schemes and improvements to the city. In the Bikanir State irrigation from wells and tanks is having earnest consideration. The proposals for a scheme for bringing water from the Panjab from the Gugger river into Bikanir territory have advanced, the survey and estimate have been completed, and the details of an agreement between the Bikanir State and the Government of the Panjab have been tentatively arranged and submitted for the approval of that Government prior to submission to the Government of India. The Kotah State is pressing for the approval of Government to a broad gauge line of railway to connect the Bina-Guna Railway with the capital, Kotah, and surveys and estimates are nearly completed.

The interest and activity shown by the States in the development of railways is most praiseworthy, and the Agent to the Governor-General desires to bring it prominently to the notice of the Government of India.

A brief summary of the work during the year for each State will be found further on.

ESTABLISHMENT, GENERAL.

Engineer Officers.

5. Mr. H. F. White, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India, retired from Government service on 19th June 1895. He was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E., who joined this Administration on the forenoon of 6th September 1895. He retired from service on 2nd February 1896. Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., succeeded the last-named officer and took up the duties of Superintending Engineer and Secretary on 26th February 1896. Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, who was in charge of the Ajmere Provincial Division, went on eighteen months' leave, commencing from 16th April 1895, and was succeeded by Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, who handed over charge of the division to Major Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, on the 23rd September 1895. The following gentlemen held executive charge of the Mount Abu Division during the year 1895-1896:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. W. R. Chill, Honorary Assistant Engineer .	...	27th May 1895.
Mr. E. G. Foy, Executive Engineer . . .	27th May 1895.	6th March 1896.
Rai Bahadur Sham Nath, in charge, Executive Engineer	6th March 1896.	...

Rai Bahadur Sham Nath, before taking charge of the Mount Abu Division, held charge of the Abu Road Special Sub-Division. This Sub-Division was abolished on his taking up the duties of the Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division. Mr. Jotundro Mohun Roy, Assistant Engineer (old 3rd grade), was transferred to Hyderabad (Deccan) in September 1895.

Mr. Miles, the Superintending Engineer of the Kotah and Jhallawar States, died on 11th June 1895 while on furlough in England. He served continuously in Rajputana since January 1869. From 1874 to 1894 his services were lent to Native States, and he served continuously as Engineer to the Kotah and Jhallawar States for nearly sixteen years. The Agent to the Governor-General desires to place on record his appreciation of the zeal and usefulness of this officer and his regret at his loss.

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, was appointed Engineer to the Kotah State in November 1895. The Jhallawar State Chief made his own arrangements for the supervision of his public works during the year.

IMPERIAL.

MILITARY.

Major Works.

6. The following are the works of the year:—

(1) *European Officers' Quarters, Indore.*—Second block of servants' quarters have been dismantled and reconstructed; completed.

(2) A new road in Deesa cantonment; completed.

GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

(3) Laying down pipe line from Neekchaul well to Deoli Irregular Force lines; completed.

Minor Works.

7. The following are the chief minor works carried out during the year:—

(1) *Purveyors' stores at Abu.*—Additions and alterations; completed.

(2) Hospital Assistants' quarters at Deesa; completed.

(3) Cells for the Native Infantry lines, Deesa; completed.

(4) Commissariat Transport Sergeant's quarters, Deesa; completed.

(5) *Hospital, Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur.*—Dead House; completed.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

8. *Europe stores.*—Twenty-eight iron bedsteads were received from England during the year.

REPAIRS, MILITARY.

9. Special, annual, and petty repairs were carried out to all military buildings as far as funds permitted.

CIVIL WORKS.

Major Works.

10. The following are the chief major works that were carried out during the year:—

(1) *Ajmere Treasury.*—The iron cage for storage of money, which was mentioned in last year's review, was very nearly completed, except a tramway to move trucks in and out of the cage. This was nearly completed.

(2) *Ajmere Jail. Extra Workshop Accommodation.*—Materials were collected to the extent of ₹3,238 during the year.

(3) *Residency Buildings.*—Chuprassees' lines at Abu completed during the year.

(4) *Public Works Department Buildings.*—Executive Engineer's Office at Ajmere; completed.

(5) *Forest Department.*—A combined house and office for Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests; completed.

(6) *Ecclesiastical.*—A Roman Catholic Church at Ajmere. Materials collected, and half the foundation laid down. The design is by Colonel Jacob, and is in the Gothic style. The funds available are a little over ₹47,000 including Government grant, and the estimate has been adapted to this limit.

MINOR WORKS.

11. The following are the important minor works undertaken and completed during the year:—

(1) *Post Office.*—Additions and alterations to Post Office at Abu.

(2) A new road to Abu Residency.

(3) *Treasury.*—Extending strong-room at Ajmere Treasury.

(4) *Archæological.*—Improvement to surrounding of Marble Baradari at Dowlat Bagh at Ajmere.

(5) *Police.*—Guard room at Dewair for occupation of military detachment of Merwara Battalion at Ajmere.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.

12. Special repairs (where necessary), and ordinary annual repairs were carried out to all civil buildings as far as funds permitted. A large portion of the expenditure on repairs to civil buildings was due to re-roofing the residential buildings with corrugated iron sheets at Mount Abu.

COMMUNICATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

13. The following are the chief major works undertaken during the year:—

(1) *Imperial Road.*—Widening, improving and metalling Abu cart-road from its present width to 20 feet from 9th mile to the foot of the hill; completed.

(2) *Imperial Road.*—Widening, improving 9th to 7½ mile, and metalling Abu cart-road from 7½ mile to 12½ mile. The estimate was sanctioned with a view to make the Imperial Road fit for tonga service in a length of about 10 miles; in progress.

(3) Constructing a causeway in 31 mile Deoli Link Road; completed.

MINOR WORKS.

14. The most important minor work undertaken during the year was improving road from Palanpur Office to Post Office in order to reduce the gradient; completed.

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATION.

15. All the lines of communication were kept in good repair as far as funds permitted.

CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

16. The most important works undertaken in hand were—

(1) *Trevor Tal*, the gift of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi as a memorial to Colonel Trevor, the late Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, to supply Mount Abu with water.

(2) *Church Tower at Abu.*—The tower is built in memory of Colonel Walter, the late Agent to the Governor-General, from funds raised by public subscription. The design is by Colonel Jacob. The estimate amounted R2,768, and the expenditure to R2,500.

NATIVE STATES.

MEYWAR STATE.

Report on Public Works for 1895-96.

1. The expenditure on Public Works during the year 1895-96 is R2,07,400, as shown below:—

	R
Original works—buildings	1,06,300
Repairs to buildings	30,000
Original works—communication	11,600
Repairs, communication	5,900
Irrigation (new works)	20,000
„ (repairs)	2,800
Miscellaneous original works	18,300
Establishment charges	12,500
TOTAL	2,07,400

ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

2. The main expenditure under this head was incurred on the following items:—

	R
1. New Zenana Palace	56,400
2. Aviary and dogs' house	4,100
3. Sujjangarh Palace	5,400
4. Stables	5,900
5. Khich Munder	3,100
6. Bhojan Shala	4,500
7. Shahalyky Bary	14,400

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

3. Ordinary repairs executed during the year.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATION.

4. Under this head the principal items are—

	R
1. New road from Fateh Sagar to Bedla Road	400
2. New road from Sarup Sagar to Fateh Sagar	11,200
TOTAL	11,600

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATION.

5. Ordinary repairs executed during the year.

IRRIGATION.

6. Under this head R20,000 were expended on the Connaught Bund.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. This head principally includes repairs to carriages, boats, palace furniture, shooting boxes, etc.

ESTABLISHMENT.

8. The total establishment charges when distributed on the total outlay gives a percentage of 6·02.

RAILWAYS.

The Oodeypore-Chittore Railway, the construction of which was referred to in last year's review, was completed in July 1895. The line takes off from the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at Berach, a place about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Chittorgarh Station, and finishes at Debahari, the terminal station for Oodeypore, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. It is $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and was opened for traffic on the 1st August 1895. The total expenditure has been about R13,39,850, exclusive of rolling-stock. An independent station at Chittorgarh has been built, and also through sidings at some of the stations as required by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, have been put in during the current year. The line at present is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The contract between the Durbar and the Railway expires on 30th of June 1896. The Durbar has applied for its renewal for another year, after which they desire to work the line by their own establishment.

The survey and preparations of plans and estimates in order to find the approximate cost of a branch line from Manli to Nathdwara will be taken in hand at once by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the Durbar.

MARWAR OR JODHPORE.

Report on Public Works for 1895-96.

1. The total outlay of the year on Public Works and Railways amounted to R7,12,942.

RAILWAYS.

Expenditure on construction.

	£
(*a*) Debitable to Capital	13,643
Working expenses of Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway.	
(*b*) Debitable to Revenue on open line	4,13,072
Public Works—	
Miscellaneous Public Works, including Establishment Charges	3,13,513
TOTAL .	7,12,942

2. The expenditure of this year is R2,20,802 less than that of last year.

3. The gross receipts and working expenses of the whole system were R11,10,470 and 4,13,072 respectively. The net profit during the year was R6,97,398, or 9·39 per cent. on the capital outlay.

4. The receipts largely increased in consequence of a considerable import traffic in grain on account of famine in Bikanir, Jeysulmere, Mallani and Nagaur Parghanas.

PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

Chowpasni Tank.

5. This tank with its canals is now complete at a cost of R1,53,405. It is for supplying the city and gardens of Jodhpore with water.

Jaswant Sagar Tank.

This work has cost R8,89,641 including canals. Owing to failure of rains last year the irrigation works received only small supplies of water.

ROADS.

6. (1) A new road, length 11,680 feet, was made from His Highness's house to the 1st cavalry line.

(2) A road, length 6,300 feet, is being made from Ratanada to the Railway Station at an estimated cost of R3,435.

(3) There are some 30 miles of roads about Jodhpore town, and the cost of repairs was R5,465.

RESIDENCY BUILDINGS.

7. Houses for the Naib, Dewan and Sharistadar, and a hospital have been constructed. A bazaar is in progress.

JODHPORE STATE OFFICES.

8. Two large wings (designed by Colonel Jacob) are being added.

HOSPITALS.

9. New hospitals, with quarters for Native doctors and servants, have been built at Bali and Badmere, while that at Nagaur has been completed.

A light railway tramway, 2 feet gauge, is being made from Railway station to city and kutcheries for about 2½ miles. It will also be used for taking goods from and to the city by bullock power.

A wind and flour mill have been got out from England.

His Highness the Maharaja's house is to be lighted up by electricity at a cost of R15,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The public gardens were maintained at a cost of R12,682. A new garden has been commenced at His Highness the Maharaja's residence.

The total cost of Public Works executed was R2,88,124, and the establishment charges amount to R18,068; so the establishment charge comes to 6·27 per cent. of the same.

The Marwar-Bikanir Railway system and the Public Works in Jodhpore State continue under the excellent management of Mr. Home.

A separate Report on the railway Administration goes yearly to the Government of India.

JEYPORE STATE.

Report on Public Works for the year ending 31st December 1895.

1. The total outlay of the year on Public Works was R8,48,433, the details of which are as given below:—

	R
New works	50,805
Repairs	1,23,222
Irrigation	1,53,435
Miscellaneous public improvements	59,441
City water supply	55,777

STATE COTTON PRESSES.

	R
Jeypore	44,444
Mandaor	4,869
Gas works	35,693
Establishment	50,046
Imarut works	2,31,960
Miscellaneous items	38,741
TOTAL	8,48,433

2. Compared with the expenditure of the previous year there is an increase of R15,431.

3. The establishment charges amount to R74,923, which gives a percentage of 9·67 against 9·83 of the previous year.

4. The principal items of expenditure are as detailed below:—

ORIGINAL WORKS, BUILDINGS.

	R
Dispensary building, Sambhar	9,305
New jail	6,444
Thana buildings at Hindown	7,899
Marble chuttrees, Albert Hall	4,337
Dispensary buildings at Mahwa	4,334
Mayo Hospital operation room	3,526

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATION.

New road from Nahargurh to temple of Shri Gope Nath	1,313

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATION.

City and Camp Roads	20,787
Jeypore and Tonk Road	20,748
Agra Road	12,214
Hindown to Karauli	15,166
Ajmere Road	9,279

REPAIRS, BUILDINGS.

Buildings at Runthumbou Fort	4,091
Works at Huthroi Kothi	2,269
Petty works at Mayo Hospital	1,859
Petty works at old jail	2,604
Repairs to Agra Kothi	14,074
Kothiyar Silakhana at Kundar Fort	1,748

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Maintaining City Conservancy Tramway	7,626
Lunatic Asylum	4,988
Works at Jeypore Transport Corps	8,451
Ram Neva's Garden	34,773
Maintenance of City water-supply	53,195

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Repairs to District Tanks	17,959
New bund Binairi Sagar	8,030
Chaparwara Irrigation Works	11,566
Tori Sagur	4,594

STATE COTTON PRESS AT JEYPORE.

5. The capital outlay up to 31st December 1895 amounted to R2,24,714, while the net income during the year was R38,558, which gives a percentage of 17·16 on the total outlay.

MANDAOR COTTON PRESS.

The working, though not satisfactory, shows a decided improvement on last year.

IRRIGATION.

6. The total number of irrigation works in this State is—

	R
Completed works	136
Works in progress	2
TOTAL	138

The main ducts which vary in width from 5 to 20 feet comprise a total length of 709 miles with 605 miles of distributaries.

The expenditure during the year 1895 was R1,53,435, and the revenue for the year ending 31st August 1895 was R2,55,526. The total expenditure on irrigation works from 1868 to 1895 amounted to R43,77,294, and the revenue realized therefrom was R33,38,699.

Forty-four works of various descriptions (bunds, ducts, bridges over irrigation channels, etc.) have been carried out during the year.

7. The gas works, water works and conservancy have been fully maintained during the year.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

8. A yearly statement is prepared and submitted with a map to the Jeypore Durbar showing what works can be undertaken when necessary to do so.

RAILWAY PROJECTS.

9. A project for a line of railway to run north and south through the State is under consideration.

NEW PROJECTS.

10. There are numerous projects under consideration for irrigation, roads, railroads, and buildings, all of which can be taken in hand when desired.

The Ramgarh project to cost R6,14,000, the Sainkar Sagar to cost R1,62,923, and the Mashi river project, are the main irrigation schemes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Numerous works and repairs have been carried out during the year to public gardens, hospitals, jail, Roman Catholic chapel, Albert Hall, transport lines, thanas, kothis, forts, dispensaries, etc., as detailed in the annual report of the Superintending Engineer to the State.

GENERAL.

12. Colonel Jacob's report gives an interesting account of the works carried out and maintained during the year. They are multifarious and extensive, and their successful arrangement is due to the ability and devotion of this officer.

ULWAR STATE.

Report on Public Works during Ulwar official year (September 1894 to August 1895).

1. The expenditure on Public Works from September 1894 to August 1895 was R4,24,143, inclusive of R9,595 incurred on Municipal Works, against a budget allotment of R4,05,350. The expenditure during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of R52,850.

2. The following are the details of the outlay during the year :—

	R
Establishment	37,344
Original works	2,47,944
Repairs to buildings	78,559
Repairs, communication	32,346
Imarut Kham	14,917
Company Garden	3,437
Municipal Works	9,596
TOTAL	4,24,143
Debits by other Departments	1,733
GRAND TOTAL	4,25,876

ORIGINAL WORKS.

3. The main items of expenditure under this head were—

	R
Military	38,738
Civil	63,600
Jail buildings	10,591
Public improvements	14,124
Irrigation	87,279
Communication	20,204

MILITARY.

4. Followers' lines, etc., were constructed at a cost of R13,509.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

5. The following important works were carried out under this head :—

	R
Lansdowne Kothi at Ulwar	16,903
Constructing Kothi at Siriska	5,955
Building pucca outhouses, etc., in Agency compound and additions and alterations to Kothi	13,235

JAIL BUILDINGS.

6. The main item of expenditure under this head was—

	R
Constructing sowars' lines at jail	9,488

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

7. The principal items under this head were—

	R
(1) Nala Shishgran drainage scheme south of the city	6,468
(2) Road from Malakhera gate to Ladia gate, Ulwar	5,823

COMMUNICATION.

8. The main items under this head were—

	₹
(1) Constructing new Khurra near Nowganwa on Ramgarh Road.	3,804
(2) Constructing new road from Bara to Khana Ghazi . .	10,395

IRRIGATION.

9. The main items of expenditure under this head were—

	₹
(1) Constructing bund Aturya Tehsil, Ramgarh. . . .	48,575
(2) Constructing bund Khizarpur Tehsil, Tijara. . . .	7,171
(3) Constructing bund Jewana Tehsil, Tijara	6,870

Some 11 small works, such as bunds or embankments and reconstruction of old bunds, were also carried out during the year.

REPAIRS.

10. The chief items under this head were—

	₹
(1) Military buildings	12,056
(2) Civil buildings	41,263

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATION.

11. Ordinary road repairs were carried out during the year.

REPAIRS, IRRIGATION.

12. Several minor repairs were carried out under this head at a total cost of ₹11,581.

ESTABLISHMENT.

13. The total establishment charges for the year amounted to ₹37,344, which, when distributed on the total outlay of ₹4,24,143, gives a percentage of 8·8 against 9·8 per cent. of the previous year.

GENERAL.

14. The Public Works of the State still continue to be under the charge of Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer. The progress on the whole is satisfactory.

KOTAH STATE.

Annual Report on Public Works for the year 1895-96.

1. The total outlay on Public Works of the twelve months ending 31st March 1896 was ₹3,42,050, distributed as under :—

	₹
Original works	2,32,060
Repairs	62,402
Irrigation	29,577
Establishment	18,011
TOTAL . .	3,42,050

ORIGINAL WORKS.

2. This head comprises Original Works, Communication, Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The charges on each of these sub-heads were as follows :—

	R
Original communication	42,139
Buildings	1,49,423
Miscellaneous public improvements	40,498
TOTAL ORIGINAL WORKS	2,32,060

The following is a list of some of the most important works executed and in progress :—

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of Estimate.	Expended up to end of March 1895.	Expended in current official year 31st March 1896.	Total expended up to end of March 1896.
ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS—	R	R	R	R
1. New Chuttri for late Maharao Kishen Singhji	23,765	8,657	4,227	12,884
2. New Palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kotah	3,49,686	22,063	52,489	74,553
3. New Lines for Ghur Tope Khana	24,729	11,323	8,538	19,861
4. Racquet Court at Kotah	16,193	9,262	6,025	15,287
5. Certain Works and Repairs to Zenana Mehals in Ghur Kotah	10,930	...	9,461	9,461
6. Compound wall to His Highness the Maharao's new Palace	37,798	...	11,442	11,442
7. Certain Works in Gurh Kotah	10,617	...	4,047	4,047
ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATION—				
8. New Road from Boukhera to Oomedgunj	17,077	6,039	2,589	8,628
9. Bapaor and Kawai Road	40,711	37,847	4,162	42,009
10. Badora and Kutawar Road	16,003	5,995	9,218	15,213
11. Atroo and Gao Ghat Fair Weather Road	16,152	168	5,452	5,620
12. Pucca Work on Bara and Jhalrapatan Road	3,982	486	2,579	3,065
* MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
13. New well near Captain Mayne's house at Kotah	3,476	5	2,343	2,348
14. Cricket Ground, Polo, and Race Course	2,827	...	3,001	3,001
*New Fair Weather Road from Amenwas to Barabas	15,053	...	756	756
* Iron Pontoon Bridge at Kunaree Ghat	33,687	...	...	...

REPAIRS.

The total charges for repairs were divided as under :—

	R
Repairs, communication	38,304
Repairs to buildings	19,096
Miscellaneous public improvements	5,002
TOTAL	62,402

IRRIGATION.

The total expenditure incurred under this head was R29,577.

The following are some of the principal items of expenditure :—

	R
(1) Wells in Kotah State	7,497
(2) Maintenance of Parbatti Canal	3,332

No new original works were undertaken during the year.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment charges during the year amounted to R18,011, which, when distributed over the total outlay of R3,42,050, gives a percentage of 5·26.

Mr. Miles, the Superintending Engineer of Kotah and Jhallawar States, who proceeded on furlough in December 1894, died in England on 11th June 1895. He was connected with the States Public Works Department from 1878 to December 1894, or nearly sixteen years.

At the request of the Durbar the services of Mr. Tickell, Executive Engineer, have been lent to the Kotah State. He joined on 1st November 1895.

BHARTPUR STATE.

Annual Progress Report on Public Works for 1895-96.

The expenditure on Public Works for the year ending 31st March 1896 has been R6,08,770, distributed under the following heads:—

1. Military works.
2. Civil buildings.
3. Irrigation and drainage.
4. Communications.
5. Public improvements.
6. Tools and plant.
7. Suspense accounts.

The cost of establishment has been R39,465, which gives a percentage of 8·25 on the net outlay.

ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

2. This head includes the construction of new lines for the Imperial Service Infantry, and the completion of the Imperial Service Cavalry Lines, which will probably be ready for occupation before the rains of 1896 set in.

REPAIRS, MILITARY.

3. Rehutting the buildings of the Raj troops.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

4. A new hospital, designed by Colonel Jacob, of Jeypore, is now under construction.

A new dâk bungalow has been built in lieu of the old one, which is now used as a residence by the Dewan.

A new bungalow for Imperial Service officers is under construction, and will be ready before the next rains. Some additions and alterations to the residences of Police Superintendent, Settlement Officers and the Customs and Agency buildings have been completed.

A new kutcherry for the Dewan will shortly be ready.

REPAIRS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

5. These constitute —

(*a*) Residential.
(*b*) Offices and courts.
(*c*) Public institutions.
(*d*) Raj institutions.
(*e*) Rentable buildings.

All these are kept in thorough repairs.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATION.

6. The only work under this head was the restoration of a section of a road to Bayana, an important traffic route.

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATIONS.

7. There are 100 miles of metalled road and 50 miles bridged but unmetalled road. The roads have been kept up in fair order.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

8. Some of the thoroughfares of the city, 2½ miles in length, which were in a very bad condition, have been metalled and drained. About 20,000 trees have been planted along the road side, which promise to survive, although the rains failed during the year.

STONE QUARRIES.

These have been placed under the charge of Public Works Department. They yielded a revenue of R20,000, while the average receipts formerly under the Durbar's *règime* never exceeded R8,000.

RENTABLE BUILDINGS.

The rentable buildings at Bhartpur and elsewhere have been surveyed and valued in order to fix the rents or to sell off some of the outside property.

The valuations are —

	R
Bhartpur City	2,58,000
Agra	1,12,375
Muthra	67,526
Brindaban	2,406
Goverdhan	79,043

TOOLS AND PLANT.

9. The expenditure under this head is very great, owing to the Department being recently formed. Purchase of 1½ miles tramway forms the main item of expenditure.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

10. The largest irrigation work undertaken is the Bareta Bund. The work was abandoned after some R70,000 were spent. The completion of it is now estimated to cost R90,000, and the revenue is expected to yield not less than 10 per cent. profit. Work is in good progress, but will not be completed before the rains. Two other bunds at Lalpur and Atarapura have also been commenced and are in good progress.

REPAIRS, IRRIGATION.

11. Various petty works and repairs have been carried out to bunds, and sluices have been provided where necessary.

Mr. J. A. Devenish, the State Engineer, joined his appointment on the forenoon of 24th November 1894, and has now been for more than a year in charge of the Public Works of the State. The charge is a large one, the expenditure for the year being over six lakhs of rupees. Things are gradually being got into order. Plans and estimates are now framed for works in progress, and proper account is kept of all expenditure. The control of accounts is defective,

as at present there is no proper system of monthly audit. This will shortly be rectified. Detailed instructions are being issued for the guidance of the Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. A. Devenish takes the greatest interest in his work, and has shown commendable energy in arranging, supervising and controlling this Department of the State.

BIKANIR.

Annual Progress Report on Public Works in Bikanir during 1895-96.

1. The expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to R4,80,715, against a budget provision of R5,98,331.

2. The following are the principal items of expenditure :—

	R
MILITARY WORKS.	
Stables for Cavalry	44,761
Erinpura Lines	9,853
CIVIL WORKS.	
Gunganwas Palace	37,532
Jail well	15,620
Palace repairs	31,633
Noble schools	8,454
Bhugwandas Hospital	47,301
His Highness the Maharaja's bungalow	37,647
His Highness's bungalow at Abu	14,353
Police stations	14,872
Pumping engine	18,369
COMMUNICATION.	
Roads	16,253
IRRIGATION.	
Wells and tanks	21,596
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gardens	25,205
ESTABLISHMENT.	
Establishment	28,669

MILITARY.

3. Stables for 120 horses have been built and nearly completed.

The lines for the Erinpura Irregular Force are completed.

A house for one of the Wing Officers of the Imperial Service Troops has been built, and another commenced.

CIVIL WORKS.

4. The Bhugwandas Hospital, mentioned in last year's review, which is one of the principal items of expenditure, has been nearly completed. The hospital is called after the name of the donor, Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas, who gave R60,000 towards the erection of the building. The total expenditure on this hospital is calculated to be R72,000.

A pumping engine for the Jail well is in course of erection.

In the district a tahsil and a house for tahsildar have been built at Surpura, and lines for sepoys have been commenced at Surpura.

Police stations at Bhadra and Rajgarh are under construction.

New schools at Rajgarh and Nohar and dispensaries at Nohar and Churu are being built by funds provided by merchants of those places.

COMMUNICATION.

5. A road to Gajnere, about 18 miles from Bikanir, is under construction. One-third of the work has been finished.

IRRIGATION.

6. The following wells have been repaired:—Ratan-Sagar, Malasar, Gungashahr, and a new well is commenced at Jareli. Water is expected at about the depth of 310 feet. A reservoir has been built at Bhikasar to hold rain water. The tank at Koloit has been enlarged as a famine work.

RAILWAY.

7. Some earthwork has been done (as a famine work) on the proposed extension of the railway from Bikanir to the Khari stone quarry.

ESTABLISHMENT.

8. The charges for establishment amounted to R28,669, which, when distributed over the whole outlay of R4,52,046, gives a percentage of 6·34.

DHOLEPORE.

The new public offices which were commenced about three years ago are nearly completed.

BUNDI.

The expenditure incurred on metalling the road to Deoli was R11,000. A bridge was constructed on the Kotah Road, and preparations made for metalling a portion of it in 1896-97.

TONK.

Rupees 15,000 were allotted for expenditure on the Sironj-Bamora road.

The Durbar has sanctioned a survey by British officers through the Chabra Pargana of a railway line projected from Guna, in Gwalior, to Bara, in Kotah. The survey has been completed, and the line is now being estimated.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1895-96.

Name of State.	Name of road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Jodhpore.	Roads about Jodhpore.	...	...	(b)30·50	(a)2·50	...	5,465	(a) Includes ½ mile constructed during the year. (b) Includes 3¾ miles constructed during the year.
	,, ,, Pali	...	...	...	·50	...	...	
	,, ,, Jaswantpura.	...	...	...	9·00	...	846	
	,, Ajmere-Abu Road	Sendra	Erinpura	...	96·00	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	30·50	108·00	138·50		
Sirohi.	Kharari-Kotwali to Kesbargunj Bungalow.	...	...	...	·50	...	...	
	Abu Road Railway Gate to Kesbargunj and round the Bungalow.	...	...	abt. ·50	...	...	...	
	Sirohi Pindwara	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	...	32	
	,, Surajpol to Kesarbilas.	Surajpol	Kesarbilas	1	...	...	207	
	Part of Rohera-Kharari Road.	Rohera	Kharari	...	14	...	...	
	Rohera-Kotra Road	Do.	Kotra	...	16	...	...	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Ajmere	Abu	...	48	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	1·50	94·50	96		
Meywar or Oodeypore.	Oodeypore-Chitore 1st Section	Oodeypore	Chittore	...	...	...	...	
		,,	Mangarwar	40	...	...	125	Maintained a portion of 8th mile from Oodeypore to Debari Railway Station.
	2nd Section	Mangarwar	Chittore	...	...	30	...	
	Oodeypore-Kherwara	Oodeypore	Kherwara	...	50	...	2	
	Kherwara-Kotra	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	...	6	Under Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts.
	Oodeypore-Eklingji	Oodeypore	Eklingji	...	13	...	...	
	Eklingji-Nathdwara	Eklingji	Nathdwara	...	17	...	...	
	Nathdwara-Desury	...	...	...	38	...	...	
	Deoli-Teekar	Deoli	Teekar	6	...	...	50	
	TOTAL	...	...	76	166	242		
Kotah.	Bara and Bhawargarh Road.	Bara	Bhawargarh	...	59·4	...	The average cost of maintenance including renewing certain miles is ₹41-29 per mile.	
	Mangrole Road	Do.	Mangrole	...	16	...		
	Bara and Jhalrapatan Road.	Do.	Jhalrapatan	...	47	...		
	Badora Road	...	...	...	6	...		
	Rungpore Road	...	...	...	7	...		
	Rungbari Road	...	...	...	4	...		
	Durrah and Kunwas Road.	Durrah	Kunwas	...	7	...		
	Bapoor and Sangode Road.	Bapoor	Sangode	...	8	...		
	Mandawar Ghat Road part of Bara and Jhalrapatan Road.	...	...	...	4	...		
	Badora and Shergurh Road.	Badora	Shergurh	...	5	...		
	Sangode and Kunwas Road.	Sangode	Kunwas	...	13	...		
	Tater and Barode Road	Tater	Barode	...	25	...		
	Mangrole and Etawa Road.	Mangrole	Etawa	...	19	...		
	Bara Raad, 1st Section.	...	...	11¾	...	...	The average cost of maintenance, including establishment, is ₹367-7 per mile.	
	Oomedganj Road	...	...	6	...	...		
	Aherah Road	...	...	3½	...	...		
	Raj Roads	...	...	12	...	...		
	City Roads	...	...	5½	...	...		
	Durrah Roads	...	...	38½	...	...		
	TOTAL	...	...	77	220½	297½		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1895-96—concluded.

Name of State.	Name of road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	
Tonk.	Jeypore Tonk Road	Tonk	Jeypore	10	...	10		
	Deoli Tonk Road	Deoli	Tonk	10	4	14		
	TOTAL	...	...	20	4	24		
Ulwar.	Ulwar City and Environ roads.	...	...	6	...	...	Average cost of maintenance is R23,729.	All roads are from 20′ to 26′ wide with 10′ to 15′ metalled with kunker.
	Siliserh Road	Ulwar	Siliserh	8¼	...	...		
	Akbarpore Road	,,	Akbarpore	6¼	...	...		
	Nagar Road	,,	Nagar	20½	...	...		
	Rajgurh-Ulwar Road	,,	Rajgurh	8¼	16	...		
	Khairthal-Tijara Road	Khairthal	Tijara	16¾	...	...		
	Khairli Khatoomar Road.	Khairli	Khatoomar	...	9½	...		
	Ramgurh-Ferozepore Road.	Ramgurh	Ferozepore	15½	...	...		
	Kishengarh-Bamora Road.	Kishengarh	Bamora	3½	...	...		
	Malakhera-Luchmangarh Road.	Malakhera	Luchmangarh	16	...	...		
	City to Rajgurh	Kankwari gate.	Rajgurh	2	...	...		
	Tijara Road	Ulwar	Tijara	...	32	...		
	TOTAL	...	...	103	57½	160½		
Jhallawar.	Durrah Road	Jhalrapatan	Kotah	19½	...	...		
	Bhilwara Road	,,	Bhilwara	10	...	...		
	Raipur Road	...	...	9½	...	...		
	Roads to City and Environs.	...	...	23	...	...		
	Asnawar Road	...	...	5	...	...		
	Tin Dhara to Eklera Road.	Tin Dhara	Eklera	...	25	...		
	Eklera to Manohar Thana.	Eklera	Manohar Thana.	...	24	...		
	Eklera-to Chipa Barode	,,	Chipa Barode	...	20	...		
	Bhilwara to Pagaria	Bhilwara	Pagaria	...	40	...		
	Pagaria to Dug	Pagaria	Dug	...	16	...		
	Shahabad Road	...	...	...	31	...		
	Richwa Road	...	...	...	3	...		
	TOTAL	...	...	67	159	226		
Jeypore.	Roads in City and Environs.	...	...	50⅓	...	...	23,747	
	Dosa *vid* Lalsoti to River Chumbal.	Dosa	River Chumbal.	15	67	...	3,899	
	Agra Road, including Naila Section.	...	...	80⅛	...	...	12,266	
	Ajmere Road	...	...	52	...	...	9,279	
	Jeypore to Tonk Border	Jeypore	Tonk	48	...	...	20,748	
	Mandawar to Karauli Border.	Mandawar	Karauli Border.	43	...	...	15,165	
	Hindown and Gangapore Road.	...	...	...	24	...	1,189	
	Deoli Road (Jeypore Section).	...	...	...	16	...	319	
	Gangapore Lalsoti Fair-weather Road.	...	...	...	26	...	305	
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	...	...	8	...	...	484	
	TOTAL	...	...	296⅛	133	429⅛		

R. R. PULFORD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana Public Works Department during 1895-96.

Name of road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
Imperial Roads.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	
Agra-Ahmedabad Road (Kishengarh Section).	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmere.	30th mile towards Jeypore.	17½	...	17½	105	
Ajmere, 1st Section.	Ajmere . .	Middle of 13th mile, Kishengarh boundary.	12½	...	12½		
Ajmere, 2nd Section . .	Ajmere . .	Mangliawas .	16	...	16		
Ajmere, 3rd Section . .	Mangliawas .	Beawar, 34th mile	18	...	18		
Burr Pass Section . .	Beawar, 34th mile	Marwar Frontier	10½	...	10½		
Nusseerabad Link Road . .	Ajmere, 2nd mile.	Nusseerabad .	13½	...	13½	132	
Mangliawas Link Road . .	Nusseerabad .	Mangliawas .	14¼	...	14¼	77	
Deoli Link Road . . .	Ditto . .	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	57	149	
Ajmere Section, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.	Ditto . .	Khari River near Barl Village.	28½	...	28½	94	
Roads in Civil Lines, Deoli .	...	...	2	...	2	*	* No expenditure has been shown by the Officer Commanding on this, and has been apparently included in the Deoli Link Road. The cost was estimated at R126.
Deoli Cantonment Roads .	...	...	6	...	6	1,829	
Deoli Link Road . . .	Banas . .	Deoli . .	6	...	6	1,333	
Deesa and Erinpura Road .	Deesa . .	Anadra . .	...	45	45	304	
Erinpura to Balwana Road .	Erinpura . .	Balwana . .	6	...	6	1,026	
Deesa Cantonment Road .	...	...	10½	¾	10¾	1,479	
Meywar Road, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sections.	Burl . . .	Nimbahera .	...	97	97	1,874	
Abu Cart Road . . .	Abu . . .	Abu Road . .	4	14⅝	18⅝	9,237	This includes R3,967 spent on collection and consolidation of metal in 4½ miles from Abu Road Post Office to foot of the hill.
Abu Station and through and Ghat Roads.	Abu . . .	Oria . . .	...	6	6	3,702	
	Station Roads		...	5	5		
	Abu . . .	Oomedgung .	...	6	6		
Taragurh Sanitarium . .	Southern slope to Taragurh Road from north side of Ajmere.		...	7	7	358	
District Fund Roads.							
Ajmere-Pushkar Road . .	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Pushkaa . .	6	...	6	735	
Ajmere-Shrinagar Road . .	Ditto . .	Shrinagar . .	4	5	9	154	
Ajmere-Ararka Road . .	Ajmere . .	Ararka . .	...	14	14	...	
Mangliawas-Pisangan Road .	Mangliawas .	Pisangan . .	...	12	12	45	
Lohagal and Kair Road . .	Lohagal . .	Kair . . .	...	2¼	2¼	46	
Harmara-Tilorania Road .	Harmara . .	Tilorania . .	2	...	2	50	
Ramsar-Kanpur Road . .	Ramsar . .	Kanpur . .	...	8	8	...	
Kherwa-Masuda Road . .	Kherwa . .	Masuda . .	...	10	10	41	
Nasseerabad Shrinagar Road .	Nusseerabad Cantonment boundary.	Shrinagar . .	4½	3½	8	191	
Nusseerabad to Ramsar Road.	Nusseerabad .	Ramsar . .	...	10	10	...	
Ramsar-Barole Road . .	Ramsar . .	Deolia . .	...	4½	4½	...	
Bandenwara Masuda Road .	Bandenwara .	Masuda . .	...	12½	12½	...	
Bandenwara to Kekri Road .	Ditto . .	Kekri . .	2½	31½	34	55	
Beawar Pisangan Road . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Pisangan . .	...	21	21	31	
Beawar-Taragurh Road . .	Ditto . .	Taragurh . .	12	7	19	...	
Taragurh to Todgurh *vid* Jussakhera Bhim and Berar.	Taragurh, 21 mile	Todgurh, 47½ .	6	21½	27½	...	
Todgurh-Jussakhera Road *vid* Barakhan.	Jussakhera .	Todgurh . .	...	16	16	...	
Beawar-Dilwara Road . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Dilwara . .	...	3	3	...	
Beawar-Masuda Road . .	Ditto . .	Masuda . .	...	10½	10½	...	
Beawar Sheopura Ghat Road .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Sheopura Ghat .	...	10	10	5 13 6	
Beawar Chitar Road . .	Ditto . .	Chitar . .	..	9	9		
Beawar Rupnagar Road . .	Beawar . .	Rupnagarh .	...	5	5	...	
Beawar Bulad Road . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Bulad . .	...	2	2	...	
Suraghata Road . . .	From 6 mile on the Beawar and Todgurh Road.	9½ miles towards Pattan Village.	4½	4½	9½	...	
Beawar Kotra Road . .	34½ mile on Burr Pass Section.	Kotra . .	...	9	9	...	
Todgurh Dewair Road . .	Todgurh . .	Dewair . .	...	23½	23½	...	
Dewair Pass Road . . .	Dewair 65 mile stone.	Marwar boundary	...	5½	5½	...	
Municipal Roads.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Road.	Ajmere City wall.	Ajmere Municipal Boundary.	13½	13	26½	92 0 0	
Foy Sagar Road . . .	Pushker Road, 1st mile.	Foy Sagar . .	...	4	4	75 0 0	

R. R. Pulford, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

(13)

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN RAJPUTANA IN 1895.

Inspection, Vital Statistics, Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails (1895).

INSPECTION.

In accordance with Foreign Department letter No. 699-G., dated 25th April 1895, the appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana was abolished with effect from 29th March 1895; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, was appointed to act as Administrative Medical Officer at Jeypore, in addition to his own duties, from 29th March, but Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, who had officiated in the old charge, acted for him until his return from privilege leave on 25th June.

The civil medical duties at Mount Abu were entrusted to the Medical Officer of the Depôt.

Considerable reductions have been effected in the amount of office work, especially in the number of forms; and arrangements are being made, or are under consideration, by which the efficiency of inspection of the executive officers will be increased, so as to take the place of personal inspections of the Administrative Medical Officer which are now confined to head-quarter stations.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The registration of births and deaths is still defective in all the Native States, but attention has been drawn to the suggestion of the Government of India in its review on the Medical Report of Rajputana for 1894, to the effect that the appointment of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants to act as Inspecting Officers in connection with vital statistics, vaccination and sanitation, would lead to great improvement in all those Departments.

Last year it was reported that a special agency of this kind was about to be created at Jeypore. It has been in operation since the end of January 1895. There are two Inspectors, the senior an Assistant Surgeon, who has gone through a short bacteriological course in Professor Hankin's Laboratory; the second, a well qualified man who had previously been a sanitary official in the Jeypore Municipality. These officers have made numerous inspections of towns and villages during the past cold season, and have not lost sight of vital statistics. There is every reason to believe that this example will be followed.

The union of the three branches of vital statistics, sanitation, and vaccination under one head will undoubtedly lead to increased efficiency. To effect this the Durbars will be recommended to gradually replace all non-professional Native Superintendents of Vaccination by Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants, according to the size and resources of the different States.

The great difficulty in all the States has hitherto been the want of reliable Agents for collecting information and making inspections. The Administrative Medical Officer recommends that at present special attention should be paid to the statistics of the capitals.

SANITATION.

There has been considerable improvement in details in many of the large cities in Rajputana, as, for example, in increase of the latrine accommodation, and of sanitary establishments, but none of the larger works which it was proposed to construct in 1894 have yet been undertaken.

The Sanitary Committee of Jeypore has been active as regards village sanitation, and the State Council has under consideration several important sanitary proposals which have been made by it; amongst these one of much value being the improvement of village wells, whereby pure water may be obtained, and loss of life from accidental drowning may be prevented. The inspections already referred to have revealed many defects in village sanitation for which remedy, though difficult, is not impossible.

A bacteriological observatory has been opened at Jeypore, and information of value has been obtained. In this capital for many years past every reported case of small-pox or cholera has been enquired into with the result of considerably diminishing the returns of the number of deaths from these causes, thereby allaying public apprehension and enabling the Medical Department to act promptly in checking the spread of these disorders.

A Sanitary Board was started in Bhartpur in August, and is stated to have effected great improvements.

In Ulwar the Agency Surgeon has been appointed Sanitary Officer, and is now able to see that his advice is carried out.

Other States have been advised to follow this valuable example, for although the Medical Officer is always held more or less responsible in sanitary matters, he is not always possessed of power to see that his recommendations are followed.

Although there are still defects at Kerowli, the town on the whole is from a sanitary point of view one of the best managed in Rajputana.

Reduction in establishment under the orders of the Chief hindered progress at Jhalrapatan.

Bikanir is a clean town, and most of the other large capitals are advancing.

Some of the smaller towns and many of the villages are in a most insanitary condition, but it is encouraging to note that in spite of what appear superhuman difficulties, something is being done, and that we may hope that by degrees a reasonable amount of cleanliness may be achieved. It is anticipated that a general change of public opinion will begin from the schools, in many of which the elements of sanitation are being taught. To ensure this the Durbars are advised to offer prizes to school-boys for knowledge of sanitation.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination continues to progress; the people are becoming more appreciative of its advantages, especially since they have been forced to note the great mortality amongst unvaccinated children in the epidemic of small-pox which has prevailed during the closing months of the official year. Two hundred and ninety-nine thousand and ninety-nine primary operations were performed in 1895-96, of which 98·50 per cent. were successful, as compared with 262,100 with 98·48 per cent. of success in 1894-95. There was, therefore, a substantial increase in the amount of work done.

According to the census of 1891 the number of children under one year of age alone was 416,670 (excluding the unenumerable population of Rajputana). Assuming all the vaccinated to have been under one year of age, 71

per cent. would have been protected. There is, however, yet much to do to overtake the birth rate.

The expenditure on vaccination was R27,459 against R25,632 in the previous season, and the cost of each operation fell from 19 to 18 pies. There were 213 vaccinators in 1895-96 and 200 in 1894-95. The supply of lymph is kept up in many of the States throughout the cold weather. In Ulwar a large quantity of good lymph is now obtained at the beginning of the cold season by vaccinating a young buffalo with human lymph, as suggested by Dr. Faulkner.

DISPENSARIES.

No new dispensaries were opened, but returns were received for the first time from Kishengarh, Kushalgarh, Dungarpur and Bundi.

In order to ensure successful executive control, it was proposed to make the executive charges of the Residency Surgeons coincide as nearly as possible with those of the Political Officers. The Chief of Kishengarh therefore agreed to place the medical institutions in his State under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon at Jeypore, and the Chiefs of Dungarpur and Kushgarh have also allowed the Residency Surgeon, Meywar, to inspect their dispensaries and jails.

A temporary railway institution at Maoli in Meywar territory was closed.

One hundred and twenty-nine hospitals and dispensaries which are supported by Durbars in Rajputana, instead of 125 in 1894, now therefore furnish returns. A new dispensary building was constructed at Sambhar to take the place of an old and unsuitable house. A new building at Mahwa in the same State of Jeypore was nearly completed, and R53,852 were expended on the new city hospital at Bikanir.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the Native States' hospitals and dispensaries, 14,012 indoor and 889,075 outdoor patients were treated, as compared with 13,156 and 836,630 respectively in the previous year. The four new institutions had 124 indoor and 10,926 outdoor patients. There was therefore a substantial increase of 40,547 patients in the old institutions, which is satisfactory, as the year was not an unhealthy one. Each outdoor patient attended on the average 2·39 times.

DISEASES.

FEVERS.

Fifteen per cent. of the total patients were treated for malarial fevers, compared with 18 in 1894 and 21 in 1893. The death rate was less, being 7 per cent. instead of 9.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

In both 1894 and 1895 the total admissions were the same, being 4 per cent. The deaths in 1895 were 23 per cent., and in 1894 21 per cent.

LUNGS AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The admissions in 1894 and 1895 were 8 per cent. in each year; the deaths were also the same, or 23 per cent.

ULCER AND SKIN DISEASES.

Twenty-five per cent. of all admissions were for ulcer and skin diseases; the percentage of deaths was 2·54. In 1894 the admissions were 23, and the deaths 5·50 per cent.

CHOLERA.

One thousand nine hundred and six cases of cholera were reported, of which 1,049 proved fatal; only 124 of these came undertreatment. There were *two* outbreaks, which were traceable to the Pushkar Lake fairs, and *one* which spread from Guzerat to Rajputana by road and rail.

The permanganate of potassium was freely used in disinfecting wells, with some indication of success, especially at Abu Road.

One thousand and thirty of the cases were returned from Dungarpur, where supervision under present arrangements is difficult.

SMALL-POX.

Only 98 cases of small-pox were reported from ten States in 1895.

LEPROSY.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight cases were treated, and there is nothing new to report regarding them or the treatment of the disease.

SNAKE POISONING.

Very few cases came under observation, and although in a few the hypodermic injection of strychnia was employed, the results were inconclusive.

OPERATIONS.

There was a considerable increase in the number of major operations performed in the Native States, but this is confined chiefly to Jeypore, from which State 1,093 of the major, and 11,320 of the minor class were reported.

The major operations numbered 2,606 against 1,909; the minor 53,421 against 46,827, and the deaths were 25 only in major operations, or only 0·93 per cent.

Some medical officers performed very few operations with their own hands, but left this important duty to subordinates whose work was of a trivial character. It is hoped that the next returns will show improvement in this respect as there is no kind of medical work which renders the institutions more popular, or perhaps does more good to the people. The numbers performed by the different surgeons range from 822 by the Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, to 4 each by the medical officers at Jodhpore and Oodeypore.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., did 636 eye operations, 508 of them being for cataract, and Surgeon-Major Crofts performed 142 eye operations.

Dr. Hendley had 19 successful cases of litholopaxy and 12 of lithotomy, with 1 death in a case of suprapubic lithotomy. There were 2 other cases of litholopaxy with 1 death, and 60 of lithotomies with 2 deaths. Twenty-five of the latter cases occurred at Ulwar and were all successful.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on medical institutions in Native States rose from ₹2,41,744 to ₹2,72,908. The increase was mainly due to expenditure on buildings, and chiefly on the new hospital at Bikanir, which is approaching completion.

The average cost of each case treated was 4 annas 10 pies, and of each diet 1 anna 6 pies.

SALE OF QUININE.

The sale of quinine at Post Offices has been continued, but the experiment has not been very successful. It will be continued for the present.

JAILS.

Returns are now received from 19 jails, or 2 more than in 1894, *viz.*, from Bundi and Kishengarh.

The daily average number of prisoners rose from 4,383·42 to 4,556·76, but the admissions into hospital numbered only 3,542 against 5,869 in 1894.

The average daily sick fell from 144·03 to 126·12, and the average death rate from 28·29 to 28·09 per mille.

The rate of mortality fell in all the jails except four, *viz.*, Jodhpore, Sirohi, Shahpura and Pertabgarh, and ranged from 80·14 per mille in the last-named to 7·16 at Ulwar, and none at Jeysulmere, Kerowli and Kishengarh.

Malarial fevers gave rise to 33 per cent. of the total sickness against 31 per cent. in 1894; the deaths, however, fell from 15 to 10 per cent. To diarrhœa and dysentery 13 admissions were due, instead of 16 as in 1894, the deaths amounting in these deseases to 29 against 33. Lung diseases caused 12 per cent. of admissions, and 33 per cent. of deaths, against 13 and 37 respectively in 1894. There were no cases of cholera.

The favourable anticipations regarding the diminution of mortality have not been realized in the new Jodhpore Jail, where 44·22 deaths per mille occurred against 30·04 in the previous year although the admissions were about a third, and the average daily sick fell from 27·81 to 17·45 per mille.

There was considerable improvement in both Jeypore jails. In the Central Jail at that station a new section for females, and a quarantine ward, is under construction.

At Kishengarh a new jail is being erected.

The Bikanir Jail is on the whole the most healthy in the Province, and the most successful in its manufactures.

Very little as regards building has been done in the other jails.

At Oodeypore the drainage and surroundings have been improved, but the proposed enlargements have not yet been effected.

The jails at Jeysulmere, Banswara, Pertabgarh and Shahpura have been very unhealthy. At Jeysulmere no less than 187 prisoners per mille were constantly sick; at Banswara 111·13, and Shahpura 91·21.

The Sirohi and Bundi Jails are also in bad condition. The worst jails are those which are furthest from supervision. Moreover, wherever overcrowding has been lessened, the mortality and sickness have been greatly reduced.

Few reports have been received of the condition of the jails and lock-ups in the districts, but the Jeypore State has improved nearly all these places by reducing the number of prisoners, and increasing the accommodation.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

There is very little to note on this subject.

It is proposed to open a hospital at Jodhpore as a memorial of the late Chief.

There has been another change of lady doctors at Ulwar, where Miss Dissent has been doing good work since May.

The Kerowli dispensary was opened for a short time, but the person in charge was unqualified, and soon proving unsuitable was dismissed early in 1896.

At Oodeypore Mrs. Lonorgan, who died in May, was succeeded in August by Miss Perry.

Sanction has been given for entertaining a female hospital assistant at Bikanir; two other women are also required to fill posts in the province, but unfortunately it is almost impossible to find them. The only way to get over this difficulty is to send pupils to the medical schools from the different States. The Durbars are being invited to do this or to pay for the education of women from a distance who would be willing to serve in Rajputana.

The Jeypore State has sent a pupil to Agra this year. Two female hospital assistants are already serving there.

The Administrative Medical Officer has drawn particular attention to the value of classes for dhais, of which a good one exists at Jeypore.

ESTABLISHMENT.

There are now 6 members of the Indian Medical Service, 5 Assistant Surgeons, or qualified medical men, and 141 hospital assistants engaged in working civil medical charges in Native States in the province.

The three medical officers of regiments in Rajputana have shown zeal in connection with civil dispensaries in Native States or in performing operations on the civil population.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The medical arrangements of the Imperial Service Troops are efficient. Most of the corps have very good hospitals.

The Jeypore Transport Corps was accompanied to Chitral by Assistant Surgeon Dhuljang Singh Khanka and Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker; the Assistant Surgeon was highly spoken of. There was little more sickness than if the corps had been at Jeypore, and the mortality was small. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., inspected all the men before they left, and those who were weak or unhealthy were left in Jeypore. Drugs were supplied and replenished from the medical stores in Jeypore without any difficulty.

T. H. HENDLEY, *Bde.-Surgn.-Lt.-Col.*,
Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No. 27 F. D.—10-8-96—(6)

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXLIV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 89.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1896-97.

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CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1897.

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1896-97.

No. 2270-G., dated Abu, the 3rd June 1897.

From—R. J. CROSTHWAITE, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1896-97.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.

I held office throughout the year.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In the autumn of 1896 I left Abu on a short tour going first to Oodeypore where I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of His Highness the Maharana. From Oodeypore I proceeded on duty to Simla. On the return journey I stopped at Ulwar and thence proceeded to Bhurtpore. His Highness the Maharaja was absent at Mussoorie, but I had an interview with the Dowager Maharani. On the 9th August, I arrived at Jeypore where I exchanged visits with His Highness the Maharaja. I then went on to Kishengarh and had interviews with the Maharaja. From Kishengarh I proceeded to Ajmere and returned to head-quarters on the 16th August 1896. At each State local institutions were inspected and State business matters discussed.

I left Abu again towards the end of October 1896, and after halting a few days at Ajmere proceeded to Ulwar on the 5th November, to receive His Excellency the Viceroy on his visit to Rajputana. The Viceroy's tour through the Province ended at Jodhpore on the 27th November 1896, and after taking leave of His Excellency I proceeded to Kotah *viâ* Nusseerabad, Deoli, and Bundi. At the last mentioned place I exchanged visits with His Highness the Maharao Raja and reached Kotah on the 30th November. On the 5th December I attended a Durbar at the palace, and under the orders of the Government of India invested His Highness the Maharao with full ruling powers. I started back from Kotah on the 7th December, and travelling by the same route reached Abu on the 10th December 1896.

The regular annual tour commenced on the 19th December 1896, when I proceeded by road *viâ* Anadra to Sirohi. At the latter place I exchanged

visits with His Highness the Maharao, and laid the foundation stone of a new hospital, which is to take the place of the present old dispensary. From Sirohi I marched *viâ* the Desuri pass to Oodeypore, Kherwara, Dungarpore, Banswara, and Pertabgarh and thence to Mundisore. In the course of this tour I inspected the Meywar Bhil Corps at Kherwara and received visits from some of the Bhumia and Grassia Chiefs in the Meywar Hilly Tracts. I also had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the Chiefs of Dungarpore, Banswara, and Pertabgarh, and inspected the jails and dispensaries maintained at their capitals. From Mundisore I proceeded by rail to Jodhpore and saw His Highness the Maharaja, who had just recovered from an attack of pneumonia. At Bikanir, which was next visited, I inspected a famine relief work. I then paid a second visit to Bhurtpore, on which occasion I saw the Maharaja. I also exchanged visits with the Maharaja of Kerowli, who had come to Bhurtpore to see me. I next went to Dholepore where I inspected a large relief work as well as the City Jail. I also opened a new hospital. Returning from Dholepore I visited Ulwar and Jeypore a second time, and then proceeded to Ajmere. There I presided over the annual meeting of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha and at a meeting to start a provincial famine fund. I also received visits from the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura and some of the principal Istimrardars and Seths. From Ajmere I returned to Abu on the 13th March, having been on tour nearly three months.

EVENTS.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin made a tour in Rajputana in November 1896, in the course of which he visited Ulwar, Ajmere, Oodeypore, Chitore, Jeypore, Bikanir, and Jodhpore. His Excellency and party were everywhere received with the most cordial welcome.

The Viceroy inspected the Imperial Service Corps maintained by the Durbars of Ulwar, Jeypore, Bikanir, and Jodhpore and expressed satisfaction at their efficiency. At Ajmere His Excellency received and replied to an address presented by the Municipality, accorded interviews to the Chiefs of Bundi, Kishengarh, Jaisalmir, Tonk, and Manipur and to the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura. The Tazimi Istimrardars of the district were also received in Durbar. His Excellency inspected the Mayo College and presided at the distribution of prizes. Lady Elgin visited the female hospitals at the places where halts were made, and at Jodhpore opened the Jaswant hospital which has been built in memory of the late Chief.

In order to commemorate Their Excellencies' visit to Bikanir, which was the first paid by a Viceroy to that State, the principal Seths of the city contributed R50,000 for the building of a girls' school. The institution is to be called after Her Excellency.

Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh, K.C.I.E., of Bundi was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1897.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah was invested with full governing powers in December 1896.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Bikanir in December 1896, and inspected the camel corps maintained by the State for Imperial defence.

The following deaths occurred during the year :—

On the 24th August 1896 the infant daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Kotah.

On the 1st February 1897 Maji Panwarji, the mother of the present Maharaja of Jodhpore.

On the 16th February 1897 Maji Ranawatji, the mother of the young Chief of Jaisalmir.

On the 31st March 1897 the Maji Maharaj of Jamnagar, one of the widows of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Ulwar.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

A statement is attached, marked A, showing the rainfall during 1896-97.

Information regarding the agricultural conditions in each State is furnished below.

In Meywar 29·56 inches of rain fell as compared with 17·23 in the previous year. Of the total quantity, 13·29 inches were registered in August, after which the rains practically ceased. The kharif crops were consequently injured, but owing to favourable winter rains the spring harvest was fair. The price of Indian-corn, the principal staple, was last month 14 seers 13 chitacks as compared with 26 seers 9 chitacks in April 1896.

In Dungarpore and the hilly country round Kherwara the harvests were fair, the kharif being reckoned at 10 and the rabi at 11 annas in the rupee. Indian-corn was selling in April at 20 seers per rupee, whereas at the same time last year the price was 36 seers at Dungarpore and 31¼ seers at Kherwara.

In the Kotra district the Indian-corn crop was good and the rabi harvest plentiful. The yield of the mhowa tree (*Bassia latifolia*) is also said to have been fairly abundant.

In Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Kushalgarh the rainfall measured 28·76, 27·38, and 36·17 inches respectively: for the preceding year the figures were 31·50, 28·74, and 28·87. The deficiency in the Indian-corn crop amounted in Pertabgarh to one anna and in Banswara and Kushalgarh to two annas in the rupee. The rabi generally was estimated at three-fourths of the ordinary outturn, but the wheat and gram crops gave a somewhat higher yield. The poppy fields when I saw them were most flourishing.

There was no distress in any of the States under the Meywar Agency.

The average rainfall in the Jeypore State totalled 17·04 inches against 19·72 in 1895-96. Prices ruled high, but there was no general distress and fodder was sufficient. In the neighbouring State of Kishengarh the spring harvest has been good and the cultivators are well off.

In Marwar the rainfall though only a little below the average was unevenly distributed. The early cessation of the monsoon caused a scarcity in the north-western portion of the State. The affected area comprises 6,000 square miles with a population of 235,000. On the 31st March 1897, 4,507 persons were employed on relief works and 1,212 were in receipt of gratuitous relief. Six hundred and ninety-five men with 285 cattle emigrated to Sindh and 4,530 men with 1,731 cattle left for Malwa. Emigration ceased after January 1897. Emigration from Marwar is customary, and not wholly the result of a bad season. The general outturn of the spring crops in the Jodhpore State is said to be good.

In Jaisalmir the rainfall was very deficient and scarcity extended over the whole State. Owing to the autumn drought and the ravages of locusts the outturn from the kharif was small. The area which can be sown with spring crops in this State is very limited. Twenty thousand two hundred and fifty-nine persons with 67,972 cattle left as usual for Sindh, Bhawalpore, and Marwar. The country being for the most part a sandy desert with a very scanty supply of water, the people must always emigrate in the hot weather. This year the number of emigrants is larger than usual, as was to be expected. For the

population that remained the relief measures undertaken were sufficient. On the last day of the year 813 persons were employed on relief works and 11 received gratuitous relief.

In Sirohi the kharif and rabi are reported to have been fairly good.

In Bundi 20·80 inches of rain fell against 22·25 inches in 1895-96. The area sown for the kharif was affected by the autumn drought, and the outturn of the spring crops is said to be much below the average. There was no necessity to open relief works in this State.

Of the three districts of the Tonk State situated in Rajputana, the Tonk pargana is the worst off. The kharif crops suffered from the want of rain in September and the area under rabi was considerably below the average. The year was one of very high prices. At the capital in the end of the year 1,546 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief. These comprised the infirm and those unable to work. Besides this number 247 were employed at ordinary rates on public works and 823 in the Jaghir villages. There is no acute distress among the able-bodied labouring population.

In Shahpura the position was better than that of the previous year. The kharif harvests were on the whole good, the cotton crop being very good. The rabi outturn was fair, and though prices were high, there was no necessity to open relief works.

Of the Eastern States Dholepore has suffered most. The rainfall was deficient and the kharif harvest was poor. The area cultivated with wheat and other spring crops was almost entirely confined to irrigated land. The area under cultivation was consequently much below the normal but the yield was good. Relief works were opened in October 1896 and at the end of March the numbers employed were 5,124. His Highness the Maharaj Rana showed from the first an anxious solicitude for the welfare of his people, and organized and supervised the measures required for the relief of distress.

In Bhurtpore the rainfall was deficient and unevenly distributed. The kharif harvest was indifferent, but the rabi outturn was on the whole fair. In the northern part of the State the rabi crops were good, and in the southern part somewhat below the average. As soon as distress was felt, the Durbar started public works, the principal ones being reproductive works intended to preserve and improve the system of irrigation. Most of the persons employed on these works receive wages at the ordinary labour rates and are not paid according to the scale laid down in the Famine Code. Three hundred and eighty-seven persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief on the 31st March 1897.

Except in three parganas, where copious showers fell, the rainfall in Kerowli was scanty. The harvests were on the whole below the average, but owing to an excellent Bajra crop and the yield obtained from land cultivated along the banks of the Chambal, the people have not suffered.

The rainfall in Ulwar was more copious than that of the previous year, and a larger area (155,818 bighas) was sown for the kharif, but owing to the autumn drought the yield was much below the average. The land under rabi cultivation was 49,981 bighas less than that of the preceding year. The yield from irrigated land was good and from unirrigated poor; the general outturn being consequently below the average. Owing to the high prices the condition of the cultivators was good, and the revenue demand was paid without difficulty.

In Kotah both the kharif and rabi harvests have been fair, and the people must have benefitted from the high prices obtained for their grain. Large numbers of people migrated into the State from Marwar, Bikanir, Gwalior, and

elsewhere. The Marwaris who came with their cattle found employment in carrying grain exported from the State. Much of this migration into Kotah is normal.

In the neighbouring State of Jhallawar the kharif and most of the rabi crops were good, and the poppy crops were most promising.

8·24 inches of rain fell in Bikanir as compared with 10·89 inches measured in the previous year. The rain stopped early and there was consequently an extensive failure of the kharif harvest, which is practically the only harvest in the State. The affected area comprises 18,752 square miles with a population of 58,700. On the 31st March 1897, 11,050 persons were employed on relief works and 4,266 received gratuitous relief. The principal relief work was the construction of the Ghaggar Canal on the north of the State, a work which is estimated to provide for the irrigation of a considerable tract of country.

With the exception of the sandy and desert tracts comprised in the States of Bikanir and Jaisalmir, there is no State in Rajputana in which the harvests have been so deficient as to cause a famine. The country of Bikanir and Jaisalmir has practically but one crop, and the people are to a considerable extent accustomed to the failure of that crop, and do not depend entirely on agriculture for subsistence. They always emigrate in the dry season, and if the rains fail, they must emigrate with their cattle in large numbers. The distress caused oy a famine in these States is not nearly so great as would result in other countries. It is remarkable that in Bikanir out of a total land revenue of about 7¼ lakhs, all but R80,378 was collected without pressure. Dholepore, a part of the Tonk State, and perhaps a small part of Bhurtpore, are the only other places in which there is marked distress. In Dholepore the spring harvest has been fair, though the outturn, owing to the reduction in the cultivated area, has been below the normal. Relief measures will have to be continued, but judging from the numbers on the works, the distress does not appear to increase. In the Tonk State there is distress amongst the non-cultivating classes, which is relieved by private and State charity. Generally throughout Rajputana the high prices have benefitted the cultivators, and they are able to keep grain for their own consumption, and do not suffer from scarcity. The enlightened policy adopted by almost all the Darbars of allowing the free export of grain from their States has no doubt been of much advantage to their own subjects as well as to the people of other countries.

NATIVE STATES.

Meywar.—The Maharana continues to carry on the administration of his State with the assistance of the two officials, Sahaiwala Arjan Singh and Kothari Bulwant Singh, mentioned in last year's report.

I am unable to report any improvement in the administration of police and criminal justice. Thirty-five dacoities were reported as compared with 29 in the previous year, and 39 in 1894-95.

A meteorological reporting station is to be established at Oodeypore at the expense of the Durbar.

His Highness has decided to extend the railway line from Debari, the present terminus, to his capital, a distance of 8 miles.

Dungarpore.—The administration of the Dungarpore State has somewhat improved. In the beginning of the year reports regarding the lawlessness of the Bhils gave cause for anxiety; but Major Cole, Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, who has recently concluded a short tour in Dungarpore, is able to give a better account of the condition of the State. He reports that violent crime has appreciably decreased amongst the Bhils, and that the raids formerly committed by the tribesmen in Meywar are of far less

frequent occurrence than formerly: further that there are no grounds for believing that the Patel cultivators are harrassed by the Bhils.

The Bhils of the Mándove Pal, whose lawlessness was noticed in paragraph 11 of Colonel Bignell's annual report for 1895-96, have been made to vacate their habitations in the hills, and have been settled down on more open ground. This community made no complaint to Major Cole when he was encamped in the vicinity of their new locality, but after his return to Kherwara they sent in a deputation to represent the insufficiency of the land assigned to them for cultivation, the want of the means of irrigation and the absence of mango and mhowa trees. These representations were referred to the Durbar, which has undertaken to redress the grievances. Thirty-two Bhils belonging to this Pal are employed by the Durbar to act as Chowkidars in various villages.

Limbarwara, another Pal which bore a bad reputation, has been reduced to control, and Major Cole heard no complaints against it during his tour. To keep the Bhil country in order it is most important that the Political Officers should spend as much time as possible on tour, so as to have a close acquaintance with the people and take timely steps to repress any tendency towards organized crime.

The services of Lala Izzat Rai, lately Mir Munshi in the Meywar Residency Office, have been lent on probation to the Maharawal for employment as Kamdar.

Out of a total of 1,194 criminal and civil cases instituted during the year ending the 30th June 1896, only 686 were settled, leaving 508 pending. But the Officiating Political Superintendent is hopeful that, with the aid of the new Kamdar, an improvement will be effected in the administration of criminal and civil justice.

The expenditure has again exceeded the income, but the excess is less than in the previous year, *viz.*, R4,877-0-3 against R9,632-11-0.

Banswara.—The administration of this State has been somewhat better conducted for the last year, and matters are going on more smoothly. The Kamdar, Mehta Lal Singh, performs his duties satisfactorily.

There has been greater expedition in the disposal of criminal and civil cases.

Maharaj Kanwar Shimbhu Singh, the Maharawal's eldest son, has transferred his residence from Ajmere to Neemuch, where he will be under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent.

The actual income and expenditure were R2,41,482-10-0 and R2,42,331-8-11 respectively. In the latter item is included a payment of R15,138-2-0 towards the liquidation of debt.

Pertabgarh.—The administration of this State is again favourably reported on. Mr. Framji Bhikaji, a Government pensioner, who was formerly in subordinate political charge of Banswara and Pertabgarh, was appointed Kamdar on the resignation of Pandia Mohan Lal in April 1896.

The expendiure exceeded the income by R1,22,972-15-3, but there are recoverable outstandings amounting to R1,08,450-11-6. Rupees 34,116-1-3 were paid in liquidation of debt.

Four cases of dacoity were reported. There was an improvement in the disposal of criminal and civil cases.

The mint remained closed during the year.

Jeypore.—The administration of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore continues to maintain its high reputation. His Highness is assisted by Rao Bahadur Kanti Chundar Mukerji, C.I.E., and the Council, and continues to

follow the liberal and enlightened policy, which has already been reported, with respect to public works, education and medical institutions.

The Durbar have decided on proceeding with the construction of the reservoir at Ramgarh. This project which was designed by Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., who has conferred so much benefit on the State by his work as Chief Engineer, is calculated to supply water for the irrigation of a large area. The opposition raised by the Bhurtpore Durbar which delayed the construction of the reservoir for many years has fortunately been overcome, and work will now commence.

The survey for the new line from Jeypore to the Chumbal has been undertaken by Mr. Stotherd, M.I.C.E., and will soon, it is expected, be completed.

The State has suffered a loss by the transfer of Surgeon-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., who has done excellent work for the Durbar in superintending their medical institutions, and who by his surgical skill has afforded great relief to the people.

Thirteen dacoities were reported against nine in the previous year. An alleged case of female infanticide is under enquiry.

Kishengarh.—I am glad to be able to report favourably of the good, steady and progressive administration of the Kishengarh State. The finances are in a satisfactory condition. Expenditure is kept within the income and there are accumulated funds in the treasury, amounting to R2,85,303. Rupees 47,728 were spent on irrigation. The building of the new jail is well advanced. His Highness is ably assisted by Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lal, his Dewan.

Lawa.—The Thakur has been entrusted with full control over his estate, and has been invested with certain defined powers in criminal and civil cases. There is an investment of R30,000 in Government paper, which is not to be disposed of without reference to the Resident, to whom half-yearly accounts of the finances are to be rendered.

Marwar.—There has been no change in the *personnel* of the administration which has been conducted by Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh with his usual ability and judgment.

His Highness the Maharaja suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia during the year, but is now in good health. He is learning the work of administration and holds charge of the Revenue Department.

The number of dacoities has decreased but highway robberies have been more numerous. There were two mail robberies.

Rai Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Parshad has completed the Land Revenue settlement resulting in an increase of nearly 20 per cent. on the revenue demand. Considerable progress has been made on the earthwork of the Balotra-Shadipali line, and irrigation works are receiving attention. The profits of the Jodhpore-Bikanir line, which is well managed by Mr. Home, amounted to 10·11 per cent. on capital.

Sirohi.—His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi continues to govern his State in a manner worthy of praise. The revenue of the State has improved and money has been expended on useful works. The returns show that there is little serious crime.

Jaisalmir.—The Diwan has conducted the administration of Jaisalmir. The failure of the monsoon for the second year in succession has greatly embarrassed the finances. The Durbar was consequently unable to pay anything towards the liquidation of debt during the year.

His Highness the Maharawal is still studying at the Mayo College.

The Diwan, Rao Bahadur Jagjiwan, has done well, especially in his management of the finances and famine relief.

Bhurtpore.—His Highness the Maharaja resided at Bhurtpore from October 1896 to April 1897, when he proceeded to Mussoorie.

The administration has progressed during the year. Active measures have been undertaken for the control of the wild cattle. The number of these animals is estimated at 9,000. The cattle are to be driven into an enclosure extending over a wide area, and when this has been done, the bulls will be separated, and, it is hoped, will be sold after being trained for draught purposes.

Owing to the prevailing scarcity the expenditure on the administration has increased, and the financial situation requires careful attention. The number of dacoities has, owing to the bad season, risen from two to nine, and the value of the property stolen from R214 to R2,280.

The work of the Police in detecting criminals has been fair.

The State Postal Department has been abolished and eleven new Imperial Post Offices have been opened. Mr. Colvin's report on the progress of the settlement in this State has been submitted to the Government of India. Owing to the bad harvests and prevailing scarcity it was deemed advisable to restrict the field work to the four northern tehsils of Deeg, Kama, Pahari and Gopalgarh. Material progress has been made in the training of Patwaris and Kanungoes and in the field work, R7,96,981 have been spent on public works. Of this sum R2,50,000 were devoted to the construction and repair of irrigation works.

The reorganization of the State forces is under consideration.

Kerowli.—The administration of this State is favourably reported on. A case of *sati* occurred at the village of Rampura in August 1896; the offenders were promptly brought to trial and suitably punished by the Durbar.

Dholepur.—The finances of the State have been considerably disorganized by the failure of the rains, and a loan of R2,50,000 has had to be raised in order to meet the expenses required for the opening of relief works and current expenses. Two dakaities, in which property valued at R183 was stolen, were reported during the year, and the offenders were arrested. Operations have been undertaken under the Maharaj Rana's personal direction against the Chambal dakaits referred to in the previous year's report and some arrests have already been made.

Bundi.—The administration of the Bundi State has been satisfactory and shows improvement.

The expenditure of the State amounted to R7,39,861 or R17,553 more than the income. Rupees 45,000 were spent on public works. Two dakaities were reported during the year.

Tonk.—The administration of Tonk has been a difficult task during the past year, and I agree with the Political Agent in the opinion that the Durbar and the Minister, Sahibzada Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I.; deserve credit for the manner in which the affairs of the State have been conducted. The finances have suffered from the failure of the rains and the State has had to have recourse to a fresh loan, to enable it to tide over its difficulties. The sum to be taken is limited to R1,60,000 and the money is to be advanced as required by the firm of Seths Magniram Bhabut Singh at 5½ per cent. interest. The Government of India have sanctioned the loan to the Durbar by the Gwalior State of R17,00,000 for the construction of the Tonk Section of the Goona-Bara Railway. The State debt on the 1st September 1896 amounted to R5,53,116 and this sum together with the R1,60,000 above referred to, will, it is anticipated, be paid up by the end of 1899-1900. In the following year the Durbar will commence repaying the principal of the loan received from Gwalior.

Good progress has been made in the revision of the land revenue settlement, and it is expected that revised settlements for the four parganas of Tonk,

Aligarh, Pirawa and Chabra will be ready by the 1st September 1897.

Shahpura.—The Chiefship is prosperous, and there are no debts. The Police and Criminal administration is good : there were no dakaities.

Ulwar.—His Highness the Maharaja has been in good health during the year and continued his studies at the Mayo College. The State is financially prosperous : the amount invested in Government paper has increased by R9,05,800 and now amounts to R52,55,800, more than half of which was purchased during the present minority. Projects for spending some of the money in extending and improving irrigation works are under consideration.

Mr. Colvin's report on the progress of the settlement in the State has been submitted to the Government of India. During the cold weather he made a careful attestation of the records prepared by Amins in previous years in four out of the twelve tehsils of the State, and did other useful work. It is anticipated that the settlement will be completed by 1900. The number of dakaities reported has increased from five to eleven.

Nimrana.—Raja Janak Singh has been tentatively entrusted with the complete management of his estate, subject to the Political Agent's control over the budget, settlement operations, and in criminal cases carrying higher sentences than five years' rigorous imprisonment and R1,000 fine. The present Diwan, Ram Kanwar, has been appointed with the Political Agent's approval. The estate holds R1,41,000 in Government paper.

Kotah.—His Highness the Maharao has since December 1896 conducted the administration of the Kotah State. He is assisted by the Diwan, Rae Bahadur Chobe Raghunath Das, formerly a member of the State Council. Good progress continues to be made, and the Durbar is now constructing its section of the Goona-Bara Railway from the Kotah border to Bara town. The financial condition is sound.

The number of dakaities has risen from eleven to eighteen. Of these six were cases of cattle lifting and occurred on the border. Most of the cattle were recovered by the Police, and the Police stations on the border were strengthened.

Jhallawar.—The Political Agent has continued to administer the State, and Pandit Parmanand to perform the duties of Diwan.

Reductions have been made in the Army and other Departments resulting in a present estimated saving of R33,118 *per annum* which will increase to a much larger sum when the retrenchments decided upon have been brought into full operation.

Mr. Tickell, the Engineer of the Kotah State, was also placed in charge of the Public Works in Jhallawar, and has commenced repairing and improving the irrigation works, which had been neglected.

The financial condition of the State is prosperous.

Bikanir.—His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed good health during the year. Rai Bahadur Sodhi Hukm Singh, Vice President of the State Council, reverted to his old Province, the Punjab, on the 1st January 1897.

The duties of Vice President are being carried on at present by Thakur Raghuvar Singh in addition to his own duties as Revenue Member of Council.

The irrigation works connected with the Ghaggar River were taken in hand during the year; of the portion of the project falling within the Bikanir territory, the canals will be completed by the end of May and the channels will then be commenced. These works, as well as the railway extension to Khari,

afforded employment for a good number of people who required to be relieved owing to the scarcity. Rupees 2,20,743-6-2 were spent on famine relief and R7,81,533-10-10 on railway construction. The State has had to meet considerable extra expenditure during the past two years, but its financial position is satisfactory. Considerable reduction in the ordinary expenditure of the State is expected by the reorganization and administrative improvements carried out during the year by Colonel Vincent.

There were six dakaities and one mail robbery. Two dakaits were concerned in the latter case, one of whom has been arrested and sentenced to transportation for life, while a large portion of the property stolen has been recovered.

PLAGUE.

Early in October owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Bombay local officials at Ajmere, Abu Road and Chittore were warned to look out for railway passengers infected with the disease. At Ajmere a Hospital Assistant was deputed to meet trains coming from Bombay and a camp for the reception of cases was prepared. Subsequently, with the assistance of the Railway authorities, an inspection of passengers by medical subordinates was carried out at Abu Road, Marwar Junction, Jeypore, Phulera, Chittore and Bandikui. Similar precautions were adopted later on at Nana, Bikanir, Bhurtpore and Ulwar. After the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 a platform inspection under Surgeon Captain Heard was made at Bandikui from the 13th February 1897. This officer was subsequently relieved by Surgeon Lieutenant Black. On the 24th February Surgeon Lieutenant Stephenson was deputed to Ajmere to conduct a similar inspection of all railway passengers arriving from the direction of Palanpur and Rutlam.

Segregation camps were established at every important station and arrangements made for the reception and treatment of infected passengers. My thanks are due to all the Darbars concerned, but especially to Jodhpore, Jeypore and Serohi for the assistance they have given in carrying out the measures taken for preventing the spread of the disease.

There have been fourteen authenticated cases of plague detected on the railway, *viz.* :—

6	at Abu Road.
2	at Ajmere.
2	at Marwar Junction.
1	at Jodhpore.
1	at Rani.
1	at Phulera.
1	at Bundikui.
14	

No cases of indigenous plague have been reported during the year, and Rajputana is believed to be free from the disease.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The following Imperial Service Corps were reviewed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his tour in Rajputana in November 1896 :—

1. The Ulwar Imperial Service Troops, Cavalry and Infantry.
2. The Jeypore Transport Corps.
3. The Bikanir Camel Corps.
4. The Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry.

The Bikanir Camel Corps was also inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India in December 1896, who commended its efficiency.

POSTAL.

A detailed report on the working of the Postal Department will be found among the appendices to this report. Mr. Barton Groves administered the Department efficiently, and arranged successfully to meet difficulties caused by the interruption of the ordinary banking business which was one of the results of the plague in Bombay.

MINTS.

Information was supplied in the previous year's report regarding the import duties levied on silver in the various States. The only change which has occurred is that the Jaisalmir Durbar, following the fall in the price of silver in Bombay, have raised their import duty from R4 to R8 per 100 tolas, in order to prevent excessive imports.

The attached statement shows the quantity of silver accepted at the mints in Rajputana during 1896-97.

Statement showing the quantity of silver accepted at the various mints in Rajputana during the year 1896-97.

States.	Quantity of silver in tolas.	Remarks.
Bhurtpore	*Nil.*	
Bundi	1,42,071	
Jaisalmir	1,15,100	
Jeypore	16,72,915	
Kishengarh	45,194	
Kerowli	1,21,668½	
Kotah	20,682	
Marwar	*Nil.*	
Oodeypore	45,194	
Pertabgarh	*Nil.*	
Tonk	*Nil.*	
Jhallawar	*Nil.*	

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States during the year 1896-97.

Number.	Station.	April 1896.	May 1896.	June 1896.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	October 1896.	November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	Total.
1	Abu	...	...	10·80	14·19	26·64	3·87	...	2·34	0·30	...	...	...	58·14
2	Serohi or Erinpura	...	...	9·15	8·95	7·15	·12	...	1·58	·45	...	...	...	27·40
3	Marwar or Jodhpur	...	...	3·16	5·20	4·99	...	...	·80	·07	·30	...	...	14·52
4	Kherwara	...	...	7·22	12·52	8·55	·04	...	·45	...	...	...	...	28·78
5	Pertabgarh	...	...	7·32	8·14	9·44	·61	...	·80	1·7	...	...	...	27·38
6	Meywar or Oodepore	·1	·15	4·40	10·45	13·29	·25	...	·69	·32	·3	...	...	29·59
7	Jhallawar	...	...	10·41	9·18	12·67	...	...	1·25	·85	·42	...	...	34·78
8	Kotah	...	...	11·33	10·67	7·98	1·33	...	·86	·8	...	...	...	32·25
9	Deoli	...	·66	4·00	14·88	7·28	·99	...	·38	·81	...	...	...	29·00
10	Shahpura	...	...	4·10	17·92	1·37	·87	...	·50	1·00	...	...	...	25·76
11	Ajmere	...	·23	5·66	9·85	8·44	·41	...	1·98	·7	...	...	...	26·64
12	Jeypore	...	·88	2·48	3·22	5·60	·15	·20	·71	·61	...	...	·01	13·86
13	Kerowli	...	·77	8·52	2·78	4·18	...	...	·61	·45	...	...	...	17·31
14	Dholepore	·3	·6	2·20½	6·77	2·90	·38	...	·35	·19	·20	...	...	13·8½
15	Bhurtpore	...	...	2·45	8·88	1·43	·72	...	·64	·62	...	...	...	14·74
16	Ulwar	...	...	2·35	7·33	8·79	·22	...	1·80	·65	...	...	...	21·14
17	Bikanir	...	·15	1·62	4·35	·90	...	...	...	·59	·31	...	·32	8·24
18	Tonk	...	·19	4·84	3·76	5·11	1·72	...	·42	·91	...	...	...	16·95
19	Bundi	...	·18	3·51	8·63	6·75	...	...	·86	·87	...	...	...	20 80

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

PART II.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The following is a statement of the cases adjudicated upon by the Lower Courts of Vakils in Rajputana :—

Offences.	Number of cases in				Total.
	Meywar Court.	Jeypore Court.	Jodhpore Court.	Haraoti Court.	
Against the person—					
Murder	...	1	...	...	1
Assault	1	...	...	...	1
Total	1	1	...	...	2
Against property—					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	...	...	...	1
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	1	...	6	5	12
Dakaity with aggravated circumstances	1	...	1	...	2
Dakaity without aggravated circumstances	4	2	...	5	11
Robbery	3	...	...	...	3
Cattle lifting	3	4	8	6	21
Burglary	...	...	6	1	7
Theft	...	7	8	3	18
Miscellaneous	1	7	4	4	16
Total	14	20	33	24	91

The total number of cases was 93 or 6 less than in the previous year. The figures for the Meywar, Jeypore, and Jodhpore Courts shew a decrease, but in the Haraoti Court the number of cases increased by one.

The Upper or Appellate Court at Abú had to deal with eleven appeals during the year and disposed of the whole of them. The Lower Court's decisions were confirmed in 5 instances, revised in 3 and reversed in 3. Details are furnished in the statement below.

Names of Courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases in which the Lower Court's decisions were			Remaining at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	
Meywar	...		4	2	2	...	
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Marwar	1	2	3	2	...	1	
Haraoti	...	4	4	1	1	2	
Total	1	10	11	5	3	3	

BORDER COURTS.

Four Border Courts were held during the year which disposed of 211 claims. Details are furnished below.

1. Cases settled between Meywar and Sirohi 12
2. Cases settled between Sirohi and the Mahikanta 3
3. Cases settled between Banswara, Pertabgarh and Kushalgarh and States under the Malwa Agency. 66
4. Cases settled between Banswara and Kushalgarh . . . 53
5. Cases settled between Dungarpore and subordinate estates under Meywar. 77

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, I.S.C., was deputed for the settlement of inter-statal boundary disputes during the cold weather, and he disposed of four cases pending between Jeypore and Kerowli and two between Kotah and Tonk. Except in two instances Lieutenant Barnes' decisions have given satisfaction to the parties interested: of the two appeals received one has been rejected, the Boundary Settlement Officer's proceedings being confirmed, and the second is under consideration.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, reverted to the British service in July 1896, and since then no work has been done pending the appointment of another British Officer.

The settlement of internal boundaries is engaging the attention of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, who has already settled several disputes between khalsa villages and the estates of the jagirdars and between the latter *inter se.*

The Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, had arranged to demarcate the Sirohi-Jura border as determined by the joint Boundary Officers, Colonel Percy Smith and Major E. Penrose, in the cold weather of 1894-95, but the work could not be proceeded with owing to a hostile demonstration on the part of the Bhils and Grassias of the Jura estate. The Meywar Durbar and the Rao of Jura are responsible for the disturbance which occurred. The case is under reference to the Durbar.

EDUCATION.

The Principal's report on the Mayo College has been reviewed as usual in a resolution, a copy of which will be found among the appendices to this report.

There were 2,913 pupils attending the 36 schools in Meywar. The number under instruction in the four schools at the capital decreased from 912 to 850. The amount expended by this State on education was R22,016-9-3 against R10,318 in the previous year. Two candidates from the Oodeypore High School were successful at the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, and three passed the Middle Class Examination. The successes in these tests in the preceding year were 2 and 5 respectively.

The pupils attending the schools at Pertabgarh and Kushalgarh increased from 158 and 74 to 172 and 80 respectively. In Banswara there was an attendance of 116 against 117 in the previous year.

In Jeypore the number of State Schools increased from 72 to 110, and the number of pupils from 5,888 to 8,750. The number of private schools has risen from 588 to 623. There are thus altogether 733 institutions in the State with an aggregate attendance of 24,850 pupils: of these latter 525 are girls. During the year a class was opened in the Maharaja's College for the preparation of scholars for the M. A. Examination.

The total expenditure on education amounted to R1,37,456 against R1,29,761 in the preceding year: of the former sum R86,925 were disbursed by the Durbar and the balance, *viz.*, R50,531, was met from private sources; the proportions shared in the preceding year were R87,469 and R42,292 respectively. Five candidates presented themselves for the B A. Examination, 10 for the intermediate test and 23 for matriculation, and the passes were 2, 4 and 13 in each test. In the preceding year 7, 10 and 13 respectively represented the number of successful candidates.

In Jodhpore a B. A. class has been added to the Jaswant College, and six out of eight candidates passed for the Matriculation Examination.

The Jodhpore High School was not so successful, as only two out of six candidates satisfied the above-mentioned test.

A Railway school has been established at Marwar Junction and a new school has been opened at Nawa.

The school established by Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, which was opened by the Viceroy on His Excellency's visit to Jodhpore in November 1896, contains 60 boarders.

The number of pupils at the Bundi High School increased from 130 to 183, but the attendance at the village schools decreased from 122 to 117.

The former institution passed two out of four candidates for the Matriculation, and one out of three for the Middle Class Examination.

There has been a falling off in the attendance at the Shahpura Anglo-vernacular School, the number of pupils having declined from 271 to 228. Four candidates from this institution passed the Middle Class Examination against three in the previous year.

Owing to the scarcity the number of schools in the Bhurtpore State decreased from 104 to 102 and the attendance from 2,987 to 2,908 pupils. On the other hand the expenditure rose from ₹ 19,360-12-0 to ₹ 23,961-13-3. The excess was due to the introduction of certain reforms which were considered expedient.

The number of boys receiving instruction in the six schools in the Dholepur State rose from 333 to 372, while the expenditure was ₹ 2,307 against ₹ 2,163 in the previous year.

In the Ulwar State there are 112 schools, *viz.*, 98 for boys and 14 for girls, against 101 and 15 respectively in the previous year. The total expenditure dropped from ₹ 45,095 to ₹ 44,288. Three students presented themselves for the Matriculation and seven for the Middle Class Examination: there was one failure in each test.

The number of village schools in Kotah has increased from 18 to 19. There were 1,376 pupils receiving instruction in the State against 1,253 in the previous year. The attendance at the three girls' schools rose from 88 to 106. The Kotah High School sent up five boys for the Middle Class Examination and one boy for the Matriculation. The latter passed, and of the former three were successful.

There is a girls' school in the Chaoni, Jhalrapatan, with 23 pupils. The boys' schools in Jhallawar had an attendance of 1,139 against 1,069 in the preceding year.

The educational institutions in the Bikanir State comprise a high school, a school for the sons of Thakurs and two girls' schools at the capital, and twelve schools in the districts. The total number of pupils, male and female, receiving instruction was 1,593 against 1,443 in the previous year. The attendance at the girls' school rose from 68 to 70 and at the Thakur's school from 26 to 36, of whom eighteen reside in the boarding house adjoining the school.

The Bikanir High School was inspected by Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal of the Ajmere Government College, and certain reforms suggested by him have been introduced.

The construction of another girls' school to commemorate the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin to Bikanir has already been mentioned.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Erinpura Irregular Force and the Meywar Bhil Corps were inspected on the 8th and 14—15th January 1897, respectively, by Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, C.B., Commanding the Deesa District; and the inspection of the

Deoli Irregular Force and Merwara Battalion was conducted by Colonel H. S. Tandy, Colonel on the Staff, at Nusseerabad, on the 3rd and 12th February 1897. The reports of the Inspecting Officers have been separately submitted to the Government of India.

The Viceroy saw the Merwara Battalion at Ajmere during his stay there in November last, and the Meywar Bhil Corps paraded before His Excellency at Oodeypore.

With effect from the 15th February 1897 the Indian Articles of War have been made applicable to the Local Corps in Rajputana and from the same date these troops have, subject to certain limitations as to localisation, distribution, etc., been placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The Regiments in Rajputana have been allotted to the Bombay Command, the Deoli Irregular Force and Merwara Battalion being included in the Mhow, and the Erinpura Irregular Force and Meywar Bhil Corps in the Deesa, District.

Among the appendices I submit a report on the medical institutions and jails in the Province drawn up by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M.D.

A note drawn up by my Secretary on the public works in the State is also annexed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

PART III.

CONTENTS.

(1) Meywar Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(3) Jeypore Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(4) Eastern Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures.
(5) Haraoti and Tonk Administration Report and enclosures.
(6) Ulwar Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(7) Kotah Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(8) Jhallawar Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(9) Bikanir Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(10) Mayo College Administration Report and enclosures.
(11) Postal Administration Report and enclosures.
(12) General Report on Public Works.
(13) Review on the working of the Medical Institutions.

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 223 G., dated Oodeypore, the 15th April 1897.

From—Major C. W. RAVENSHAW, Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1896-97, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpore States.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie proceeded to England on six months' special leave in April 1896, and during his absence Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill officiated as Resident in Meywar. I only assumed charge of the Residency on the 31st March 1897.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

3. The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Elgin who accompanied by Mr. Crosthwaite, the Foreign Secretary, and Members of the Viceregal staff, reached Oodeypore on the morning of the 12th November, having been previously met at Debari station, the railway terminus, by His Highness the Maharana, attended by his Sirdars and accompanied by the Resident, the Residency Surgeon, and Colonel Newill. Their Excellencies left Oodeypore on the morning of the 16th November for Chitorgarh where they inspected the ruins of the ancient capital of Meywar in the afternoon and proceeded to Jeypore by special train the same night.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Oodeypore in July 1896 and again in January 1897.

SEASON AND CROP.

4. The rainfall at the capital during the year was 29·56 inches against 17·23 inches last year; 13 inches and 29 cents. fell in August, after which hardly any rain fell and the crop suffered considerably. The kharif harvest was, however, far more abundant than in most other places and the rabi, although a smaller area than usual was sown, promises very well.

The prices of food-grains in Oodeypore City at the time of writing this report are as follows:—

Wheat	10 seers	8 chittacks.
Barley	14 „	7 „
Rice	8 „	9 „
Jowar	14 „	13 „
Gram	13 „	4 „
Mukki	14 „	13 „

There has been no lack of pasture for cattle.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The Residency Surgeon reports that 2,063 deaths occurred in Oodeypore City during the year, giving a mortality of 44·96 per thousand of the population. The sanitary condition of the city is fairly good.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

6. There has been no change in the number of hospitals and dispensaries in Meywar. In the thirteen institutions, which were open throughout the year 118,758 out-patients and in-patients were treated, and 205 major and 5,927 minor operations were performed. The dispensaries at Rashmi, Saran, Kapasan, Nathdwara, Choti Sadri, Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Jehazpore and Mandalgarh were inspected by the Residency Surgeon during the past cold season.

JAIL.

7. The Jail buildings are in good order, but are very much over-crowded. The daily average strength of prisoners was 426·84, being 68·84 in excess of the number for which accommodation is provided. New barracks, workshops and quarters for male and female prisoners are required, for which plans and estimates have been prepared and are under consideration.

ADMINISTRATION.

8. The administration of the State continues to be carried on jointly by Saiwallah Arjun Sing and Kothari Bulwant Sing; the Maharana retains all power, however, in his own hands.

The Criminal and Police returns show no improvement I regret to notice. Although there have been no serious dakaities in villages, highway robberies have been not unfrequent, and in few instances have the offenders been captured or the stolen property recovered. On the other hand, it must be admitted that insufficient precautions are often taken by travellers who are thus themselves chiefly to blame for losses they sustain.

RAILWAY.

9. On the occasion of the Viceroy's visit the Maharana announced his intention of at once extending the Oodeypore-Chitor line from Debari to Oodeypore, and it is hoped that the extension from Mauli to Nathdwara will afterwards follow.

The Government of India have been asked to lend the services of a European Engineer to manage and work the railway on the termination of the Durbar's agreement with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on the 30th June 1897.

IMPROVEMENTS.

10. The Maharana has under contemplation a scheme for supplying Oodeypore City with pure drinking water from the Bari tank, 4 miles off in the

hills. This when carried out ought to have a very beneficial effect on the inhabitants, and assist in checking epidemic disease. His Highness is also going to bear the cost of establishing a meteorological recording station at his capital.

SALT.

11. The sites of the old Khari Salt works in Meywar were not inspected this year by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue and consequently no cases of illicit manufacture of Khari Salt was brought to notice.

OPIUM.

12. During the year 2,780½ chests of opium were weighed at the Chitorgarh scales: of these 2,586½ were exported to China, and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was R17,13,750 as compared with R28,86,475.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

13. Since the departure, in July last, of Captain S. F. Bayley, the work connected with the settlement of internal boundaries in Meywar is at a stand-still.

EDUCATION.

14. At the close of the year there were four schools in the capital and 32 in the districts, with an attendance of 850 scholars in the former and 2,063 in the latter. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R22,016-9-3. The cost of education per boy at the capital was R12-4-6, while in the District Schools it amounted to only R5-6-9. Two students from the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and three passed the Middle Class Examination.

COURT OF VAKILS.

15. The usual statements of the working of this Court are appended. Thirteen cases were instituted during the year, making, with five remaining over from last year, a total of eighteen. Of these fifteen were disposed of, leaving three for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR.

16. During December and January Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie spent 53 days on tour in camp visiting Kanor, Bhadesar, Chitorgarh, Kapasin, and Rajnugger. At Rajnugger he joined the Agent to the Governor-General's camp and marched with Mr. Crosthwaite to Oodeypore, Kherwara, and Dungarpore. On the 27th January Mr. Crosthwaite left Dungarpore for Banswara and the Resident returned to Oodeypore.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

17. There were 399 Moghias present in Meywar on the 31st December 1896. Of these 279 are cultivators and in possession of land; 71 are living with relations and have no land of their own; 33 are chowkidars having little or no land; 9 are still unprovided for and 7 are cripples and unfit for work of any sort.

During the year 15 Moghias died; 24 new men were brought on the register, 6 absconded and 3 returned.

The Moghias at Bhindar and Kanor were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie during his tour in December last. The Moghias at Bhindar complained that their fields were two miles distant from Bhindar and that the chowkidars were not getting their pay direct from the estate. The Kanor Moghias also

complained that they received bullocks when it was too late for tilling. The attention of the Meywar Motamid has been drawn to these complaints.

DUNGARPORE.

18. The affairs of the Dungarpore State are in a very unsatisfactory condition and the presence of a competent Kamdar was urgently needed there. At the request of the Maharawal the services of Lala Izatrai, Mir Munshi of the Meywar Residency, have been lent to the State on probation for six months to perform the duties of Kamdar.

The State finances are said to be in a very bad condition, and many of the officials who collect the revenue are corrupt.

The Political Superintendent has been asked to make a tour in the State with a view to checking as much as possible the depredations of the Bhils in the country which was so badly reported on last year by the Assistant General Superintendent, Thugi and Dakaity Department, Rajputana, and his report is still awaited.

PERTABGARH.

19. I am glad to say the administration of Pertabgarh continues to be favourably reported on. Mr. Framji Bhikaji, the late Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, and now a Government pensioner, has been appointed Kamdar in place of Pandia Mohanlal who resigned in April 1896. His Highness the Maharawat has had the telegraph line extended to his capital, is making a good metalled road to connect Pertabgarh with the Railway at Mundisore, a distance of 20 miles, has built a new dispensary and is trying to improve his Courts of Justice.

BANSWARA.

20. Little or no improvement appears to have been introduced into the administration of this State, but its affairs are said to be going on smoothly under the direction of Mehta Lal Sing, the present Kamdar.

The transfer of ₹10,000 per annum which the Maharawal was required to make from his personal revenues to the State account, has at last been effected as reported in this office letter No. 62-G., dated 4th February 1897.

Pundit Amolakchund, guardian and tutor to Maharaj Kunwar Shimbu Sing of Banswara, died at Ajmere on the 19th October 1896, and arrangements are being made to remove the Maharaj Kunwar from Ajmere to Neemuch where he would be more under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1896-97.

Residency.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1896.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1897.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to the Upper Court.							Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1896.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						R a. p.								
Meywar .	5	13	18	15	3	1,103 6 2	4	3	7	4	2	...	1	

Oodeypore ;
The 15th April 1897.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1896-97.

Offences.	Number.
Dakaity	4
Dakaity with murder	1
Robbery	3
Highway robbery	1
Highway robbery with wounding	1
Assault	1
Cattle lifting	3
Miscellaneous	1
Total	15

Oodeypore;
The 15th April 1897.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

No. 198, dated Neemuch, the 25th March 1897.

From—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,
To—The Resident Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Agency for the year 1896-97.

OFFICERS.

I held charge of this office throughout the year with the following exceptions during which I was temporarily posted to the Bundelkhand Agency as officiating Political Agent and granted privilege leave :—

Colonel J. H. Newill, Officiating Resident, Meywar, held charge of the office in addition to his own from 6th August to 24th September and Lieutenant E. Barnes from 25th September to 14th October 1896, Captain S. F. Bayley from 18th November 1896 to 23rd January 1897.

RAINFALL.

The Rainfall registered during the year under review was 28·76 inches in Banswara, 27·38 inches in Pertabgarh and 36·17 inches in Kushalgarh as noted below:—

Months.	Banswara.		Pertabgarh.		Kushalgarh.	
	Inches.	cents.	Inches.	cents.	Inches.	cents.
June 1896	6	33	7	32	8	63
July „	7	12	8	14	13	14
August „	13	34	9	44	12	58
September „	...	...	...	61	...	...
October „	...	...	...	...	...	...
November „	1	5	...	80	...	82
December „	...	92	1	7	1	...
Total	28	76	27	38	36	17

The rainfall during the preceding year was 31·5 inches in Banswara, 28·74 inches in Pertabgarh, and 28·87 inches in Kushalgarh.

CROPS.

The kharif crops were on the whole good, Makki, the principal staple being 15 annas in Pertabgarh and 14 annas in Banswara and Kushalgarh, in the rupee. Jawar and rice cultivation suffered to some extent for want of sufficient rain. This crop averaged something more than 10 annas in the rupee.

The rabi crops also suffered to the extent of 4 annas in the rupee, but thanks to the timely fall of winter rain in Pertabgarh, a wheat crop of 12¾ and a gram crop of 13½ annas in the rupee were realized.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health has been very good throughout the year and not a single case of cholera or any other epide mic disease has been reported.

BORDER COURTS.

In January last Captains S. F. Bayley and C. A. Kemball held a Border Court at Dani-piplia for the settlement of cases pending between the States of Banswara, Pertabgarh, Kushalgarh and those under the Malwa Agency. Sixty-six cases were disposed of.

In February last I held another Border Court at Barodia in Banswara for the settlement of cases pending between Banswara and Kushalgarh when fifty-three cases were disposed of.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

There are two cases pending settlement: one between Banswara and Kushalgarh which was noticed in last year's annual report, another between Manpura of Sailana and Kadmali of Kushalgarh. This case was decided by the Boundary Settlement Officer in Malwa, but on Kushalgarh's appeal orders were passed for an enquiry *de novo*.

TOURS.

The Assistant Political Agent spent 98 days in camp during the year and visited most of the important places more than once. The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited the States under this Agency during his cold-weather tour this year.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide, mail robbery or witch-swinging was reported during the year under review. Two cases of dakaity with murder and two cases of ordinary dakaity in Pertabgarh and one in Kushalgarh were reported in which property to the value of R851-4-0 is said to have been plundered. None of the offenders have as yet been apprehended.

EDUCATION.

The schools in these States are in the same condition as before. The five Rajput boys of the governing class noticed in last year's report as being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, are doing good work. Their names are as follows :—

1. Maharaj Kanwar Man Singh of Pertabgarh.
2. Bhanwar Pirthi Singh of Banswara.
3. Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh.
4. Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu.
5. Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla.

PERTABGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

Pandia Mohanlal resigned in April 1896, and Mr. Framji Bhikaji, an old Government servant, was at the special request of the Maharawat appointed Kamdar in September 1896. I am glad to be able to report that His Highness the Maharawat now takes an increased personal interest in the affairs of his State which are generally in a satisfactory condition. Improvement is of course possible, but there seems every reason to believe that under the experienced direction of the present Kamdar steady improvement will make itself apparent year by year. The Municipal Committee is doing good work, considerable improvement being noticeable in the sanitary condition of the city. The work of the feeder road to the Railway at Mandsaur is in progress, and it only remains to metal the road, which will be completed and open to traffic by December 1898. The branch Post office at Deolia has been permanently established.

FINANCES.

The income realized from all sources for the year ending June 1896 amounted to R4,25,073-0-6 and the amount still to be recovered was R1,08,450-11-6. The actual expenditure amounted to R5,48,045-15-9; R31,116-1-3 were disbursed in liquidation of debt; R64,032-6-0 were realized from customs.

JUDICIAL.

Of criminal cases 1,389 were disposed of during the year, leaving 2,310 cases pending settlement against 2,830 cases noted last year.

On the Civil side 1,514 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,134 cases pending settlement against 1,528 noted last year.

The improvement in the Judicial Department is due to the appointment of Moulvi Mahmadulhuq as Sessions Judge, whose services were lent to the Durbar in April 1896.

JAIL.

There are 58 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

The School continues to be well managed and numbers 172 boys on the roll call.

BANSWARA.

ADMINISTRATION.

Mehta Lal Singh has been Kamdar throughout the year and has done his best to carry on the administration satisfactorily, and, considering the difficulties with which he has to contend, with commendable success. The construction of a new dispensary was begun during the year under report—a very great concession on the part of this Durbar.

It is hoped that it will be completed and opened during the current year.

Maharaj Kanwar Shambhu Singh is still at Ajmere. His guardian and tutor, Pandit Amolakchand, died in October last and Mr. Nathulal has lately been appointed in his place. As it was deemed advisable that the Maharaj Kanwar should be under the more immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, arrangements have been made for his residence in Neemuch from April next.

FINANCES.

The actual income of the State, excluding revenues derived from Khalsa and Zenana villages, amounted to R2,41,482-10-0 and the amount still to be recovered

was R21,102-15-10. The actual expenditure amounted to R2,42,231-8-11, of which R15,138-2-0 have been paid in liquidation of debts. Rupees 33,432-7-6 were realized from customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

Five hundred and fifty-five criminal cases out of a total of 985 instituted during the year were decided in addition to 838 pending from last year.

On the Civil side 134 cases out of 168 filed during the year were decided, as well as 24 cases pending from last year.

JAIL.

There are 60 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

There are 116 boys in the school.

KUSHALGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chunilal has been Kamdar throughout the year and there have been no changes in the administration.

The Kushalgarh experimental Branch Post Office was established permanently from the 1st July 1896.

FINANCES.

The income for the year amounted to R60,572-4-3 and the expenditure to R60,191-13-9. Rupees 7,307 were realized under the head of Customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

Three hundred and forty-one criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving only nine cases pending settlement.

On the Civil side 126 cases were decided, leaving a balance of 21 pending decision.

JAIL.

There are seven prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

There are 80 boys in the school.

No. 234-G., dated Kherwara, the 3rd April 1897.

From—Major R. A. Cole, Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, Kherwara.
To—The Resident in Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1896-97. Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, Major Penrose, and Major Poingdestre held charge of the office of the Political Superintendent for various periods during the past year. I assumed charge from Major Poingdestre on the 18th January 1897.

HEALTH.

2. A statement by Surgeon-Lieutenant D. C. Johnston, in officiating medical charge, Meywar Bhil Corps and Charitable Dispensary, Kherwara, is attached, marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

DISEASES.

3. Cholera prevailed during the year at certain villages between the months of July and August; 69 deaths were reported, a great decrease on the previous year.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. The kharif and rabi harvests are reported 10 and 11 annas in the rupee. The former suffered considerably from a scanty rainfall and the latter by blight and frost.

MOHWA.

5. The prospects of this harvest are poor. This harvest is reckoned at 10 annas in the rupee.

6. The prices current both of Dungarpore and Kherwara are as follows :—

	Dungarpore.	Kherwara.
Wheat	12 seers	13 seers 2 ch.
Barley	12 „	22 „ 8 ch.
Makki	20 „	20 „
Gram	17 „	21 „ 4 ch.
„ ground	16 „	19 „ 8 ch.
Salt	11 8 ch.	10 „
Rice	12 „	9 „
Ghee	1 seer 10 ch.	1 seer 11 ch.

FINANCES.

7. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the year ending 30th June 1896 is attached, marked B.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. The construction of buildings for dispensary and jail is still in progress.

BANESWAR FAIR.

9. Of this fair the usual statement is attached, marked C.

COURTS.

10. Statement of cases instituted in the Dungarpore State for the year ending 30th June 1896 is attached, marked D.

CRIMES.

11. No cases of infanticide, mail robbery or witch-swinging reported during the year. Crime amongst the Bhils has diminished in the last year. The action taken by His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpore in moving the Bhils of Mandove Pal from the hills and settling them down in the plains is, I think, bearing fruit and promises to greatly reduce crime among the Bhils of this Pal. His Highness has also won over the Headmen of Limbarwara Pal and through them has acquired considerable control for good over the Bhils of this Pal. His Highness now devotes greater personal attention to the transaction of State business, and with the aid of his recently appointed Kamdar, Izatrai, it is hoped that the criminal and civil administration of the State will show marked improvement in the future.

BORDER COURTS.

12. The following cases were settled between April and May 1896 :—

Dungarpore *versus* Bhumat	32 cases.
Bhumat *versus* Dungarpore	25 „
Dungarpore *versus* Dharyawad	20 „
TOTAL	77 cases

TOUR.

13. The officers who held charge of the office of Political Superintendent spent collectively 71 days in the district on tour.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

14. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India inspected the Meywar Bhil Corps at Oodeypore on the 14th November 1896.

Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Commanding Deesa District, held the Annual Inspection of the Corps on the 14th January 1897.

KHERWARA-KOTRA ROAD.

15. The Kherwara-Kotra Road is in a bad state of repair and needs early attention. The Rao of Jawas is making a much needed road linking Jawas with Kherwara.

BHUMAT.

16. There is nothing particular to record as regards the Bhumia Chiefs who are managing their estates satisfactorily.

The prospects of Mohwa harvest in the Bhumat seems to be fair.

KOTRA.

17. Assistant Political Superintendent's report is attached.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological observations from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
		May.	September.				
1896-97 .	78·91	90·35	79·30	34·60	27·88	28·78	45

Highest temperature noted on the 13th May 1896 110
Lowest temperature noted on the 26th December 1896 . . 43
Mean Barometer for the year 1896-97 . . . .

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance sick 6,207
Out-door patients 6,141
In-door patients 66

Principal cases of sickness as follows :—

1896-97.	Fever.	Eye diseases.	Chest affection.	Diseases of digestive system.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.
1896-97 . . .	1,299	923	321	134	1,139	1,448

R. A. COLE, *Major*,
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Health of the Regiment—Good.

Principal cases of sickness.

Year 1896-97.	Ague.	Filaria Medinensis	Eye diseases.	Chest affection.	Injuries.	Ulcers.
1896-97 . . .	77	42	11	59	19	68

Health of station is good.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the Sambat year 1952-53 i.e., from 1st July 1895 to 30th June 1896.

Receipts.				℟	*a.*	*p.*	℟ *a.* *p.*
Land revenue for Sambat 1952				91,177	1	0	
Sukri or tax levied by Durbar official in collecting rent .				11,828	7	0	
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants . .				3,573	12	0	
Abkari				4,995	4	0	
Value of revenue paid in kind				848	12	0	
Miscellaneous				56,904	12	0	
Custom dues				34,179	11	0	
							2,03,507 11 0
Disbursements.							
Kothar Kharch or personal expenses of the Maharawal .				27,942	3	6	
House-hold expenses				1,815	5	9	
Miscellaneous				18,975	1	6	
State Expenses.							
Contingent expenses				44,050	15	9	
Tribute to British Government				34,179	11	0	
Pay of troops				81,421	5	9	
							2,08,384 11 3
Debt.		℟	*a.*	*p.*			
Balance of last year . .		75,793	9	9			
Paid during the year . .		13,000	0	0			
	Balance due .				62,793	9	9
Current year's excess expenditure .					4,877	0	3
	Balance due .				67,670	10	0
Adjustment.		℟	*a.*	*p.*			
Last year's balance		9,401	2	6	89,251	3	6
Income of Sambat 1952 . . .		79,850	1	0			
Recovered during the year . .		82,992	14	0			
Remission		2,511	15	6			
To be recovered in next year . .		13,746	6	0			

R. A. COLE, *Major*,
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Baneswar fair in Sambat year 1953.

		R	a.	p.
Number of shops	768			
From Bombay		68,100	0	0
Pertabgarh		36,650	0	0
Guzerat		4,100	0	0
Rutlam		45,150	0	0
Jawad		33,450	0	0
Miscellaneous		14,453	0	0
TOTAL		2,01,903	0	0
Value of drugs and groceries		21,585	0	0
Copper and brass utensils		8,300	0	0
Jewels of gold and silver		500	0	0
Provisions		1,800	0	0
Sweetmeats		950	0	0
Earthen pots		236	0	0
Cotton		2,600	0	0
Brass anklets		3,800	0	0
Tobacco		45,850	0	0
Cocoanuts		3,000	0	0
Leather		500	0	0
Lac bracelets		250	0	0
Purchase of bullocks		8,760	0	0
Miscellaneous		5,104	0	0
Ghee		2,350	0	0
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS		3,07,488	0	0
Abstract.				
Goods sold		2,70,224	0	0
Goods remaining		37,264	0	0
TOTAL		3,07,488	0	0

R. A. COLE, *Major,*
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT D.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpore from 1st July 1895 to 30th June 1896 showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.	Number Criminal cases.	Number of Civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
July 1895	73	51	69	55	
August ,,	87	52	77	62	
September ,,	88	30	77	41	
October ,,	47	17	36	28	
November ,,	90	20	57	53	
December ,,	57	23	51	29	
January 1896	79	18	57	40	
February ,,	56	4	35	25	
March ,,	81	9	51	39	
April ,,	80	14	49	45	
May ,,	88	12	55	45	
June ,,	100	18	72	46	
TOTAL	926	268	686	508	

Kherwara;
The 1st April 1897.

R. A. COLE, *Major,*
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 107-G., dated Kotra, the 1st April 1897.

From—Major C. H. Dawson, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1896-97.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows :—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
	May.	January.				
77·33	91·42	63·21	19·47	38	30·33	59

3. The health of the district has been good.

4. A Border Court between Meywar and Marwar and Mahikanta was held in April last and 109 cases were settled.

5. A case of witch-craft has been reported in the Umaria District; the reported witch was murdered and the offender has been brought to trial.

6. The Indian-corn crop was good; other food-grains fair.

7. The rabi crop is very good.

Seventy-two days were spent on tour in the Kotra District.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1 P., dated Jodhpore, the 13th April 1897.

From—Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Resident, Western Rajputana States,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1896-97, during the whole of which I have been in charge.

MARWAR.

SEASON CROPS AND HEALTH.

2. The rainfall, though not much below average, was untimely, and but for the rain in November the early cessation of the monsoon would have damaged the rabi crop, which, except in a few parganahs, was good, as also the kharif. Owing, however, to the prevalence of the grain panic in the greater part of Northern India the prices were, and still are, abnormally high.

The parganahs which have most suffered from insufficient or untimely rainfall are Sheo, Sankra, Phalodi, and parts of Nagore and Shergarh, or, roughly speaking, the north-western portion of the State. Relief works have been opened in Nagore, Merta, and Jodhpore, and the earthwork of the proposed Pachbadra-Umerkot line has been thrown open as a famine relief work.

Cholera of somewhat severe type raged in most of the parganahs of Marwar between April and August. Four thousand and seventy-eight cases were reported, of which 2,442 proved fatal, otherwise the year was on the whole fairly healthy.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh has been reading general subjects, and has gained some knowledge of his State and its affairs, by attending Council meetings, studying different branches of the administration, making a short tour, and lately, by taking charge of the Land Revenue Department, in which he has begun to take interest.

Captain Mayne of the Central India Horse has been Companion and Tutor to the Maharaja during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. The administration continues as reported last year. There have been no changes.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

5. The revenue for 1896-97 has been as under—

	R
Ordinary	48,15,456
Extraordinary	8,64,302
TOTAL	56,79,758

The decrease in ordinary revenue is largely due to marked falling off in the customs revenue for reasons explained under that head.

The expenditure which is well under receipts has been as under—

	R
Ordinary	45,93,861
Extraordinary	8,60,104
TOTAL	54,53,965

The chief item of decrease is Public Works, under which head only R 9,55,627 has been spent against R11,66,821 during the previous year.

The estimates for 1897-98 are—

	R
Revenue—	
Ordinary receipts	50,35,600
Extraordinary receipts	39,000
TOTAL	50,74,600
Expenditure—	
Ordinary	42,84,000
Extraordinary	5,42,000
TOTAL	48,26,000

COURTS.

6. The number of civil suits has slightly increased, while that of criminal cases has largely decreased. The number of cases in the Sardar's Court has largely increased, and the work continues to be in arrears, but the recent re-organization of this Court will, it is expected, improve its working.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

7. The Baoris and Sansis as a tribe and such of the Minas, Bhils, Kolis and Bagris, who have been or are likely to be the source of trouble to the neighbouring States, are now only to be registered, supervised and settled down; the revised registers are not yet complete, but information regarding these members of criminal tribes as full as is at present obtainable has been already furnished in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. Two hundred and thirty-five Baoris have absconded from the affected parganahs; steps are being taken to bring them back.

CRIME AND POLICE.

8. Violent crime against property, *viz.*, dakaiti and highway robbery, amounts to much the same as last year, *viz.*, 14 dakaities against 17 in the previous year, and 70 highway robberies against 65, including two mail robbery cases. If compared with the last year of scarcity, *viz.*, 1891, this is a great improvement. The greatest number of cases have occurred where the scarcity is more pronounced, *viz.*, in the Nagore parganah.

The Police have not shown to any more advantage, and continue to work almost entirely through informers. Their numbers are in parts insufficient, and this has recently been brought to the Durbar's notice in the case of a Marwar-Jaisalmir border parganah.

JAIL.

9. The services of the trained Darogha, Bacha Ram Gupta, from the Bengal have been retained for three years longer. The Jail manufactures, discipline and sanitary condition have considerably improved under his able management and the constant supervision of the Residency Surgeon

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

10. Owing to continued scarcity the Marwar-Jaisalmir border still remains unsettled.

LAND REVENUE.

11. Notwithstanding the grant of remissions, consequent on unfavourable season, the Land Revenue again shows a slight increase over the realizations of the previous year, as well as the budget estimate.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

12. This important work has just been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,20,000 which will be recovered in about three years.

Although the maximum demand has been raised by nearly 20 per cent., the complaints against the assessment have been virtually nil. Considering this task has been carried out by Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukdeo Prashad in addition to his other onerous duties, he well deserves the high praise bestowed on his highly successful labours by Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh.

FOREST.

13. This Department is making steady progress and Lala Gokal Das continues to give satisfaction. A skeleton forest map is under preparation.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

14. Mr. Home was Manager of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway throughout the year.

The percentage of net earnings, which had during the previous year gone up from 8·87 to 10·11, has further increased by nearly one per cent.

The greater part of the earthwork on the first 80 miles of the Balotra-Shadipali line is now complete, and the remainder of the banks will, it is hoped, be finished by the end of the hot weather. The cuttings have not yet been begun.

Railway Hospitals have been built at Jodhpore and Merta Road.

A scheme for the water-supply of the town of Jodhpore has been proposed and has received the sanction of the Durbar, and a project for another large irrigation tank at Dholera about 12 miles from Pali, is under preparation, and promises to be very beneficial.

The Durbar is fortunate, and appreciates its good fortune, in having secured the services of an officer like Mr. Home, whose ability, energy and great zeal for its interests have made his management of all entrusted to him very profitable to the Durbar.

CUSTOMS.

15. The Customs revenue has again fallen by a lakh owing to scarcity, fall in the Bombay trade and stoppage of ceremonial feasts.

ABKARI.

16. The number of stills and licensed shops has been reduced, and the price of Chata and Dubara liquors raised.

SALT.

17. The Durbar has agreed to take over the present stock of Government salt at Phalodi, and to arrange for its disposal through its own agency on certain terms.

EDUCATION.

18. Two out of the six students, who went up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University returned successful. No less than six of the eight candidates who went up from the Jaswant College were also successful; on account of this signal success a B. A. class has been opened.

A new school has been opened at Marwar Junction for the benefit of the Railway staff, and the public, and another at Nawa.

At Mandore, the former Capital of Marwar, the Elgin School for the sons of poor Rajputs has been started by Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh, and was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in November last. There are 60 boys on the rolls, all boarders, who have fairly entered on their studies.

POST OFFICES.

19. Three new Post Offices have been opened and letter-boxes have been placed in four more villages.

MALANI.

20. The Resident was nine days in Malani.

Muhammad Khan, Hakim of Malani, has retired on a well-earned pension, owing to old age and failing sight, and Lala Giani Ram, the son of Ram Das, a former Hakim of Malani, has been appointed in his place.

There were seven highway robberies against one dakaiti and five highway robberies in the previous year; the number of thefts has, however, considerably diminished, *viz.*, cattle thefts from 79 to 46; other thefts from 83 to 29.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

21. Both the Regiments, 600 strong each, are now complete, and were reviewed by His Excellency the Viceroy in November. The Durbar may well be proud of such dashing troops.

SIROHI.

22. The rainfall in Sirohi—21 inches—was somewhat below average. Notwithstanding this and the early cessation of the monsoon, both the harvests were fairly good, and the effects of the scarcity in Northern India were less severely felt in Sirohi than in Marwar. There were 54 deaths by cholera in May and June and some cases of small-pox in December; otherwise the public healthwas good.

23. The Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1896 are the largest ever reported, *viz.*, Revenue R3,82,325 and Expenditure R4,45,942. The increase in the Revenue is chiefly noticeable under heads Land revenue, Customs, Opium, Sale of building sites, and "Karajbab" (an extraordinary tax collected on the death of Rani Ranawatji), while the Expenditure side includes unusually large sums spent on public works, both at Sirohi and Abu, including two important water works.

24. Singhi Jawahir Chand, who was re-appointed as Diwan last year, has done well, and seems to have regained the confidence of his Chief.

25. Kanji, one of the jagirdars of Magriwara, being still dissatisfied with the Durbar's decision concerning the disputes between him and his younger brothers is wandering about; otherwise the relations between the Durbar and the jagirdars have been good.

26. I visited Sirohi in January last, and passed nearly two weeks in the district; the Agent to the Governor-General also visited Sirohi, and while there laid the foundation stone of a new hospital as mentioned elsewhere.

27. There were only three highway robbery cases during the year against one dakaiti and two highway robberies in the previous year. This shows considerable improvement on the average of previous years.

28. It is very gratifying to note that His Highness the Maharao has succeeded in satisfactorily settling several boundary cases in the Pindwara Parganah, both between the jagirdars themselves and between them and Khalsa villages.

The Sirohi-Meywar boundary, demarcated by Colonel Percy Smith and Captain Penrose, is now being marked out by pillars under the supervision of Major Dawson.

29. The Forest Conservancy at Abu continues to receive due attention of the Durbar. The results of coppicing were satisfactory, but owing to severe frost, sowing and planting did not fare well. The income has slightly increased, but the expenditure still far exceeds it.

JAISALMIR.

30. The general health was good. The rainfall was again very scanty, there being none after the first week of August, kharins and tanks consequently received little or no water. Locusts and blight also did great damage. The kharif only yielded about 1½ anna in the rupee and the rabi (the little there is of it) is not likely to yield more than a 12 anna crop, as it has been damaged by blight. Large numbers of cattle-owners, cultivators and others had again to leave for Sindh, Bhawalpur, and Marwar, in search of water and fodder, and to obtain more profitable labour than the famine relief works in their own country could afford, which moreover have to be localised at or near the capital and one or two places in districts. Owing to scarcity of drinking water and the difficulties of supervision, about 18 per cent. of the population has thus emigrated. The number on relief works is larger than was anticipated, and they are in excellent condition.

31. Owing to successive bad seasons the revenue has, as was to be expected, fallen considerably, *viz.*, from ₹1,81,277 to ₹1,41,326, while the expenditure has increased from ₹1,23,745 to ₹1,31,333 chiefly owing to rise in price of food-grains. Nothing could in consequence be paid this year towards the reduction of the balance ₹1,00,000 of Jabalpur loan.

32. Thakur Rajwi Sheodan Singh, who was allowed to reside in Jaisalmir conditional on good behaviour, has proved himself useful as a Girae Officer, and in other ways.

33. Owing to famine there have been four highway robbery cases against only one of previous year. Extra police outposts are being established on the Jaisalmir-Marwar border to check crime.

34. The Mahesri Mahajans have given no further trouble.

35. I have once more the pleasure to report favourably of Rai Bahadur Diwan Jagjiwan's administration, who in the Famine and Public Works Department receives valuable aid from Mr. Ganesh Bhikaji.

36. The States of Marwar, Sirohi, and Jaisalmir have reason to be satisfied with a retrospect of their administrations during recent years.

37. After causing much anxiety for a long time, five years ago, the finances of Marwar were at last pronounced sound and sound they have been ever since. The revenue has steadily increased and although expenditure has risen too, it has been kept well within the receipts.

38. Violent crime against property has lessened by 40 per cent.

39. The railway has been extended, and is still being so, while the Railway loan from the Bikanir State has been paid off. The land revenue has been very satisfactorily settled. A substantial beginning has been made in the very desirable but equally difficult task of commuting the irregular service required of sirdars and other landlords into cash payments. Important rules regarding adoption by jagirdars and escheat have been passed, and improvement is observable in almost every direction, all of which goes to show that the able administration of Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Protap Singh continues as vigorous as before.

40. The Sirohi revenue also has continued to increase.

The expenditure has more than kept pace with it, but has been largely used on works of public utility.

41. Forest management has advanced each year

42. Progress has been made in the settlement of internal boundaries in which His Highness takes a personal interest, and altogether His Highness the Maharao's benevolent rule has kept his people as happy as they could well be.

43. Jaisalmir has not been fortunate in its seasons, but nevertheless the Diwan has steadily improved the financial position of the State, while making a liberal outlay on public works, noteably on the kharins, by means of which the agricultural resources of the country are bettered. His sturdy upright character is a valuable element in the administration.

MEDICAL.

44. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams was absent on furlough from 1st May to 2nd November 1896, during which period Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Weir was in medical charge.

The registration of births and deaths has been kept up at the capitals of Jodhpore, Sirohi, and Jaisalmir, and in six rural districts of Sirohi and 19 parganahs of Jaisalmir. Steps are being taken to render the statistics furnished more reliable than they are at present, and to extend the registration work.

One new dispensary has been opened at Bhatki, Marwar, and two more have been sanctioned and will be opened shortly at Sojat and Shergarh in Marwar. The Hewson Hospital is being enlarged.

The Jaswant Hospital for women at Jodhpore (in memory of the late Maharaja) has been completed, and was opened by Her Excellency Lady Elgin on the 24th November 1896.

The foundation stone of a new hospital for Sirohi was laid by Mr. Crosthwaite in December.

The dispensary at Jaisalmir is much improved.

Vaccination continues to make good progress in all the three States.

The sanitary tramway for Jodhpore has been sanctioned and is being laid down; and the appointment of a special Hospital Assistant to supervise sanitation is a good move.

The Agent to the Governor-General and Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., inspected the dispensaries and jail at Jodhpore during the year as also Surgeon Major-General Cleghorn, Director General, Indian Medical Service.

Dr. Adams, so well known for his energy and devotion to his duties, has even surpassed himself lately; he has covered great distances (taking even long night rides for the purpose) in the discharge of his manifold and widely dispersed work, while at the same time paying increased attention to operations in accordance with recent directions.

Miss Adams has already made the present hospital for women, popular by her skill, sympathetic treatment, and readiness for all calls.

TOUR.

45. Several causes again prevented the Resident's being out on tour for more than 72 days, during which period he, however, visited Jaisalmir, Sirohi, Malani, and twelve parganahs of Marwar, *viz.*, Nawa, Marot Parbatsar, Merta, Jaitaran, Bilara, Bali Desuri, Jaswantpura, Jalore, and Jodhpore. He was 118 days at Abu.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

46. The Chiefs of Kota, Bikanir and Jaisalmir, and the Raja of Khetri visited Jodhpore during the year.

47. His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Jodhpore on the 24th, and left on 26th November, during which time Her Excellency Lady Elgin opened the new Zenana Hospital at Jodhpore on the 24th November, and His Excellency the Viceroy the new Rajput School at Mandore on the 25th as already noted.

48. Maji Panwarji, mother of the present Maharaja of Jodhpore, died on 1st February 1897.

49. Maji Ranawatji, mother of the young Maharawal of Jaisalmir, died on the 16th February 1897.

50. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Jodhpore with His Excellency the Viceroy and again in February.

51. The Trevor Horse and Cattle Fair and the Jodhpore Polo and Pigsticking Tournaments were held from the 25th to 31st December. The fair was again very poorly attended owing to scarcity and change in dates.

52. A Border Court to settle Sirohi-Meywar and Sirohi-Mahikanta cases was held at Ambaji in April 1896.

53. After five years' experience I can fully endorse my predecessor's very favourable remarks concerning Mr. Ardshir, the Head Clerk of this Residency, made in the annual report for 1886. His temperament, training, long experience, ability, active habits and industry, all combined, make him an excellent head of an office. The rest of the English Office have done well.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1897.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible Confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	Totals.
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1896	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	...	4	15
30th Septmber 1896	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
31st December 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	13
31st March 1897.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Total	...	...	1	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	...	4	...	8	33

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1897.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases investigated during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrease and fines.	Appeal to High Court.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Western Rajputana States Residency	8	39	47	33	14	R a. p. 284 8 0	2	5	7	2	1	4

Statement of crimes in Malani.

Description of cases.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Remarks.
Dakaiti	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Highway robbery	4	4	2	5	8	3	3	5	7	Six persons concerned in cases of previous years convicted.
Murder	1	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	
Cattle theft	100	111	120	131	80	67	83	79	46	25 persons convicted.
Other theft	63	74	61	54	41	58	48	83	29	28 persons convicted.
Total	168	190	187	192	132	126	135	168	80	

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

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(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No 81-G., dated Jeypore, the 1st April 1897.

From—Colonel V. E. Law, Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Residency at Jeypore for the year ending 31st March 1897. I held charge for the whole period except from the 15th June to 19th July 1896 when the office was held by Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E, during my absence on privilege leave.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall during the monsoon of 1896 was very scanty throughout the States connected with the Residency except as reported from three or four towns of Jeypore where it was normal. In the Jeypore capital the total registered was 14·10 as compared with 23·25 for 1895-96 and an average fall for 30 years of 25·75. The rates of food-grains have been consequently very high, but this has been largely due to heavy exports in the direction of the North-West Provinces. No relief works have yet been opened in any of the States, but two important works have recently been sanctioned by the Jeypore Durbar and these will be treated of in their proper place. Fodder for cattle has fortunately been quite sufficient. The usual rainfall statement is attached as Appendix A.

JEYPORE.

3. The only event of any importance was the visit of the Viceroy in November 1896.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Hardwar and Bindraban during the year.

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORIES AND NEIGHBOURS.

4. The Bhumias of Oodeyporwati whose case was referred to in the last annual report, continued to give trouble in the way of pressing for further concessions from the Durbar for a considerable portion of the year, but a most generous treatment of the matter on the part of His Highness the Maharaja brought the case, which has been going on for some years, to a close in the month of December last. The Bhumias are now perfectly satisfied.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, the Chief Member of Council, bears his years well, and in the amount of work he gets through and the energy he brings to bear on it is a model to many men of half his age. Of his great abilities there is no necessity for me to speak.

EDUCATION.

6. There has been a marked advance in this Department during the year under review. There was an increase of 73 schools and 590 pupils. The number of public institutions at the close of the twelve months was 110 and that of the pupils 8,750 against 109 and 8,622, respectively, of the previous year, which shows an increase of one in the former and 128 in the latter. The private schools numbered 623 and the scholars 16,100, as compared with 551 and 15,638, respectively, for the year 1895-96. The total number of institutions in the State was 733, and that of the pupils under instruction 24,850. Of the latter, 24,325 were boys and 525 girls, or reckoning at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. of a school-going age on the total population of the State, the percentage of attendance was 10·9 and ·27, respectively, or 5·9 of the total.

Among the several important improvements in this Department during the year may be mentioned the addition of an M. A. class in the Maharaja's College at the capital. The total expenditure was R1,37,456, of which R86,925 were from public revenues and R50,531 from private sources. This shows a decrease of R544 under the former head and an increase of R8,259 under the latter, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

The results of the public examinations have on the whole been satisfactory, considering that the test was pronounced by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be more difficult than that of previous years. In one case a supplementary examination had to be sanctioned by the Senate in consideration for the unsuccessful candidates. Of the five candidates who presented themselves for the B. A. test two were successful, ten candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination and 23 at the Entrance, and of these four passed in the former and thirteen in the latter.

On the Oriental side also the results were satisfactory.

The usual statements, Appendices B, C and D, are attached.

TOUR.

7. The Resident was 28 days on tour in the south-east and south of the Jeypore State, and visited Kishengarh on two occasions during the year.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

8. The working of this Department during the year ending 31st December 1896, has been satisfactory. There was no change of the area under reserve, while the undemarcated State forest was lessened by 430 acres owing to the transfer of a grass preserve for the use of the Imperial Service Transport Corps. The revenue for the year was R29,563-2-9 and the expenditure R12,523-7-6, showing a net profit of R17,044-11-3.

JAILS.

9. Mr. J. Fox, the new Superintendent, an official who brought with him the highest encomiums from Bengal where he was Deputy Superintendent in the Alipore Jail, took over charge of his duties in November 1896.

The number of prisoners at the end of the year was—

Central Jail	556
District Jail	526

and the daily average—

Central Jail	570·56
District Jail	530·52

The health of the prisoners was very good, the total number of deaths being five and four, respectively, or 024 per mille on the aggregate population of each of the jails.

The daily average cost to the State of each prisoner was R0-2-7·06.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10. The total expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1896 amounted to R7,18,731 which includes R1,40,461 spent on irrigation works and R1,52,934 on miscellaneous public improvements and the city water-supply. The total number of irrigation works in the State was 142 including four in progress, and the total area of land under irrigation was 1,24,414 bighas. The main ducts comprise an aggregate length of 711 miles with a width of from 5 to 20 feet, with 617 miles of distributaries. The sum realized as revenue during the twelve months was R3,23,256 which shows an increase of R67,760 over that of the previous year.

The Durbar have recently sanctioned a survey of the proposed Jeypore-Chambal State Railway, and this was commenced in February last.

Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of the Ramgarh Reservoir, and steps are being taken to carry out the project.

These are the two works mentioned in the second paragraph of this report. Ramgarh is only some 20 miles from Jeypore, and when they are commenced, these works will give relief to a large number of the working classes who are now suffering from the high prices of food-grains.

FINANCE.

11 The receipts for the year amounted to R66,56,536 and the expenditure to R56,15,092, while the estimated amounts for the same period were R58,18,844 and R58,26,645, respectively, which shew an increase in actuals over estimates in income of R8,37,691 and a decrease in expenditure of R2,11,553. The savings for the twelve months was R10,49,243. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure for the past five years :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R
1891-92	61,66,559	54,89,704
1892-93	68,18,651	53,89,911
1893-94	64,18,406	52,77,186
1894-95	65,27,577	52,02,517
1895-96	66,56,536	56,15,092

The receipts in the Customs Department were—

In weight	11,10,448 maunds.
„ value	9,25,934 rupees.

as compared with 11,16,549 maunds and R8,83,711 of the previous year.

JEYPORE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

The work done during the year ending 31st December 1896 was as follows :—

Cases from previous year	9
Cases admitted during the year	16
Cases disposed of	21
Cases pending	4

Sixteen persons were arrested of whom twelve were convicted and sentenced to punishment as shown below :—

1	to one	month's imprisonment.	
2	„ one and-a- half,,	„	each.
1	„ three	„	„
3	„ six	„	each.
3	„ one	year's „	„
2	„ six	„ „	„

The remaining four were discharged. There were eight cases of appeal to the Upper Court, one was dismissed, and the results of the remainder are not yet known. The fines inflicted by the Court amounted to R225. The total claims for compensation was R11,566-3-3 and the sum decreed R1,292-4-6.

There were no prosecutions by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, except in the case of one man who was concerned in a dakaiti that came before the Court in the year 1895. This offender was then at large. He was convicted of the crime and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The usual appendix in connection with the operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti has, therefore, been omitted from this report.

A tabulated statement of the general work done by the Court during the twelve months is attached as Appendix E.

CRIME.

12. No cases of *sati* were brought to notice, one case of female infanticide is said to have been committed in one of the district towns, but the report requires confirmation. It is under reference to the Durbar. The cases of dakaiti and robbing by poisoning which occurred during the year are unusually high. The number of the former being thirteen and of the latter three. In six of these offences the accused or suspected persons have been apprehended and are undergoing trial, while in the others the Police are making strenuous efforts to trace the criminals In one case of robbing by poisoning a notice has been issued offering a reward for information that may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders. The abstract of work done in the Courts during the year 1896 will be found in Appendix F.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

13. The increase of 200 ponies with the necessary establishment and proportion of carts to the corps, sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja on its return from Chitral after their very satisfactory work on the frontier, has been practically completed. The strength is 1,200 ponies divided into eight troops, and 520 carts. The average number of carts on duty daily is 100 and of ponies 300.

The corps was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, the Inspecting Officer, left in November and was succeeded by Captain Cookson.

Rae Bahadur Dhanpat Rae, Bahadur, the Superintendent of the the corps, has been selected as one of the officers of the Imperial Service Troops

to form one of the Imperial Service Cavalry Guard of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress during the forthcoming celebrations in England.

MEDICAL.

14. I regret to say that there has been delay in commencing the building of some of the dispensaries I mentioned in my last report, as promised, but I trust they will eventually be taken in hand. The Rao Raja of Sikar has, I believe, completed two he undertook to build in his Chiefship, and the Raja of Khetri has just opened that recently completed at Kot Putli, naming it in commemoration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the "Victoria Hospital." The Rawal of Samod has adopted a suitable building for the purpose of his dispensary, and the Thakurs of Mandawa and Nawalgarh were most prompt in lodging with the Superintending Engineer the money necessary for the construction of theirs.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT WORK.

15. Four pending boundary disputes between the States of Jeypore and Kerowli were disposed of by Lieutenant E. Barnes, the officer specially appointed for the settlement of these cases. The files have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for confirmation of the proceedings.

KISHENGARH.

16. His Highness the Maharaja met His Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmere and exchanged visits with him in November last.

17. I regret to say that the Raja of Fatehgarh having failed to produce his accounts in order to the fixing by the Durbar of the sum to be annually paid in consideration of the introduction into the fief of the State Judical Stamps, though frequently called upon to do so within the last year and more, it has become necessary to threaten the Raja with the confiscation of a village should he further persist in his refractory conduct. Kishengarh has treated Fatehgarh with the greatest patience and is in no way to blame for matters thus coming to a head.

18. The demarcation of the Sambhar-Kishengarh salt border is still pending. His Highness the Maharaja would be very glad if it could be settled.

19. No case of *sati* or female infanticide was brought to notice. A gang of makers of counterfeit coin was caught and punished. The number of criminal cases instituted during the twelve months was 1,696 against 1,468 of the previous year, while on the Civil side the suits were 10,767 and 11,044, respectively. The work of the Courts has been satisfactory, the percentage of suits disposed of being 83 and 91, respectively, which are about the average figures of the past five years. The average duration of cases has been 37 days in the Civil and 43 in the Criminal, which figures compare badly with those of 25 and 22 of last year. The usual statements (Appendices G & H) are attached.

20. The construction of the new jail which is being built on a fine piece of ground between the Railway station and the town is making satisfactory progress.

21. The Forest Department which is worked by a trained Ranger has been managed satisfactorily.

22. The condition of the State financially has been good. The receipts for the year were R4,26,622 as compared with R4,09,868, for the previous year and the expenditure R3,96,280 as against R3,91,602. Including the balance of R2,54,961 left from the previous year the surplus was R2,85,303.

23. The total amount spent in public works including irrigation was R47,728.

24. A united liability concern entitled the "Maharaj Kishengarh Som Yag Mills Company, Limited," has recently erected near the railway station extensive works, the ceremony of opening which took place this month. This is the first manufactory of the kind that has been started in any State of Rajputana, and His Highness the Maharaja, under whose auspices the Company has come into being, is to be congratulated on this move in the direction of progress, and on his having at his right-hand such an able and upright Minister as Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lal, in whom His Highness places the greatest confidence and to whose inspiration the idea of these mills is probably due.

LAWA.

25. The only event of importance in connection with this Chiefship is in regard to the administration. In January 1897, the Thakur was invested with more extensive powers, *i.e*, he was given complete management of his estate on the condition that no portion of the amount already invested in Government paper be sold without the sanction of the Resident, and that he continue to submit to the Residency half-yearly accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the estate. In Judicial matters the Thakur was invested with powers similar to those enjoyed by a Tazimi Istimrardar in the Ajmere Districts, *viz:*

(*a*) In criminal cases those of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(*b*) In civil cases those of a Munsif having jurisdiction to hear suits, the subject-matter of which does not exceed ₹100.

All appeals from the Thakur's decision lying with the Resident.

26. The finances of the Chiefship have been satisfactory. The sum invested in Government Promissory notes is ₹30,000.

27. The irrigation work noticed in the Report for 1895-96 has been completed and arrangements are being made to construct another at an estimated cost of ₹13,297. The project is a sound one and will not only eventually add to the revenue of the estate but afford relief in the present time of scarcity. The Chief is to be commended for his constant desire to develope the resources of the Chiefship.

Appendix A.

Total monthly and annual rainfall of the Jeypore State for 1896.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Remarks.
Hindown	...	...	...	...	...	3·79	4·74	5·07	0·48	...	0·54	0·31	14·93	
Mohwa	0·10	0·11	...	...	0·08	1·46	6·47	5·44	0·28	...	0·70	1·01	15·65	
Gungapore	...	...	...	...	...	3 01	9·62	11·30	1·10	...	0·90	0·70	26·63	
Bandikoi	0·04	...	...	...	...	1·93	8·07	8·73	1·97	...	1·21	1·47	23·42	
Sawai Madhopore	...	...	...	...	...	7·48	5·05	9·20	0·74	...	0·40	0·61	23·48	
Dausa	0·04	...	...	...	0·20	2·63	4·08	3·59	1·30	...	1·01	1·00	13·85	
Lalsote	0·03	0·02	...	...	0·11	11·60	5·31	6·95	0·07	...	0·44	1·07	25·60	
Chatsu	...	...	...	...	0 80	5·28	7·92	5·35	0·45	...	0·95	1·00	21·75	
Unyara	...	...	...	...	...	3·88	6·26	8·30	2·31	...	0·55	0·22	21·52	
Jeypore	0·08	0·15	0·02	...	0·88	2·48	3·22	5·60	0·15	0·20	0·71	0·61	14·10	
Sanganir	0·04	0·01	...	...	0·55	1·91	3·02	6·16	0·86	...	0·62	0·75	13·95	
Malpura	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	6·94	2·89	1·30	...	0·10	1·65	14·88	
Jhunjhun	...	0 59	0·10	...	0·10	0·78	6·20	3·63	...	...	0·28	0·20	11·88	
Sri Madhopore	...	...	...	...	0·05	1 77	3·49	3·27	0·43	0·08	1·55	...	10 64	
Sambhar	0·04	0 06	0·02	...	0·94	2·60	4·74	2·40	2·95	0·20	1·17	0·12	15·24	
Sikar	0·11	0·17	...	...	0·03	1·38	5·45	1·34	0·14	0·03	0·67	0·08	9·40	
Khetri	...	0·63	0·67	...	0·90	0 48	8·39	7·49	0·54	...	0·40	...	19·50	
Chirawa	0·27	0·47	0·21	...	0·88	0·84	6·44	6·27	0·67	...	0·18	0·20	16·43	
Kot Putli	...	0·50	0·02	0·06	0·20	1·04	5·22	6·80	0·50	0·10	1·50	0·20	16·14	
Chomu	0·06	0·11	0·06	...	0·09	2·80	4·80	3·71	0·18	0·18	1·45	0·20	13·64	
Nim-ka-Thana	0·42	0·27	..	...	1·07	0·68	6·29	5·24	0·08	0·08	1·12	...	15·25	
Total	1·23	3·12	1·10	0·06	6·88	59·82	121·72	118·73	16·50	0·87	16·45	11·40	357·88	
Average	0·06	0·15	0·05	0·00	0·33	2·85	5·80	5·65	0·78	0·05	0·78	0·54	17 04	

Jeypore;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix B.

General return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Jeypore at the end of the official year 1896-97.

Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									PRIVATE INSTITUTION.				GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	
					COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.			
					English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.								
14,526	5,784	Males 1,506,090 Female 1,319,575 TOTAL 2,825,655	INSTITUTIONS	For males	1	1*	1*	9	21	27	1	1	62	7	33	623	663	725	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	12·6
				„ females	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	8		·14
				TOTAL	1	1	1	9	28	27	1	1	69	7	34	623	664	733		12·7
			SCHOLARS	For males	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†	10·9
				„ females	...	...	...	...	510	...	...	...	510	...	15	...	15	525	Female pupils to female population of school-going age†	0·27
				TOTAL	39	97	52	2,376	2,246	1,233	32	78	6,153	933	1,664	16,100	18,697	24,850	Total pupils to total population of school-going age.	5·9

* In these tables the two departments of the Oriental College and the several Collegiate Schools are treated as separate Institutions.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

JEYPORE;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix C.

General return of State expenditure on Public Instruction in Jeypore for the official year 1896-97.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							Total Expenditure on Education.
	Collegiate Education.			School Education, General.		School Education, Special.										
	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.	Total.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships, Prizes, etc.	Furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Buildings.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Institution — For males	10,473 0 0	5,720 0 0	1,791 0 0	29,041 0 0	64,292 0 0	2,352 0 0	7,135 0 0	1,00,804 0 0	3,576	3,100	15,468	718	3,849	2,890	29,601	1,30,405
Institution — „ females	...	...	...	...	5,553 0 0	...	...	5,553 0 0	...	...	638	...	860	...	1,498	7,051
Total	10,473 0 0	5,720 0 0	1,791 0 0	29,041 0 0	49,845 0 0	2,352 0 0	7,135 0 0	1,06,357 0 0	3,576	3,100	16,106	718	4,709	2,890	31,099	1,37,456
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils	232 11 3	62 13 8	29 13 7	10 5 0	7 9 6	84 0 0	95 0 0	4 11 9								

Jeypore;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix D.

Abstract return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars attending them in Jeypore for 1896-97.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	LANGUAGES LEARNING.		
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
					Aided.				Unaided.												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at end of last year.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of year.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A.—Classical language.	A.—Vernacular languages.
I.—Collegiate Education—																					
1. English	1	39	45	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	39	39	...
2. Sanskrit	1	97	91	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	97	...	97	...
3. Persian Arabic	1	52	60	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	52	...
I.—Secondary Education—																					
1. High English	1	616	577	452	...	...	...	...	3	473	421	367	...	...	...	...	4	1,089	1,089	294	795
2. „ Sanskrit	1	214	187	145	2	243	207	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	457	...	257	291
„ Persian	1	448	303	273	...	...	...	...	1	74	65	50	...	...	...	...	2	522	...	196	326
Middle English	1	311	240	183	...	...	...	...	1	143	135	120	...	...	...	...	2	454	311	34	277
Vernacular	5	787	688	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	787	...	42	745
III.—Primary Education—																					
1. Upper Lower Primary	48	2,969	2,796	2,259	...	...	...	...	33	1,649	1,554	1,343	...	...	...	...	81	4,618	190	484	3,944
2. Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	835	794	715	44	835	135	...	700
3. Elementary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	15,265	13,801	11,997	579	15,265	100	...	15,265
IV.—Female Education	7	510	364	283	...	...	...	...	1	15	13	10	...	...	...	...	8	525	25	...	525
V.—Special	2	110	103	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	110	45	...	110
TOTAL	69	6,153	5,454	4,322	2	243	207	169	39	2,354	2,188	1,890	623	16,100	14,595	12,712	733	24,850	1,934	1,495	22,978

JEYPORE;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix E.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjusted by the Jeypore Court of Vakils during the year 1896.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Attempt at theft.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
31st March	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6
30th June	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
30th September	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	8
31st December	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	21

Jeypore;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix F.

JEYPORE COURTS.

Abstract of cases for 1896.

Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.
Tehsil Courts	112	4,255	4,367	4,303	64
Nizamat, Jeypore	857	4,125	4,982	4,160	822
Do. Malpura	3	1,189	1,192	1,180	12
Do. Hindon	21	770	791	750	41
Do. Sambhar	26	2,073	2,099	2,060	39
Do. Madhopur	2	709	711	693	18
Do. Gangapur	2	433	435	435	...
Do. Dosa	1	925	926	926	...
Do. Torawati	271	2,419	2,690	2,434	256
Do. Shekhawati	7	1,095	1,102	1,096	6
Do. Kotkasim	4	235	239	226	13
Do. Bandikui	...	21	21	21	...
Total	1,194	13,994	15,188	13,981	1,207
Munsifi and Court of Small Causes	135	6,939	7,074	7,006	68
Adalat Dewani	59	1,397	1,456	1,416	40
Appeals	116	1,220	1,336	1,115	221
Total	310	9,556	9,866	9,537	329
Council Appeal	225	1,364	1,589	1,306	283
GRAND TOTAL	1,841	29,169	31,010	29,127	1,883

Name of Court.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
Tehsil Courts	33	5,088	5,171	5,048	123
Nizamat, Jeypore	375	5,949	6,324	5,845	479
Do. Malpura	14	1,363	1,377	1,354	23
Do. Hindon	46	2,116	2,162	2,098	64
Do. Sambhar	20	1,449	1,469	1,423	46
Do. Madhopur	13	1,533	1,546	1,534	12
Do. Gangapur	2	1,255	1,257	1,247	10
Do. Dosa	8	2,548	2,556	2,555	1
Do. Tirawati	124	2,502	2,626	2,492	134
Do. Shekhawati	6	2,006	2,012	2,009	3
Do. Kotkasim	6	331	337	333	4
Do. Bandikui	1	104	105	103	2
Total	615	21,156	21,771	20,993	778
Foujdari	9	1,229	1,238	1,236	2
Do. Naibat	2	3,097	3,099	3,096	3
Appeals	129	1,508	1,637	1,453	184
Total	140	5,834	5,974	5,785	189
Council Appeals	439	3,356	3,795	3,434	361
GRAND TOTAL	1,277	35,434	36,711	35,260	1,451

JEYPORE;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel*,
Resident.

Appendix G.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, and 1896-97.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of					Number of cases that remained pending.					Amount of claim.					Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					Average duration of suits in days.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895 96.	1896-97.	
																	R	R	R	R	R					
1	Durbar . . .	104	127	140	147	277	47	65	108	55	193	57	62	32	93	85	24,307	23,946	17,992	11,944	13,051	45	51	47	35	69	...
2	Appellate Court .	308	361	406	436	492	166	313	340	390	445	42	48	66	46	47	21,524	47,347	29,978	33,113	45,392	80	87	84	89	86	60
3	Sudder Civil Court and of Small Causes	3,503	6,551	6,527	6,108	5,547	2,774	5,336	5,231	5,040	4,552	729	1,215	1,296	1,063	995	1,78,539	2,30,441	3,69,442	2,86,772	3,46,195	79	81	80	83	82	23
4	Buxi Jaghir Court .	236	574	485	579	522	124	469	407	516	488	112	45	78	63	34	17,989	26,763	47,431	50,386	37,829	53	91	85	89	94	36
5	Courts of Hakims (Mofussil) . .	1,280	3,297	3,193	3,546	3,636	1,076	3,168	2,920	2,972	3,321	204	159	273	574	305	44,670	1,02,603	1,18,963	1,51,038	1,08,779	84	95	91	83	91	29
6	Thikanas . . .	...	...	...	228	303	...	...	...	115	193	...	...	...	113	115	...	...	...	9,961	21,235	...	...	...	50	62	*Nil.*
	Total .	5,331	10,850	10,751	11,044	10,767	4,187	9,321	9,006	9,088	9,196	1,144	1,529	1,745	1,956	1,581	2,87,029	4,30,090	5,83,796	5,43,204	5,71,473	79	86	84	82	85	
	Average . .	9,748					8,177					1,585					4,83,118					83					

JEYPORE;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix H.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., *1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97.*

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Percentages of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					Average duration of suits in days.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Durbar	30	37	52	37	61	11	18	46	19	43	19	19	6	18	18	37	49	88	53	71	...
2	Appellate Court	83	86	94	95	121	71	77	72	77	109	12	9	22	18	12	86	88	77	81	90	82
3	Sudder Foujdari Court	445	520	564	650	692	422	499	539	625	667	23	21	25	25	25	95	96	92	96	96	24
4	Court of Hakims (Mofussil)	333	420	522	571	678	311	398	492	519	659	22	22	30	52	19	93	94	94	86	97	38
5	Thikanas	...	...	...	115	144	...	...	...	54	74	...	...	...	61	70	...	...	...	47	52	...
	Total	891	1,063	1,232	1,468	1,696	815	992	1,149	1,294	1,552	76	71	83	174	144	92	93	93	88	92	
	Average	1,270					1 160					109					91					

Jeypore;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel,*
Resident.

(4)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1527 G., dated Bhurtpore, the 26th April 1897.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Newill, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1896-97.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch held charge till 1st March, excepting from 23rd July to 4th October, when he was on privilege leave. Captain DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiated for him. During March I have been in charge.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall at Bhurtpore during the year was 14·74 inches, only two inches fell after July. During the previous year 20·70 inches were registered, and in the three years before, an average of 35 inches.

CROPS.

The rabi crops were fair, but the kharif produced only about half of the usual outturn. Prices of food-grains rose considerably in the autumn, and have remained high ever since. Grass and fodder have been deficient.

HEALTH.

The year has been a healthy one, with the exception of an outbreak of cholera in the Central Jail at Sewar. Small-pox and fever have been normal.

JAIL.

The returns show 336 prisoners in the Sewar Jail including 25 life-convicts.

During the year the jail has been completely repaired, and the whole institution reorganised by Surgeon Captain Drake-Brockman. It is now in excellent order, thorough discipline is enforced, and the prisoners are well cared for. Subsidiary jails for women, lunatics, and under-trial prisoners are nearly completed in a large enclosure close by, where there will also be ample room for developing jail industries.

HOSPITAL, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

The returns show fifteen institutions in the State, which gave relief to 100,163 out-door and 1,022 in-door patients.

The female dispensary has been successfully managed by Bibi Rupkuar. Seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-three out-door and 42 in-door patients have been treated.

The new hospital, which was sanctioned three years ago, has progressed but slowly. The construction of the main building is now being pushed on, it is urgently required, as the present hospital is nearly two miles distant from the city, has no operating room, and is deficient in accommodation and the appliances necessary for so large a city. Owing to extraordinary expenses on account of scarcity, the construction of the outlying wards will have to wait for another year.

Vaccination has improved. The establishment has been increased, and reorganised with satisfactory results. Twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-three persons were vaccinated: of these 1,263 cases were not successful.

EDUCATION.

The return of schools is attached. It appears that the figures of last year were incorrect; a revised statement is forwarded, which shows that 2,987 attended schools, not 5,383. Owing to scarcity there has been a slight falling

off of two schools and 79 pupils. The expenditure owing to necessary reforms has increased.

CRIME.

There has been a slight increase of robberies owing to scarcity. The Police Department is being reorganised, and does fair work.

Detection should improve as the new hands get more acquainted with their duties.

Nine dakaities were reported during the year showing property plundered at R2,280. Most of these cases on account of scarcity have occurred within the last three months, and have been the deed of local people.

No case of infanticide has been reported.

A separate report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has been submitted.

COURTS.

Statements showing the work performed by the various Courts are attached. The Civil Courts do not show much change, but owing to better registration and only showing cases *challaned* by the Police, the figures for cases in the Criminal Courts show a large decrease. The actual work is about the same as last year.

FAMINE.

The northern part of the State has not suffered, but there has been considerable scarcity in some of the southern districts. It has not been necessary to work under Famine Codes, but extensive reproductive works have been instituted and are going on, which are sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

Colonel Thornton, Special Famine Commissioner, visited the State in January.

FINANCES.

Full particulars of the finances have been submitted with the Budget Estimates. It will suffice to say the Treasury contains 18¼ lakhs of Government paper, and showed, at the end of the year, a balance credit of about R2,49,199.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration has been carried on as in the past year, by the Dewan, under the control of the Political Agent. Several changes suggested by Colonel Loch have been commenced, and the administration has much improved.

The Revenue Officer, Rai Sahib Sohan Lal, has also done good work.

POST OFFICES.

The State Postal Department has been abolished, and eleven new Imperial Post Offices have been opened at different places: all are working smoothly under the usual postal rules.

WILD CATTLE.

This question has been seriously taken up. The services of two experienced men have been obtained from the Mysore Kheddah Department. About 12 square miles of land have been wired in, and a census taken of the wild cattle, which shows about 9,000 bulls and cows. As soon as the rains give sufficient grass, the wild cattle of the southern district will be driven into the enclosure, and at once segregated. Efforts will then be made in separate enclosures to tame and train animals for the yoke: a few have already been successfully broken in, and sold to local people.

SETTLEMENT.

In November last, Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., was appointed as Settlement Commissioner of the Bhurtpore and Ulwur States. All his requirements have been budgetted for, and suitable buildings for the accommodation of his establishment and office are being provided.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

Colonel Loch visited all the tehsils of the Bhurtpore State excepting Rupbas, and marched through Dholpur and thence to Kerowli and back to Bhurtpore.

I have also visited the northern districts, and the relief works at Bareta in the Biana District.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel visited the State during January. The formation of a breeding stud is still considered inadvisable. Three more donkey stallions have been procured, who, with the Arab stallion, are distributed about the State. Some young stock has been produced, and it remains to be seen how they will turn out.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Ram Sing accompanied by Surgeon-Captain Drake-Brockman, returned to Bhurtpore from Mussoorie in October last, and was allowed to reside at the capital for the whole of the cold weather. During January he proceeded to Allahabad for a few days to observe some religious duties.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bhurtpore during August and February.

The State was also visited by the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, and the Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, of Rajputana.

KEROWLI.

SEASON.

The rainfall at Kerowli was 17·31 inches against 22·9 of the previous year. The heaviest fall was in August. Rain was more abundant in the parganahs of Machilpur, Mandrail, and Sapotra.

The rabi and kharif crops were light, but the bajra crop was particularly good, and this with opening out cultivation along the Chambal River, has saved the State from severe scarcity.

Prices have been and still are high, but the scarcity has not been sufficient to necessitate special relief operations.

HEALTH.

The public health has been good throughout the year; there has been no cholera or epidemic disease in the State. Cattle disease has, however, been prevalent in some parts.

EDUCATION.

The returns of the Maharaja's school show a slight falling off in attendance. His Highness continues his interest in the school. The annual prizes to the students were given by Colonel Loch during his visit in February last.

JAIL.

The returns show an increase of 37 prisoners, which is attributable to many convictions in connection with the *satti* case.

The jail was inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer for Rajputana, who suggested some additions and improvements.

These have been carried out by the Durbar.

CRIME.

Only one dakaiti has been reported, it was really a cattle raid committed by Jeypore Goojars. Most of the stolen cattle have been recovered.

No case of infanticide or professional poisoning is reported.

A case of *sati* occurred at the village of Rampura. The Durbar took prompt measures to seize the offenders ; after a strict enquiry, several persons were duly punished with imprisonment and fines.

COURTS.

A statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts is attached. Of the 3,257 cases instituted, 3,130 were disposed of, leaving only 127 for settlement at the end of the year, a marked improvement from last year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Four boundary disputes between the Kerowli and Jeypore States were disposed of by Mr. Barnes during the cold weather.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration has as usual been successfully carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of the Council.

FINANCES.

The total income from all sources, including the opening balance of R31,460, amounted to R5,08,929 and the expenditure under all heads to R5,02,127, leaving a closing balance of R6,802. The increase in expenditure was necessitated by the Durbar having to give extensive Tuccavi advances on account of the bad season.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In February His Highness the Maharaja went to Bhurtpore and exchanged visits with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Colonel Loch stayed for some days at Kerowli, and marched through the State during the month of February.

DHOLPORE.

SEASON.

The average rainfall is about 30 inches, but the amount registered at Dholepore was 13·8 inches against 19·75 of the previous year. Only one inch fell after August.

Owing to the deficient rains of the past two years, both rabi and kharif crops barely realised an eight-anna crop. Considerable scarcity resulted, which necessitated starting relief operations. At first, it was hoped that an extension of productive works would meet the wants of the people, but it soon became necessary to open out poor-houses, and pay for unskilled labour at Famine Code rates. His Highness, at the commencement to save delay, imported grain into the State, and advanced from his private purse large sums to commence relief operations.

FOOD GRAINS.

The comparative statement, which is attached, will show how prices have risen since October last, and that they are now at famine rates.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The management is in the hands of Mr. Thorpe, Private Secretary to His Highness. His energies have been devoted chiefly to Bund construction in connection with Famine Relief Works. The Public Offices are still unfurnished.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good throughout the year and free from epidemics.

DISPENSARIES.

The returns show that 23,691 out-door and 221 in-door patients were treated, which gives a decrease from the previous year in numbers of patients and State expenditure.

A new city dispensary, which was much needed, was opened by the Agent to the Governor-General on 1st March.

Vaccination also shows a falling off from the previous year. Five thousand eight hundred and forty-six persons were successfully operated on.

JAIL.

The returns show 82 prisoners in custody including three life-convicts. In the previous year there were 115 prisoners.

EDUCATION.

The returns show that only 372 boys attended the schools at an expenditure of R2,307. There is evidently room for much improvement in State education.

COURTS.

From the returns of the cases disposed by the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts, it appears that fewer cases have been instituted, and that they have been more quickly disposed of.

The Dewan has for some months been carrying on the duties of the Dholepore Nizamat in addition to his own.

CRIME.

Two cases of dakaiti in which R183 was plundered have been reported. The offenders were arrested. No case of infanticide or professional poisoning has come to light.

The Goojars living on the banks of the Chambals are still during the cold weather going into Central India on marauding expeditions. His Highness is personally conducting operations against them.

ADMINISTRATION.

Rai Bahadur Bishun Sarup, Dewan, has continued his good work of administration, and devotes all his energies to State work.

The year has been one of trial and much anxiety owing to the prevailing scarcity. The revenue is almost halved; to meet this heavy loss, and to defray the extra expense incurred on account of famine operations, it has been necessary to raise a further loan from Seth Mool Chund of Ajmere.

Careful management will be necessary for many years to enable the State to pay off its debts.

His Highness will, I hope, set a good example and curtail his personal expenditure.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness spent the hot weather at Chail; for the rest of the year he resided in his State except when paying short visits.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Dholepore at the end of February when formal visits were interchanged, famine works inspected, and all the local institutions visited.

Colonel Thornton, Special Famine Commissioner, visited the State in January.

Bhurtpore Jail Return for Sambat 1952.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Mahomedans.					
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grand Total.
For life	11	1	...	...	12	13	...	...	...	13	25
„ 14 years . . .	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	8
„ 10 „ . . .	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4
„ 7 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 6 „ . . .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 5 „ . . .	6	...	1	...	7	15	...	...	...	15	22
„ 3 „ . . .	15	...	...	...	15	1	1	...	...	2	17
„ 2½ „ . . .	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	6
„ 2 „ . . .	26	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	2	28
„ 1½ „ . . .	21	1	...	...	22	3	1	...	...	4	26
„ 1 year . . .	72	4	...	...	76	14	...	...	...	14	90
„ 6 months . . .	58	...	...	...	58	18	...	...	...	18	76
Under 6 „ . . .	22	...	...	...	22	9	...	...	...	9	31
Total .	245	6	1	...	252	82	2	...	...	84	336

J. H. NEWILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Abstract Statement of Hospitals and Dispensaries, in the Bhurtpore State for the Sambat 1952.

Serial Number.	Places.	Number of Establishments.	Number of out-door patients.	Number of In-door patients.								Total both in and out patients.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
				Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.			
													₹ a. p.	
1	Anah Hospital	11	8,136	26	879	905	684	59	69	17	76	9,041	2,705 1 0	
2	Jail—Sewar „	2	...	2	73	75	37	7	1	12	18	75	627 4 3	
3	Female City „	5	7,983	1	41	42	26	6	9	...	1	8,025	1,830 3 6	
4	Bhurtpore City Dispensary	7	23,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,388	1,419 1 9	
5	Kumher „	2	4,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,954	537 0 3	
6	Deeg „	2	8,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,721	664 9 3	
7	Kama „	2	8,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,459	604 12 6	
8	Pahari „	2	3,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,001	508 8 6	
9	Gopalgarh „	2	2,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	677 9 6	
10	Akhegarh „	2	3,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,003	402 12 3	
11	Bhusawar „	2	6,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,954	533 13 3	
12	Weir „	2	5,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,882	557 13 0	
13	Biana „	2	8,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,003	706 14 6	
14	Rupbas „	2	5,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,473	512 11 3	
15	Oochain „	2	3,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,649	662 3 3	
	Total	47	1,00,163	29	993	1,022	747	72	79	29	95	1,01,185	12,950 6 0	

J. H. NEWILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement of Vaccination in the State of Bhurtpore for the year ending 31st March 1897.

Establishment.			Results.									Expenditure.			
Period.	Average number.		All vaccinations.			Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
						Successful.									
	Superintendents.	Vaccinators.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One to 6 years.	Over 6 years.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.				
												R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
From April to September 1896 . . .	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386 0 0	289 8 0	4 8 0	680 0 0
„ October 1896	1	6	86	70	156	93	36	...	27	...	...	65 0 0	.....	.....	65 0 0
„ November „	1	6	883	818	1,701	831	720	4	144	1	1	65 0 0	.....	2 0 0	67 0 0
„ December „	1	9	1,846	1,753	3,599	1,638	1,685	29	243	4	...	83 0 0	.....	6 0 0	89 0 0
„ January 1897	1	13	2,029	1,881	3,910	1,889	1,693	40	288	...	...	113 0 0	40 8 9	.....	153 8 9
„ February „	1	14	2,488	2,173	4,661	2,067	2,303	26	261	2	2	113 0 0	.....	.....	113 0 0
„ March „	1	14	3,384	2,922	6,306	3,143	2,741	122	300	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	...	10,716	9,617	20,333	9,661	9,178	221	1,263	7	3	825 0 0	330 0 9	12 8 0	1,167 8 9

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Revised Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for the year ending 31st March 1897.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Department and Attendance.					Number of teachers.	Annual expenditure.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		
								R a. p.
Bhurtpore School	1	121	123	216	43	503	33	10,541 7 9
Tehsili Schools	12	18	238	616	...	872	40	3,497 1 0
Halkabandi Schools	91	...	130	1,482	..	1,612	86	4,912 1 6
Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	410 1 9
Total	104	139	491	2,314	43	2,987	160	19,360 12 0

Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for the year ending 31st March 1897.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Department and Attendance.					Number of teachers.	Annual expenditure.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		
								R a. p.
Bhurtpore School	1	143	125	241	38	547	34	10,615 5 3
Tehsili Schools	12	62	222	585	...	869	40	4,050 0 0
Halkabandi Schools	89	...	118	1,374	...	1,492	81	5,783 3 0
Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	450 0 0
Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	420 0 0
Scholarship and prizes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560 7 3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082 13 9
Total	102	205	465	2,200	38	2,908	157	23,961 13 3

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the year ending 31st March 1897.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhurtpore	Appeal	7	38	45	31	14
	Original	2	98	100	99	1
Judge of Bhurtpore	Appeal	42	171	213	195	18
	Original	...	1	1	...	1
Nazim of Bhurtpore	Appeal	1	37	38	35	3
	Original	89	902	991	953	38
Subordinate Courts, Bhurtpore	Original	41	661	702	644	58
Nazim of Deeg	Appeal	8	85	93	88	5
	Original	3	29	32	24	8
Subordinate Courts, Deeg	Original	55	429	484	448	36
Total	...	248	2,451	2,699	2,517	182

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the official year ending 31st March 1897.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhurtpore	Appeal	9	72	81	71	10
	Original	9	373	382	372	10
Sessions Judge	Appeal	35	254	289	260	29
	Original	5	35	40	38	2
Nazim of Bhurtpore	Appeal	...	4	4	4	...
	Original	18	1,067	1,085	1,073	12
Subordinate Courts, Bhurtpore	Original	47	1,561	1,608	1,580	28
Nazim of Deeg	Appeal	2	21	23	23	...
	Original	57	546	603	568	35
Subordinate Courts, Deeg	Original	67	647	714	699	15
Total	...	249	4,530	4,829	4,688	141

Statement showing the working of the Revenue Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the year 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan	Appeals	31	36	67	55	12
	Original	20	527	547	527	20
	Miscellaneous	20	425	445	422	23
Chief Revenue Officer	Revenue	1,264	3,882	5,146	4,667	479
Deputy Collector	Do.	...	7,937	7,937	6,564	1,373
Tehsildars	Do.	631	6,623	7,254	6,301	953
Total		1,966	19,430	21,396	18,536	2,860

Average attendance of boys of the Maharaja's School, Kerowli, for 1896-97.

Names of Department.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.
English	36·897	9·967	6·220	3·543
Persian	51·452	25·272	1·500	·400
Hindi	100·068	33·150	3·690	·636
Patwari	5783	2·602	6·280	·430
Total	194·200	70·991	17·690	5·009

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Kerowli Jail Return for the year 1896-97.

Terms of imprisonment.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
For life	9	1	10	
From 5 to 10 years	14	...	14	
From 2 to 4 years	22	...	22	
From 6 months to 1 year	48	3	51	
Total .	93	4	97	

Statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts of the Kerowli State for the year 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Revenue	93	1,226	1,319	1,275	44
Criminal	7	932	939	926	13
Miscellaneous . . .	...	417	417	417	...
Civil	85	293	378	322	56
Execution of decrees . .	20	184	204	190	14
Total .	205	3,052	3,257	3,130	127

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Comparative Statement of Prices current of the principal Food-grains in the City of Dholepore during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Months.	1895-96.								1896-97.							
	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.	
	Seers.	Chittaks.	Seers.	Chittaks.	Seers.	Chittaks.	Seers.	Chittaks.	Seers.	Chittaks.	Seers.	Chittaks.	Seers.	Chittaks.	Seers.	Chittaks.
April	16	11	21	1½	19	2	26	1½	13	3½	17	9	16	4	16	4
May	17	½	26	1	18	3	26	3½	13	2	16	½	15	3	15	3½
June	16	9½	24	15½	16	10¼	24	14½	12	8½	15	5	14	4	15	6½
July	16	2	22	15	14	8	24	4	12	6	15	6	15	13	15	12
August	15	4	22	12½	15	6	24	12½	12	8½	14	14	15	1½	14	9½
September	15	8	21	6½	16	7½	24	2	10	6½	13	3¾	13	3½	12	8¾
October	13	12¾	19	7	17	10½	19	9¾	8	8½	11	4½	11	6½	9	5
November	13	8	17	1	18	12¾	19	2	7	15½	8	14	9	5½	8	13½
December	13	8½	16	14½	18	13	19	0	8	1½	8	4½	9	½	9	6
January	13	8½	16	2½	17	5	18	3½	8	2½	9	0	9	14	9	4
February	13	½	16	14	17	7½	18	2	8	10	9	0	10	½	9	8¾
March	13	2½	16	14	16	14	18	½	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	15½

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepore State for the year 1896-97.

Name of Dispensaries.	Number of servant employed.	Out-door patients.	In-door patients.						Annual expenditure including salaries, medicines, etc.
			Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	
									R a. p.
1. Dholepore Dispensary	10	10,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,845 2 6
2. Rajakhera „	5	7,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	702 10 6
3. Bari „	5	6,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	811 0 9
4. Jail „	1	...	221	215	...	...	4	2	216 0 0
Total	21	23,691	221	215	...	...	4	2	4,574 13 9
5. Vaccinating operations	6	5,846 successful; 427 not successful.							866 12 0
						GRAND TOTAL			5,441 9 9

Dholepore Jail Return for the Sambat year 1953 or A. D. 1896-97.

Terms of imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musulmans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 14 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 11 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 10 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 9 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 8 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 7 „	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 4 „	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 3 „	15	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	2	17
„ 2 „	16	1	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	2	19
„ 1 year	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 9 months	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ 6 „	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	9
Under 6 „	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	75	1	...	...	76	6	...	...	...	6	82

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Return of Dholepore Schools for 1896-97, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

No.	Heads.	Number of Scholars. In English	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.	Number of teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.	Remarks.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Dholepore City School.	67	63	60	190	8	126 12 0	1,521 0 0	
2	Bari Tehsili School.	...	27	50	77	2	22 8 0	270 0 0	
3	Rajakhera School	...	15	33	48	2	20 8 0	246 0 0	
4	Kolari ditto .	...	...	13	13	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
5	Baseri ditto .	...	...	23	23	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
6	Angayi ditto .	...	...	21	21	1	5 8 0	66 0 0	
	Total .	67	105	200	372	15	192 4 0	2,307 0 0	

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1953 or A. D. 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. The Dewan of Dholepore .	Appeals .	3	15	18	17	1
	Original .	19	38	57	41	16
2. The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals .	4	49	53	52	1
	Original .	4	8	12	9	3
3. Subordinate Courts . .	Ditto .	97	312	409	330	79
4. Sirmathra ditto . .	Ditto .	35	45	80	64	16
Total . .	...	162	467	629	513	116

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1953 or A. D. 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. The Dewan of Dholepore .	Appeals .	...	1	1	1	...
	Original .	...	...	...	...	...
2. The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals .	...	4	4	4	...
	Original .	...	407	407	404	3
3. Subordinate Courts . .	Ditto .	22	489	511	495	16
4. Sirmathra ditto . .	Ditto .	53	116	169	145	24
Total .	...	75	1,017	1,092	1,049	43

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1953 or A. D. 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	ending.
1. The Dewan of Dholepore .	Original .	20	471	491	479	12
2. Settlement . . .	Original .	343	330	673	398	275
Total . .	...	363	801	1,164	877	287

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 47-G., dated Deoli, the 17th April 1897.

From—A. L. P. TUCKER, Esq., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1896-97.

2. I have been in charge of this Agency throughout the year, save from the 1st May to the 22nd July 1896. Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Commanding the Deoli Irregular Force, held charge of the Agency during my absence.

3. The year under report has been busy and eventful.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, and the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura were present at Ajmere in November 1896, on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit there.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was honoured with the Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India on New Year's Day, 1897.

I have the pleasure to record the following matters in which the Administration of the Chiefs in this Agency has received favorable notice.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi received, in November 1896, an expression of the Agent to the Governor-General's satisfaction at the Bundi Durbar's enlightened action in remitting the levy from traders of transit dues on grain during the prevalent period of scarcity. His Highness was further thanked in the same month for permitting the export of grain to the Deoli Cantonment. His Highness' Durbar also received within the year the thanks of the Trustees of the Indian Museum and of the authorities of the Imperial Institute for a note on Lac and on the Babul tree, with samples in illustration, which the Durbar kindly supplied.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk received, in November 1896, an expression of the Agent to the Governor-General's appreciation of his liberal and enlightened action in the remission of duties on food-grains during the prevalent scarcity.

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura received the thanks of the Trustees of the Indian Museum and of the authorities of the Imperial Institute for a collection of Lac and lacquered toys sent by the Chiefship to those institutions.

The Bundi and Tonk Durbars have each received the thanks of the Government of India for the additional contributions given by them towards the cost of the Department for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti as reorganised.

The commencement of work on the Tonk Section of the Goona-Bara Railway has been another noteworthy event in the year. The cessation of the usual autumn rains caused much anxiety in October and November, when late rains to some extent improved the situation. The year has been a year of high prices, especially in Tonk, where over nineteen hundred persons were receiving gratuitous relief at its close. Notwithstanding the pressure on the poorer classes the public peace and security have been well maintained. The Bubonic plague has, so far, fortunately not penetrated into this part of the conntry.

4. I was on tour from the commencement of November until the end of March, visiting Pirawa and Chabra in Central India for the revision of the settlement in those Tonk Parganas. I completed my inspection of the villages of the Tonk Pargana, and spent several months at Tonk besides visiting Bundi and Shahpura and most of the Kherar villages round Deoli.

5. I subjoin detailed reports under the following heads:—

I.—Deoli,
II.—The State Court of Vakils,
III.—The Mina Khera
IV.—Bundi,
V.—Tonk, and
VI.—Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI.

The aggregate rainfall, 29 inches, was fair but badly distributed, as much as 14·85 inches falling in July. General health was very good and no epidemics occurred. The Agency vaccinator performed 359 vaccinations. The monthly income of the Charitable Dispensary was raised to R111 per mensem, thanks mainly to an increased subscription which the Jeypore Durbar has been good enough to grant. The number of new cases treated was as follows:—in-patients 157 and out-patients 6,511. The number of major operations performed was 66 and of minor operations 308. Many of these operations were of great surgical interest. The sanitation of the Agency is generally satisfactory. House to house visitations have lately been made by the Agency Surgeon, and all unprotected children have been vaccinated under his supervision. Surgeon-Captain Woolbert has done good work in the Agency in the year under report.

We have had some trouble in getting grain into the Agency. I am hopeful that the Meywar Durbar, whose villages immediately surround it, will in time see their way to allowing grain to come in.

II.—THE COURT OF VAKILS AT THE HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

The number of cases pending before this tribunal when the year began was seven, and 31 cases were instituted in the year. Of these 24 were disposed of. The pending list (14) would have been smaller had I been able to return to Deoli before the year closed; steps are being taken to dispose of the cases in arrears. The number of appeals filed was 12; in two of these cases the Courts' decree was confirmed and in three it was revised. There were seven appeals pending at the close of the year. The cases disposed of in the year are classified as follows:—

Highway robbery without aggravating circumstances	5
Theft	3
Cattle lifting	6
Dakaiti	5
Burglary	1
Miscellaneous	4
TOTAL	24

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

The state of these villages continued tranquil. The revised rules were acted on in all the villages that compose the Kherar, the Bundi Durbar having agreed to their introduction. The Agent to the Governor General was pleased

to express his satisfaction at the efficient control of the Kherar in 1896. Prices of food-grains have ruled high in the Kherar since the autumn of 1896, but famine has not shown itself there, nor has it been necessary to open relief works. No serious crimes were committed by the Minas in either the Jeypore, Bundi or Meywar villages in 1896. I am constantly in these villages while at Deoli, and believe myself to be in fairly close touch with the Minas there, with their Superintendents and with the authorities of the Durbars concerned.

IV.—BUNDI.

His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health, as did His Highness' son who has begun to learn English. The personnel of the high officials of the State was unchanged, save for the death of Bhora Champalalji of the State Council whose demise is regretted in the State.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. The year's rainfall was 20 inches and 80 cents. The falls were most inopportune: rain held off altogether in September and October, and both the Kharif and Rabi crops suffered. The Kharif was only a six-anna crop; the Rabi prospects were most unfavourable, but rain in November and December improved them. Later on, however, excessive cold in some of the Parganas did mischief, and a harvest little better than the Kharif harvest was expected when the year closed. The following table, showing the prices of grain in the Bundi market in each month of the year, is interesting. Prices are quoted in Government rupees and seers:—

Seers per rupee.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Mukka.	
	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
April 1896	17	8	25	8	26	8	25	8	26	0
May „	17	4	25	12	24	4	20	8	24	4
June „	16	8	22	0	24	2	20	0	Nil.	
July „	16	4	21	4	21	12	20	4	Nil.	
August „	16	0	25	0	22	8	19	4	Nil.	
September „	13	10	18	8	19	8	18	8	20	0
October „	10	6	16	0	15	12	15	8	15	0
November „	11	12	16	2	16	8	16	8	11	12
December „	12	10	17	8	18	0	17	4	17	4
January 1897	11	14	15	10	16	12	14	12	16	8
February „	12	0	15	8	15	12	15	0	15	8
March „	12	6	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8

Prices thus rose gradually until August. In September the first serious rise took place, and in October prices were at the highest point touched in 1896. In November and December grain became somewhat cheaper; from January until the end of the year prices remained fairly steady with a tendency to rise. The rise and fall corresponds very fairly with the account of the season given above. Export is the chief outside factor affecting the market, and here the enlightened policy of the Durbar has no doubt added considerably to the prosperity of the people of the State, into which a great deal of money must have been brought by the export trade. The Durbar submitted Famine Reports under the Abstract Famine Code for Native States for the months of November and December; then these reports were discontinued as the situation had improved. Relief works were not opened in the year; the works in the State programme will be opened as soon as necessity arises.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The year was healthy throughout, and no serious outbreaks of disease occurred. The number of vaccinations effected in 1896 was 650, of which 609 were successful; the number is considerably larger than that reported in 1895 (243). The progress made in this direction is, I think, satisfactory. The people still are timid regarding vaccination and are averse to it. The number of in-patients treated in the Bundi City Dispensary, the Kotwali and the Jail Dispensary was 167: in nine cases the patients died and in 154 relief or cure was effected. The total number of out-patients treated was 4,325.

CRIME AND POLICE.

4. The number of cases of dakaiti reported in the year was two only. Two complaints by the Bundi Durbar regarding the lack of assistance obtained by them from the Police of bordering States are under enquiry.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

5. The number of cases for disposal in the Crimiaal Courts of the State was 1,812; the number in the Civil Courts was 881. Of these cases 1,681 and 625 were respectively decided.

FINANCE.

6. The State income for the Samvat year 1952 (1895-96) amounted to R7,22,305: the expenditure was R7,39,861. The customs receipts amounted to R1,67,174; the decrease occurred under cotton exports.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. The Durbar built 13 causeways on the road from Bundi to Kotah and metalled 9 miles of the road. Metal is being collected on the rest of the road to be put down in the coming rains. The Durbar has taken up the Bundi portion of the road between Tonk and Deoli. For this I am obliged to them, and would express a hope that the Jeypore Durbar will be able in time to substantially improve their section of this road. The Bundi Durbar's allotment for expenditure on public works was R45,000.

EDUCATION.

8. The Bundi State High School sent up four Entrance and three Middle Class candidates for the University Examinations at Allahabad. Two boys passed the Entrance and one the Middle Class Examination. The number of boys at this school rose to 183, of whom 82 are receiving instruction in English. In the village schools 117 boys were under instruction; in these schools Hindi only is taught. The establishment of a separate school at Bundi for Rajput boys of good family has been proposed.

GENERAL.

9. The administration of the State during the year under report shows an improvement in several directions. His Highness the Maharao Raja has been well served by Bohra Megbanji, the Diwan of the State.

V.—TONK.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk enjoyed good health throughout the year.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. Among the six Parganas in the Tonk State the season was probably most unfavourable in Tonk itself. Sironj also suffered considerably for the

second year in succession, but this Pargana will be dealt with by the Central India authorities. In Nimbaheda, in spite of the long break in August and September, the season was fair. Pirawa also had a fair season. In Chabra and in Aligarh the Rabi sowings were considerably contracted owing to the failure of the rains; in these two Parganas the season was indifferent. In Tonk Pargana it was very indifferent. It should be remembered that in all these Parganas there is a large area irrigated from wells and a good deal of river bed cultivation.

In the Tonk Pargana the prospects were fair up to the middle of August.

Then the usual break was prolonged and continued to be prolonged over September and into October until the standing Kharif harvest, chiefly jawar and mukka, to a great extent withered away. Very slight rain followed in October, and Rabi sowings were much diminished, those unirrigated lands only being sown which were low lying and contained moisture. Where sown, however, the Rabi dry crops promised well, for rain in November and December considerably improved the situation and did the growing crops much good. Later on prospects fell off again, and the year closed, as will be seen later, with considerable distress and tension.

The annexed table shows the course of the price of food-grains in Tonk throughout the year. The prices are calculated in Government rupees and seers:—

	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Mukka.	
	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
April 1896	13	4	16	11	16	14	16	9	Nil.	
May „	13	4	16	11	16	15	15	10	Nil.	
June „	12	11	15	7	15	12	14	7	Nil.	
July „	12	4	15	1	13	5	13	4	Nil.	
August „	12	8	15	5	15	11	13	7	Nil.	
September „	11	5	13	10	13	6	12	8	12	14
October „	7	15	9	4	9	7	9	6	9	8
November „	7	8	8	12½	8	13	8	14½	8	14
December „	8	14	10	2	10	13	10	5	10	10
January 1897	8	11	10	4	10	8½	10	5	10	9
February „	8	7	9	14	10	11	9	15	10	10
March „	8	8½	9	11	9	13½	9	9½	9	15

Prices were steady (and high) in April and May. In June they rose slightly; in July they rose again, but fell a little in August, when prospects were fair. In September there was a rise again followed by a heavy rise in October, and a further rise in November, when prices were at their highest. Since then they have fallen slightly, but remain at the year's close at a quite abnormal figure.

The effect of these high prices up to the time when the year closed had been to throw 1,546 persons on to gratuitous relief at Tonk, while the State works programme gave wages to 247 able-bodied labourers. In spite of the severe distress among the poor in the town of Tonk itself, the public peace was unbroken. Imported grain was coming into the town towards the close of the year from the neighbouring districts; I have not heard of any imports coming into this part of the country from other parts of India. The free trade policy followed by the Jeypore Durbar merits favourable notice here; half the country side belongs to that Durbar, and had they restricted exports the situation in Tonk would have been considerably aggravated.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The year was healthy. No returns up to the close of the year are yet available for the various Medical institutions of the State. The Bubonic fever had not found its way into the Durbar's borders when the year closed.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

4. No figures are available. No cases of an important nature occurred in Rajputana in which the Political Agent was called upon to take special action. In Sironj a criminal case occurred in which three Tonk State servants were convicted of an offence on the Tonk-Maksudangarh border and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment by the Political Agent in Bhopal. An appeal preferred by the Durbar was rejected by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

CRIME AND POLICE.

5. No dakaities were reported in the year 1896 in the Rajputana Parganas of Tonk, namely, Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbaheda. The Durbar has appointed a Motamid under the Criminal Tribes Settlement Rules contained in the Thagi and Dakaiti Departmental Manual. So far only the Moghias, who were settled before, have come under the operation of the rules. The returns prescribed in the rules have been forwarded to the General Superintendent from October 1896, onwards. The Tonk Moghias are settled in Nimbaheda, and this Pargana I was unable to visit in the touring season. The Durbar has established a police thana at Jhalra in the Tonk Pargana, a Mina village on the borders of Uniara of Jeypore, where a thana was needed.

EDUCATION.

6. The figures regarding the number of students at the Tonk Madrassah and other Schools, and the examinations which they have succeeded in passing, are not yet available.

FINANCE.

7. The closed State accounts for the year 1303 Fasli, which ended on 31st August 1896, are not yet available.

Under the 1304 Fasli State Budget the grand total, on the receipts side, was R16,18,896. Its principal items were R13,91,893 ordinary receipts which included R9,74,959, Land Revenue. Under debt heads the figure was R2,15,000; the usual temporary loan of a lakh and-a-half, which is advanced by the State Treasurers as required and repaid within the year constituted the principal item, the balance being deposits and recoveries.

The total figure on the expenditure side of the Budget was R15,72,526, and it was hoped that the year would close with a balance of R46,370. The expenditure included R11,01,675 ordinary expenditure and R4,70,851 under debt heads. In the ordinary expenditure reductions to the amounts, respectively, of R20,466 and R24,873 were effected under Army and State charges. Of the allotment under debt heads R3,90,119 were set aside for the repayment of loans (including the temporary loan) and the balance for refunds and advances. Under loans it was proposed to pay off the usual temporary loan, which with interest amounts to R1,57,000; R2,03,119 were provided for repayments on the State's fixed loan accounts, and R30,000 were provided to meet the interest on the loan for the construction of the Tonk section of the Guna-Bara Railway. The Agent to the Governor General was pleased to express his satisfaction at the reforms effected in this Budget.

In sending up the Budget I took the opportunity of saying that with a land revenue settlement still under revision it was impossible to forecast, with any confidence of certainty, the receipts under this head which formed so large a portion of the State's income. The Budget was necessarily a hand-to-mouth budget liable to be upset, like its predecessors in 1301 Fasli and in 1303 Fasli, by an unexpected bad season. The bad season unfortunately became a serious reality, and the State was confronted with a probable deficiency of R1,06,000 on the receipt side of the Budget (principally under Land Revenue), with the further necessity of incurring an additional expenditure of R78,000 on relief and relief works, grain compensation and high prices. To meet this difficulty the State has had to contract a fresh loan, and has received sanction to borrow a sum not exceeding R1,60,000. The money has been obtained at 5½ per cent. from the Rutlam firm of Messrs. Magniram Bhabut Singh; up to the 10th April 1897 R40,000 of this loan had been drawn.

The Tonk State debts as they stood on the 1st September 1896 amounted in all to R5,53,116. Details will be found in the appendix. Of the total amount one item, R61,949, was likely to be settled by the payment of a very insignificant sum.

The Tonk State has further agreed in the course of the year to borrow, with the sanction of the Government of India, the sum of rupees seventeen lakhs for the construction of the Tonk section of the Guna-Bara Railway. This sum the Gwalior Durbar has agreed to advance. The terms of the agreement with the Government of India which the Tonk State will enter into regarding this loan are still under consideration. This transaction, as far as the current year's finances are concerned, has only affected the Durbar to the extent of rendering it necessary to provide R30,000 for the payment of interest on such amounts as may be expended on construction within the year. The Durbar anticipate that by the end of the year 1307 Fasli (1899-1900) they will have paid off their now outstanding debts. This calculation includes the loan of R1,60,000 sanctioned in the current year and still only partly drawn. The repayments of the principal of the railway loan to the Gwalior Durbar will not, it has been proposed, commence until the year 1308 Fasli (1900-1901).

In connection with the State finances it may be mentioned that the State Treasurers have received permission to bring Mahomed Khani rupees from Sironj to Tonk and have them coined there into Chavarshahi currency to the amount of R60,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. The Public Works allotment in the State Budget for the year is R45,000. This is being chiefly expended on the road from Sironj to the Indian Midland Railway, and on the road from Tonk towards Deoli. The large sums being expended on the Tonk Section of the Guna-Bara Railway represent expenditure by the Durbar on a public work of considerable importance and of great usefulness.

LAND REVENUE REVISION SETTLEMENT.

9. I have examined the Tonk, Pirawa and Chabra Parganas with a view to revising the settlement there, and the Aligar Pargana is also being examined. I am hopeful that in all of these Parganas it may be possible to introduce revised settlements before the next Tonk State year commences on 1st September 1897. The disposal of the claims to hold lands on privileged tenures is proceeding; it is difficult to come forward with revision settlement proposals until

the areas which are to be held on favoured rates have been decided and the rates themselves determined. Some steps have been taken to remove the complaints regarding the damage done by wild animals and the difficulty experienced in obtaining permission to cut down trees and to remove forest produce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. The troublesome Mandawar case was settled for the time in the course of the year, the Jeypore Durbar having agreed that the Mandawar Munsarim should abide by the rules framed by His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. His Highness the Nawab has seen his way to removing the police thana which he had placed in Mandawar.

GENERAL.

11. Sahibzada Muhamad Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., the Minister of the State, visited the outlying Parganas of the State in the course of the year, and was able to give much of his attention to the condition of the outlying Nizamats. The administration of the Tonk State in the year under report has been a matter of no small difficulty. I think that the Sahibzada is entitled to considerable credit for the good work done in the year. In spite of very adverse circumstances the peace of the country has been well maintained; the Durbar has been able to deal satisfactorily with a considerable amount of distress and financial embarrassment, and, further, to launch in the shape of the Tonk section of the Guna-Bara Railway, a scheme of considerable magnitude and public utility. In connection with this last matter the assistance given by His Highness the Maharaja Sindia should not be forgotten. Without his assistance it would have been difficult for the Tonk Durbar to find funds for the Chabra Railway Project, which is now well in hand.

Appendix showing the Tonk State debts as they stood at the close of the Fasli year 1303 (1st September 1896).

		R
1.	Due to the Ajmere firm (R1,83,000 at 7 per cent. R1,84,000 at 6 per cent.)	3,67,000
2.	Rutlam Firm	87,000
3.	Special Debts	15,450
4.	Arrears of pay	10,000
5.	Miscellaneous (includes R61,949, likely to be settled for an insignificant sum)	73,666
	TOTAL	5,53,116

A. TUCKER,
Political Agent in Harauti and Tonk.

VI.—SHAHPURA.

The Raja Dhiraj and the members of his family enjoyed good health throughout the year. The Raja Dhiraj visited Bombay, Mahableshwar, Poona, Hyderabad and Mount Abu as well as Ajmere.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. When the year opened the previous year's drought in the Phulia Pargana had caused relief works to be opened. The largest number of labourers employed on these was 383. The monsoon set in in June, and rain continued during July, in which month the fall was heavy. From the close of August until the end of September there was a long and unseasonable break. The total rainfall of the year was 29 inches. Among the Kharif crops Mukka was good and cotton very good; the Rabi area sown was less than the average, but where sown the crop was fair. Grazing was plentiful, and no sort of distress

showed itself in the year. Prices, however, ruled high, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Seers per rupee (British).

	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Mukka.	
	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
April 1896	13	8	17	7	18	4	16	1	20	4
May „	13	12	17	10	18	6	15	8	19	6
June „	13	14	17	4	17	8	15	8	18	0
July „	13	0	17	14	15	0	14	0	17	15
August „	13	2	18	8	16	8	14	0	18	14
September „	11	6	15	10	15	0	13	8	18	0
October „	9	4	13	6	13	2	10	12	15	8
November „	8	15	11	3	11	14	9	8	12	15
December „	8	4	10	6	10	8	8	10	11	12
January 1897	9	4	10	8	13	0	10	8	12	4
February „	9	3	10	8	13	0	10	8	12	4
March „	9	5	12	0	13	2	12	0	13	4

Thus there was a very gradual rise in prices until August. In September the rise was more pronounced. In October prices rose to a high point and would have risen higher had not the Raj stores been opened. A great deal of grain was exported from the Chiefship about this time. From January onwards prices have slightly fallen again. The closure of export to Shahpura from the Chiefship's Kachola Pargana in Meywar caused a good deal of inconvenience. I am glad to say that the Meywar Durbar have recently withdrawn their order prohibiting such export.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. Public health was good ; no epidemics occurred. Some steps were taken to improve the sanitation of the town of Shahpura, and arrangements have been made to detect the appearance of the Bubonic plague should the disease make its way to the Chiefship. So far it has not done so. The number of in-patients treated at the Shahpura Dispensary was 64 and that of out-door patients 14,062. The number of vaccinations effected was 1,376: of these 1,106 were successful. The Dispensary accommodation was improved. It has been specially supplied with disinfectants.

CRIME AND POLICE.

4. No dakaities were reported from the Chiefship in the year. The Police Manual referred to in last year's Annual Report was issued. The Raja Dhiraj readily agreed to the suggestions that I placed before him regarding the Manual, and I have had the pleasure of informing him that the Agent to the Governor General has regarded his action in this matter as commendable. The Chiefship's armed Police has a strength of 139, of whom 45 are mounted; the General Police, including Chaukidars, has a strength of 261. The Pargana has been divided into Police circles, stations and out-posts, and the Tahsildars, whom it was proposed to make also Sub-Inspectors in the police, have been retained as Tahsildars only, separate Sub-Inspectors having been appointed to the Police. A Police Superintendent, Mr. Hari Singh, has been appointed on probation, and Lala Manohar Lal, District Inspector of Police, works also as Motamid of Criminal Tribes under the rules contained in the Thagi and Dakaiti Departmental Manual. Several arrests of members of proclaimed tribes have been made in the Chiefship, and a serious attempt has been made, and is being continued, to carry out the wishes of the Government in this matter.

The third rule in the sanctioned Manual may perhaps be quoted *in extenso*. It is as follows :—

"The Raja Dhiraj directs the attention of all members of the Police Force, both officers and men, to his wish and desire that in all cases of violent crime, especially of dakaiti, every

effort should be made to detect and punish the guilty persons. Information of the occurrence of such cases must be sent to the mahakma khash instantly, and any delay, by either officers or men in proceeding at once to the scene of such offiences will be regarded as a very serious breach of duty. The Raja Dhiraj desires that all members of the Police should render assistance in every way in cases in which persons suspected of committing offences beyond the limits of Shahpura are followed into Shahpura, and in cases when the tracks of offenders from beyond Shahpura are traced to the Shahpura border, he desires that the tracks be taken up readily and the clue followed actively and without delay. The Raja Dhiraj will be prepared to reward suitably officers and men by whom in such matters good service is rendered; on the other hand he will notice with displeasure and with punishment all cases in which reports of serious crime are delayed or other neglect is shown."

I am glad to say that the rule is not a mere paper rule, but has been acted on. The Chiefship has reported a very satisfactory capture of camels stolen from Meywar which were being driven off through the Chiefship. The offenders and property stolen in a highway robbery case on the border were also successfully captured by the Shahpura Police, whose record for the year is creditable to the Chiefship.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

5. The Criminal and Civil Courts in the Chief-ship were revised in the course of the year in order that in all cases disposable within the Chiefship appeals might lie in courts other than those in which the original hearing took place. The new arrangements have been submitted to and approved by the Agent to the Governor General. The Kamdar reports that they are working satisfactorily. The services of the former Judicial officer have been dispensed with. The Hakim of the Civil Court has been appointed on probation to be Judicial officer in his place. Civil suits, appeals and miscellaneous applications for disposal in the year numbered 1,768 ; of these 1,479 were disposed of, Criminal cases for disposal numbered 584; of these 553 were disposed of.

EDUCATION.

6. The number of boys on the roll of the Anglo-vernacular School at Shahpura was 223. Four boys passed the middle class examination at Ajmere, The new school building has been nearly completed, and the erection of a boarding house near the school has been commenced. The Hindi branch schools in villages are said to have made fair progress.

FINANCE.

7. For Samvat 1952 which closed on 26th July 1896, the Chiefship's receipts were ₹3,51,883, in which an opening balance of ₹95,926 is included. Disbursements amounted to ₹2,48,396 ; these include a payment of savings into the khash treasury of ₹19,000. The balance at the end of the year was ₹84,487. The land revenue (₹1,68,389) was less than usual, owing to the scarcity already described. The Chiefship is out of debt.

JAGIRDARS.

8. The Jagirdars performed their service to the Chiefship's satisfaction. Two deaths occurred in the year among them; in one case, that of the Thakur of Barla, the question of the succession is under consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. The cotton press at Shahpura worked well during the season. The internal Chiefship post worked regularly and punctually. The Chiefship Jail contained 29 prisoners at the close of the year. The building is said to be being improved, but it ought to be moved altogether and placed outside the walls.

A. TUCKER,

Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

(6)

ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1740, dated Ulwar, 4th May 1897.

From—Major T. C. PEARS, Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1896-97.

2. The charge of the Agency during the year under report was held by—

(1) Major T. C. Pears, from 1st to 14th April 1896 and from 15th November 1896 to 31st March 1897, and

(2) Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., from 15th April 1896 to 14th November 1896, during which interval Major Pears proceeded on special leave to Europe.

TOUR.

The Political Agent's cold weather tour of inspection extended over a period of 45 days, during which he visited the following eight out of thirteen Parganas:—

(1) Ulwar.
(2) Thana Ghazi.
(3) Ramgarh.
(4) Tijara.
(5) Kishengurh.
(6) Mundawar.
(7) Nimrana Estate.
(8) Rajgurh.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh as usual passed the summer vacation of the Mayo College at Mount Abu.

Before rejoining the College he spent a few days at Ulwar in connection with his birthday celebration.

Owing to the illness of Her Highness the Maji Maharaj of Jumnagar, one of the widows of His Highness the late Maharaja Mungal Singh, Maharaja Jey Singh paid several short visits to Ulwar during the spring. Her Highness was suffering from consumption and breathed her last on the 31st March 1897.

VISITS.

The Rao Raja of Sikhar and the Raja of Khetri in Jeypore visited Ulwar for a few days in March 1896 and 1897 respectively.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Ulwar in August 1896 while returning from Simla *en route* to Abu and again in March 1897. During his visits he inspected the Ulwar Imperial Service Troops, the State stud and paddocks, the Hospitals and the Jail.

The most prominent event of the year under report was a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin and suite arrived on 6th November and left for Jeypore on the 9th. During his stay His Excellency visited the stud and paddocks and reviewed the Imperial Service Troops, while Lady Elgin inspected the Lady Dufferin Hospital and drove to the City Palace where she was received by the three Maharanis, widows of the late Maharaja Mungal Singh. In honour of the visit His Highness the Maharaja gave a State banquet on the 8th and a garden party on the 9th, to which a number of guests were invited.

Colonel Mellis, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, and Surgeon-General Cleghorn, Director General, Indian Medical Service, also paid visits to Ulwar during the year.

HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR.

The fair which was first held in 1895 has been named "The Ulwar Ramlila Horse and Cattle Fair." It commenced on the 7th and lasted till the 16th October 1896.

The fair was a thorough success, although as might have been expected the number of animals competing and offered for sale did not compare favourably with that of the preceding fair.

Veterinary Captain Hagger, Principal, Rajputana Veterinary School, Ajmere, who attended the fair and formed one of the Judging Committee, reported that the decrease in the number of horses was almost entirely confined to Zamindar owners, and might no doubt be attributed to unfavourable seasons. There were 713 horses and ponies as compared with 1,189 in the previous year, while cattle including camels numbered 1,524 as against 2,689 in 1895; 142 horses and ponies and 565 cattle changed hands as compared with 269 and 565 respectively in the preceding year. Though there was a falling off in numbers there was improvement in the quality of the horses offered for sale. Sixty-five remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry Regiments and fourteen for the Ulwar, Bhurtpore and Gwalior Imperial Service Cavalry.

The police, medical and sanitary arrangements were complete, and the success of the fair was in a great measure due to the indefatigable energy of Rao Bahadoor Munshi Balmokund Dass, Member of the State Council.

ADMINISTRATION.

Sheikh Wajed Ali, who had spent the greater part of his life in the service of the State and was for nine years Member of Council, died on December 30th, 1896, and was succeeded by Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli in Ulwar, who was educated at the Mayo College.

Owing to excess of work in the Criminal and Civil Courts an Assistant Magistrate and an Assistant Civil Judge were appointed during the year under report.

A Police regulation and rules for the guidance of the Criminal Court and the Police were framed and brought into force. Mark system rules for remission of sentences of prisoners were also introduced in the Ulwar Jail.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the Capital for the calendar year 1896 was 21·42 against 15·12 inches in 1895 and 38·13 in 1894. For the official year the rainfall was 21·14 against 14·90 inches in 1895-96 and 37·13 in 1894-95.

RABI.

Three hundred seventy-four thousand four hundred and sixty-nine bighas as compared with 424,450 bighas in the previous year were brought under cultivation, the out-turn being far below the average. The produce from well lands was, however, good. This together with the high prices ruling in the market enabled the agriculturists to pay the State revenue demands with ease.

KHARIF.

The area brought under cultivation was 967,468 bighas as compared with 811,650 bighas in the preceding year, but the outturn owing to the untimely cessation of rain towards the middle of August was far below the average. There was no scarcity of fodder but the grass supply was below the average.

TAKAVI.

A sum of R44,623 against R11,734 in the previous year, showing an increase of R32,889, was advanced as detailed below:—

R		R			
24,774	against	9,430	in 1895-96		for Irrigation purposes.
11,447	„	2,198	„	„	for purchase of plough cattle.
8,375	„	106	„	„	for seed grains.
Total 44,596	against	11,734			

The number of new settlers reported was 250 against 350 in the preceding year; and 45 men against 149 in 1895 emigrated from the Luchmangurh, Kathumar and Thana Ghazi Tahsils to adjoining villages in the neighbouring States.

SETTLEMENT.

A report prepared by Mr. E. G. Colvin, Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpur, on settlement operations in Ulwar has been submitted separately.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Both Cavalry and Infantry are very favourably reported on as regards discipline and drill. His Excellency the Viceroy at the review of the two regiments held during his visit expressed satisfaction with their efficiency.

Colonel Mellis inspected the troops in January and February 1897.

Both regiments took part in the Rifle meeting held at Meerut last spring. Subadar Abas Ali of the Infantry regiment, who went through a course of musketry at Meerut, was first in the final examination out of a class consisting of 30 selected officers and non-commissioned officers from the Imperial Service Troops all over India.

IRREGULAR TROOPS.

The measures adopted for the re-organization of these troops have recently been reported to the Agent to the Governor General.

HEALTH.

The year on the whole was a healthy one marked by no special outbreak of disease.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations was 25,701 with 202 unsuccessful cases against 27,184 with 14 unsuccessful cases in 1895-96.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

The management of the Jail under the able supervision of Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent, continued to be satisfactory.

The daily average of prisoners was 242 against 277 in 1895-96. There were only two deaths and no escapes during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

The total number of schools was reduced from 101 for boys and 15 for girls to 98 for boys and 14 for girls.

The total expenditure on education amounted to ₹44,288 as compared with ₹45,095 in the preceding year. Two out of three students sent up passed the Entrance and six out of seven passed the Middle Class examinations of the Allahabad University.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Miss Florence Dissent, M.D., held charge of the Hospital throughout the year.

The number of purdahnashin cases treated at the Hospital was 1,396 against 1,278 in the previous year, whilst the staff visited 2,085 patients at their own houses against 684 in the preceding year.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

During the year under report there were 11 cases of dakaiti and 9 of murder against 13 and 5 respectively in the previous year. None of them were tried by the Political Agent.

The number of criminal cases investigated including those pending at the close of the previous year was 3,588 (against 5,466 in 1895), involving 10,251 persons (against 9,706 in 1895), of whom—

5,857	against 5,015	in 1895	were discharged or acquitted.
96	„ 27	„	escaped or died.
78	„ 0	„	were transferred for trial by other Courts.
3,983	„ 4,602	„	were convicted.
237	„ 62	„	remained under trial at the end of the year.
10,251	„ 9,706		Total.

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

Imprisoned	412	against	351	in 1895.
Fined	2,218	„	2,880	„
Whipped	48	„	71	„
Expelled from the State	7	„	0	„
Required to furnish security	1,298	„	1,300	„
Total	3,983		4,602	

There were no cases of Sati (self-immolation), infanticide or mail robbery.

CIVIL CASES.

The total number of civil cases disposed of during the year was 3,583 against 4,357 in 1895.

Two original cases against seven in 1895 were disposed of by the Appellate Court.

	2	7	
	1,279	against 2,015	by the Civil Court.
	2,302	„ 2,335	„ Tahsil Court.
Total	3,583	„ 4,357	

APPEALS, CIVIL.

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
From Tehsildar's Court	119	119	98	99	21	20
„ Civil Court	344	414	337	404	7	10
„ Court of Appeal	165	288	144	262	21	26
Total	628	821	579	765	49	56

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

During the year under report two cases involving three persons were tried by the Political Agent; only one person was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of R4 and double 3rd class fare from Gurgaon to Ulwar. The other two were discharged.

There was only one appeal submitted to the Political Agent and it was rejected.

FINANCE.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	27,31,600	26,75,370	27,49,000
Expenditure	27,68,800	29,84,418	29,63,900
Deficit	—37,200	—3,09,048	—2,14,900
Balance at commencement of the year	68,62,309	68,62,308	65,53,260
Balance	68,25,109	65,53,260	63,38,360

The statement B attached to this report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail. The cash balance includes R52,55,800 in Government Securities, of which R9,05,800 were invested during the year under report and R17,23,900 in 1893 and 1895, while R26,26,100 represented the total investments in Government Promissory Notes at the death of the late Maharaja Mungal Singh. Thus the total investments made in Government paper during the minority amounts to R26,29,700.

GENERAL.

The Rajwade Glass Manufacturing Company, to whom a lease of mining concession was granted in March 1894, formally commenced operations in September 1894. As the Company has entirely failed to fulfil the covenants and conditions of the lease steps are being taken to re-enter upon the demised premises and so put an end to the lease.

NIMRANA.

The Raja at the recommendation of the Political Agent was invested during the year under report with ruling powers in Nimrana, subject to certain restrictions for one year from 16th October 1896.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

The rainfall for the year under report was 12·33 inches as compared with 18·59 inches in 1895-96. 22·80 in 1894-95 and 25·24 in 1893-94.

RABI.

Owing to scanty rainfall the yield of the Rabi crops was far from satisfactory and much below the average. The crops also suffered from high winds.

KHARIF.

With great difficulty the crops were raised, but when for want of rain they began to wither they were cut and utilized as fodder.

The outturn of Jowar and Maseena may be said to be *nil*, and that of cotton and bajra to be two annas in the rupee.

SETTLEMENT.

On the resignation of the late Munsarim Jowala Prashad, Luchman Das, one of the Ulwar Munsarims, was placed in charge of settlement operations under the immediate supervision of Superintendent Amar Sing of the Ulwar Settlement, and the general control of the Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpore. An extra Amin for the survey and a Mohorrir to assist the Munsarim were also appointed.

It is proposed to train the Nimrana Patwarris at schools which are being established in Ulwar for instructing revenue officials in the preparation and correction of maps and records.

TAKAVI.

A sum of ₹1,289 was advanced during the year under report under this head as follows :—

₹	
468	for repairs of wells.
435	,, purchase of plough bullocks.
386	,, manure, etc.
1,289	Total.

FINANCE.

The following abstract of the statement of account shows the receipts and disbursements for the year 1896-97 :—

	1895-96.		1896-97.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	₹	₹	₹
Income	38,028	39,142	38,652
Expenditure	32,915	34,797	37,460
Surplus	5,113	4,345	1,192
Balance at commencement of the year	1,48,951	1,43,837	1,48,182
TOTAL	1,54,064	1,48,182	1,49,374

The cash balance includes ₹1,41,000 Government promissory notes, of which ₹10,500 were invested during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

There were 38 suits including those pending at the end of the previous year, involving R1,175-8-6, of which 36 of the value of R1,110-4-0 were disposed of during the year and two remained pending at its close.

Of the suits disposed of, in 20 cases decrees were given in favour of the plaintiffs, 13 were amicably settled and three were dismissed.

CRIMINAL.

One hundred and fourteen cases against as many in 1895 involving 186 persons against 187 in 1895, were investigated during the year. Of these 106 cases against 107 in 1895, involving 178 persons against as many in 1895, were disposed of as follows, leaving eight cases pending at the close of the year:—

Imprisoned	6	against	9	in 1895.
Fined	48	„	74	„
Dismissed from service	1	„	0	„
Whipped	0	„	1	„
Expelled	3	„	4	„
Escaped or dead	1	„	0	„
Acquitted or discharged	119	„	90	„
TOTAL	178	against	178	in 1895.

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97.

(Seers per rupee.)

	1894-95.						1895-96.						1896-97.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	20·6	34·2	37·7	25·4	36·13	36·0	18·5	24·4	28·0	24·0	29·2	30·10	15·6	18·0	16·8	15·8	17·0	18·0
May	21·12	31·9	36·3	23·7	34·5	36·2	19·1	23·13	28·0	21·10	27·7	26·11	12·10	17·8	15·7	14·6	16·7	18·4
June	21·2	29·8	33·1	23·0	33·2	34·13	18·4	23·9	24·9	21·12	27·2	24·10	13·5	16·4	14·3	13·7	16·3	15·5
July	20·13	28·9	31·9	21·8	32·7	31·7	17·0	20·14	20·8	19·2	23·11	21·12	13·2	15·14	14·3	14·0	16·1	15·6
August	21·1	30·6	30·11	21·7	33·0	31·3	16·12	21·9	20·8	19·0	23·8	21·15	13·5	16·4	15·0	14·0	16·8	15 14
September	21·11	31·11	30·8	22·5	33·12	30·13	15·10	19·11	20·4	19·0	22 3	20·4	10·15	12·14	13·9	12·15	12·14	13·14
October	22·0	32·4	30·8	26·10	32·0	31·5	14·5	17·12	19·5	16·9	18·6	17·8	8·4	9·14	10·14	9·15	9·14	11·10
November	21·1	28·12	28·5	21·10	30·1	30·11	14·5	16·15	18·3	15·0	18·13	18·3	8·3	9·10	10·11	9·8	9·11	11·1
December	18·8	25·1	27·5	21·3	25·8	27·15	14·8	17·3	18·1	15·14	20·3	19·6	8·5	9·10	10·4	9·7	9·15	11·0
January	17·7	23·4	24·1	21·7	24·10	24·0	14·1	17·10	17·9	15·9	19·10	19·1	8·10	10·5	10·9	9·14	10·10	11·0
February	18·14	26·2	26·6	22·7	26·10	27·4	12·11	16·1	16·7	15·0	18·14	18 0	8·8	10·4	10·6	9·15	10·5	10·12
March	20·10	28·5	27·12	24·0	28·4	30·8	13·0	17·7	16·8	15·7	18·15	18·0	8·6	10·12	9·12	9·11	9·11	10·12
AVERAGE	20·7	29·2	30·5	22·13⅔	30·14	31·1	15·10	19·10	20·10	18·1	22·5	21·5	10·9	13·1	12·15	11·14	13·0	13·9

ULWAR;
The 4th May 1897.

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the Sambat of 1952 or year 1895-96.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Receipts. Actual receipts, 1895-96.	Receipts. Estimate for 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Revenue—					
1. Land Revenue—					
(a) Arrears	37,000	15,131	30,000	21,869	...
(b) Current Revenue	20,37,000	20,03,497	20,27,000	33,503	...
	20,74,000	20,18,628	20,57,000	55,372	...
2. Gardens and Canals—					
(a) Gardens	17,000	15,871	18,000	1,129	...
(b) Canals	18,000	13,025	17,000	4,975	...
	35,000	28,896	35,000	6,104	...
3. Tribute and Cesses—					
(a) Tribute from Jagirdars	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...
(b) Cess from ditto	15,000	14,353	15,000	647	...
	18,000	17,353	18,000	647	...

Expenditure.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Disbursements. Actual expenses, 1895-96.	Disbursements. Estimate for 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Administrative Establishment—					
1. Political Agency	35,000	35,966	39,000	...	966
2. Council of Regency	35,000	36,846	40,500	...	1,846
	70,000	72,812	79,500	...	2,812
II.—Expenses in connection with His Highness' Education	62,000	1,20,559	80,000	...	58,559
III.—Revenue—					
1. Revenue Office	13,700	12,935	12,500	765	...
2. Tehsils	55,000	57,072	57,000	...	2,072
3. Fees to Lumbardars	59,700	58,171	58,500	1,529	...
4. Kanungoes	9,500	9,344	9,500	156	...
5. Patwaris	31,500	31,018	31,000	482	...
6. Remissions	3,500	2,877	3,500	623	...
7. Gardens	33,000	35,911	36,200	...	2,911
8. Canals	1,800	2,949	2,600	...	1,149
	2,07,700	2,10,277	2,10,800	3,555	6,132
IV.—Finance—					
1. Account Office	8,200	7,723	7,500	477	...
2. Treasury	4,500	4,002	4,000	498	...
	12,700	11,725	11,500	975	...
V.—Settlement	65,000	58,793	1,00,000	6,207	...

4. Miscellaneous	4,000	3,112	3,500	888	...
	21,31,000	20,67,989	21,13,500	63,011	...
II.—Forests and Grass—					
1. Camel-grazing	1,800	1,721	1,700	79	...
2. Sale of Bamboos	2,500	2,285	3,200	215	...
3. „ Fuel, etc.	5,500	4,435	5,500	1,065	...
4. Farohi and Grass Cess	32,000	50,451	32,000	...	18,451
5. Bagar-bach	300	271	300	29	...
	42,100	59,163	42,700	1,388	18,451
III.—Judicial—					
1. Revenue fees	3,000	3,162	3,700	...	162
2. Civil Court fees	21,500	18,329	21,000	3,171	...
3. Stamps	14,000	15,545	15,000	...	1,545
4. Fines	17,000	13,365	16,000	3,635	...
5. Sale of unclaimed property	500	469	300	31	...
6. Talbana	6,200	5,294	6,000	906	...
7. Jail	3,000	2,696	3,000	304	...
	65,200	58,860	65,000	8,047	1,707
IV.—Excise—					
1. Abkari	12,800	12,081	12,800	719	...
2. Drugs	10,500	7,898	10,500	2,602	...
	23,300	19,979	23,300	3,321	...
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

VI.—Judicial—					
1. Appellate Court	5,500	5,276	5,300	224	...
2. Civil do.	9,500	11,470	12,000	...	1,970
3. Criminal do.	9,000	10,744	10,500	...	1,744
4. Police Superintendents	7,500	6,504	7,000	996	...
5. Thanas	55,000	54,276	58,000	724	...
6. Jail	23,800	23,120	23,000	680	...
	1,10,300	1,11,390	1,15,800	2,624	3,714
VII.—Palace Expenditure—					
1. Kitchen	13,000	15,107	15,500	...	2,107
2. Mahi Raola	19,000	20,220	23,000	...	1,220
3. Khawas Chelas	26,000	26,281	27,700	...	281
4. Deorhi Khass	9,500	9,487	10,000	13	...
5. Tosha Khana	45,000	31,755	30,000	13,245	...
6. Library	2,300	2,417	2,500	...	117
7. Palki Khana	5,000	4,074	4,500	926	...
8. Mashal Khana	700	677	700	23	...
9. Armoury	2,500	3,719	2,000	...	1,219
10. Burtan Khana	2,000	1,461	1,800	539	...
11. Wrestlers	500	516	500	...	16
12. Ice pits	1,600	1,647	1,500	...	47
13. Miscellaneous	1,400	1,309	1,300	91	...
	1,28,500	1,18,670	1,21,000	14,837	5,007
VIII.—Stables, Carriages, etc.—					
1. Khas Tavela	42,000	55,272	52,500	...	13,272
2. Buggi Khana	38,000	36,634	30,000	1,366	...
3. Breeding Stud	50,000	39,170	35,000	10,830	...
4. Horse Depôt	25,000	26,222	27,000	...	1,222
5. Horse Dispensary, Civil	2,000	2,822	2,600	...	822
6. Elephants	45,000	40,871	45,000	4,129	...
7. Rath Khana	28,000	31,399	32,000	...	3,399
8. Carts	12,000	15,470	16,000	...	3,470
9. Camels	22,000	23,338	24,000	...	1,338
	2,64,000	2,71,198	2,64,100	16,325	23,523
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the Sambat of 1952 or year 1895-96.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Receipts. Actual receipts, 1895-96.	Receipts. Estimate for 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Salt Treaty payment	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	...	...
VI.—Nazool	4,500	4,164	4,500	336	...
VII.—Imperial Service Troops Receipts	3,000	8,295	5,000	...	5,295
VIII.—Post Offices	3,500	4,350	5,000	...	850
IX.—Schools	21,000	20,781	20,600	219	...
X.—Dispensaries	20,000	19,973	20,000	27	...
XI.—Advances—					
1. Takavi	20,000	8,934	17,000	11,066	...
2. Miscellaneous	80,000	67,936	80,000	12,064	...
	1,00,000	76,870	97,000	23,130	...
XII.—Interest—					
1. On Government Papers	1,52,000	1,52,274	1,84,000	...	274
2. On Advances	2,000	1,877	2,000	123	...
3. On arrears of Land Revenue	1,500	253	1,000	1,247	...
	1,55,500	1,54,404	1,87,000	1,370	274

Expenditure.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Disbursements. Actual expenses, 1895-96.	Disbursements. Estimate for 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Imperial Service Troops—					
1. Staff Office	10,000	8,805	9,000	1,195	...
2. (a) Cavalry	2,07,000	2,15,223	2,64,000	...	8,223
(b) Transport	31,000	31,323	33,000	...	323
(c) Hospital	3,700	4,040	3,400	...	340
(d) Forge Fund	4,000	3,960	4,000	40	...
(e) Pensioners	300	429	600	...	129
	2,46,000	2,54,975	3,05,000	40	9,015
3. (a) Infantry	1,78,000	1,70,176	1,70,000	7,824	...
(b) Transport	45,000	33,623	41,000	11,377	...
(c) Hospital	3,500	4,839	4,000	...	1,339
(d) Horse dispensary	200	162	600	38	...
(e) Pensioners	2,800	2,772	3,000	28	...
	2,29,500	2,11,572	2,18,600	19,267	1,339
	4,85,500	4,75,352	5,32,660	20,502	10,354
X.—Irregular Forces—					
1. Bukhshigari	6,000	5,583	5,500	417	...
2. Field Artillery	13,000	14,100	15,000	...	1,100
3. Garrison Artillery	10,000	9,623	9,600	377	...
4. Fort garrison	78,500	75,198	76,000	3,302	...
5. Cavalry	1,49,000	1,37,896	1,45,000	11,104	...
6. Khas Chowki	12,000	12,177	12,400	...	177
7. Bukhtawar Paltan	35,000	37,193	36,000	...	2,193
8. Resala Nuqdi	23,000	23,448	23,700	...	448
9. Camel guns	3,500	2,899	3,200	601	...
10. Irregular companies	15,500	15,358	15,500	142	...
11. Pensioners	20,300	19,284	19,000	1,016	...
	3,65,800	3,52,759	3,60,900	16,959	3,918
Total IX and X	8,51,300	8,28,111	8,93,500	37,461	14,272

XIII.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Stone quarries	4,000	6,112	4,000	...	2,112
2. Iron furnaces	1,200	927	1,200	273	...
3. Nazarana on death of Jagirdars	500	993	1,000	...	493
4. Savings of pay	16,000	17,299	18,000	...	1,299
5. Fine on Establishment	500	309	400	191	...
6. Refunds	300	9,029	300	...	8,729
7. Cattle Farm	5,000	5,973	5,500	...	973
8. Miscellaneous	10,000	14,900	10,000	...	4,900
	37,500	55,542	40,400	464	18,506
XIV.—Deposits	...	...	...	...	...
Total Receipts	27,31,600	26,75,370	27,49,000	1,01,313	45,083
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

XI.—Public Works Department—					
1. Buildings	1,93,300	2,49,001	1,82,100	...	55,701
2. Roads	85,200	87,118	73,800	...	1,918
3. Bunds	1,24,400	1,06,149	15,800	18,251	...
4. Workshops	28,100	30,221	28,600	...	2,121
5. Establishment	29,200	28,127	31,000	1,073	...
6. Miscellaneous	16,800	18,806	22,600	...	2,006
	4,77,000	5,19,422	3,53,400	19,324	61,746
XII.—Nazool	4,500	3,753	3,500	747	...
XIII.—Commissariat	7,600	7,508	7,500	92	...
XIV.—Tent and Clothing—					
1. Tent and Clothing	40,000	32,092	30,000	7,908	...
2. Farash Khana	25,000	38,849	45,000	...	13,849
	65,000	70,941	75,000	7,908	13,849
XV.—Thatching—					
1. Chapper Bandi	11,000	5,517	12,000	5,483	...
2. Garh Kaptani	3,000	2,922	3,000	78	...
3. Bagar	5,500	12,775	13,400	...	7,275
	19,500	21,214	28,400	5,561	7,275
XVI.—Post Offices	4,000	3,929	6,000	71	...
XVII.—Schools	43,500	43,345	43,500	155	...
XVIII.—Civil Hospitals	46,000	45,890	45,000	110	...
XIX.—Charitable endowments	83,000	92,770	93,000	...	9,770
XX.—Gifts and Rewards—					
1. On Marriages	5,000	1,053	3,000	3,947	...
2. On Deaths	2,000	786	2,000	1,214	...
3. Other Rewards	8,000	4,516	6,000	3,484	...
	15,000	6,355	11,000	8,645	...
XXI.—Advances—					
1. Miscellaneous	80,000	88,887	80,000	...	8,887
2. Tuccavi	20,000	44,846	20,000	...	24,846
	1,00,000	1,33,733	1,00,000	...	33,733
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the Sambat of 1952 or year 1895-96.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Receipts. Actual receipts, 1895-96.	Receipts. Estimate for 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Disbursements. Actual expenses, 1895-96.	Disbursements. Estimate for 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
						XXII.—Civil Pensioners	13,000	14,536	16,300	...	1,536
						XXIII.—Miscellaneous—					
						1. Purchase of Promissory Notes	20,000	1,04,705	1,000	...	84,705
						2. Shikar Khana	17,500	16,977	18,000	523	...
						3. Festivals	600	673	700	...	73
						4. Imtiazis	20,000	19,878	20,000	122	...
						5. Kabishur	900	894	900	6	...
						6. Vakils	8,000	9,244	8,000	...	1,244
						7. Newspapers	600	461	400	139	...
						8. Cattle Farm	8,000	8,835	9,000	...	835
						9. Iron furnaces	300	258	300	42	...
						10. Stone Quarries	1,000	948	1,100	52	...
						11. Guests	10,000	4,370	25,000	5,630	...
						12. Munshi Khana	1,600	1,634	1,600	...	34
						13. Miscellaneous clerks	700	728	700	...	28
						14. Miscellaneous	30,000	47,882	40,500	...	17,882
							1,19,200	2,17,487	1,27,200	6,514	1,04,801
						XXIV.—Extraordinary Budget for Public Works Department.	...	...	1,77,900	...	...
						Total Expenditure	27,68,800	29,84,418	29,63,900	1,31,111	3,46,729
XIV.—Balance in hand at the commencement of the year—						Balance in hand at close of the year—					
1. Government Promissory Notes	43,50,000	43,50,000	52,55,800			1. Government Promissory Notes	43,50,000	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...
2. Bank Deposit	1,45,968	1,45,968	72,124	...	...	2. Bank Deposits	1,45,968	72,124	2,560	...	...
3. Cash in Fort	20,07,500	20,07,500	10,00,000	...	...	3. Cash in Fort	20,07,500	10,00,000	10,00,000	...	...
4. Do. Treasury	3,58,841	3,58,840	2,25,336	...	...	4. Do. Treasury	3,21,641	2,25,336	80,000	..	...
	68,62,309	68,62,308	65,53,260	...	...		68,25,109	65,53,260	63,38,360	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	95,93,909	95,37,678	93,02,260	...	...	GRAND TOTAL	95,93,909	95,37,678	93,02,260	...	...

Ulwar;
Dated 1st May 1897.

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Political Agent.

BALMAKUND DAS,
DURGAN SINGH,
Members of Council.

(7)

No. 397-G., dated Kotah, the 6th April 1897.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1896-97.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

2. Major C. Herbert continued to hold charge of the Agency till the 15th April 1896, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, who arrived on the 30th idem, Surgeon-Major R. Shore, M.D., Agency Surgeon of the Kotah and Jhallawar States, having been in charge in the interval. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes Sadler was transferred on the 26th January 1897, when I took up the appointment, which I held till the end of the year.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Sadler accompanied His Highness the Maharao on tour from the 23rd October to 4th November 1896 and again from 20th December 1896 to 22nd January 1897, and I went into camp with His Highness from 23rd February to 15th March 1897. The Maharao visited 11 out of 15 Nizamats.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

4. It is with deep regret that I record the death of His Highness the Maharao's infant daughter.

The chief event of the year was the investiture of His Highness the Maharao with full powers of administration on the 5th December 1896. The Agent to the Governor General visited Kotah and held a formal Durbar on the occasion.

The State Council has been abolished, and Chobe Raghunath Dass, one of its members, appointed by His Highness Dewan of the State. There is every reason to hope that the administration will be successfully carried on upon the lines laid down during His Highness' minority.

FINANCE.

5. The following figures show the revenue and expenditure for 1895-96, (Sambat 1952) and estimates for 1896-97 (Sambat 1953), *vide* Appendix I :—

	Estimate for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952.)	Actuals for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952.)	Budget for 1896-97 (Sambat 1953.)
	R	R	R
Ordinary Revenue	23,88,175	24,83,108	24,11,675
„ Expenditure	22,65,253	23,11,402	22,25,182
Extraordinary Expenditure	10,000	1,19,278	3,00,000

From the above table it will be observed that the actuals of ordinary revenue and expenditure exceeded the estimates by R94,933 and R46,149 respectively.

The extraordinary expenditure was larger than the Estimate by ₹1,09,278, the excess being due principally to the expenses incurred on account of visits paid by His Highness the Maharao to Bombay and Calcutta, the purchase of furniture for the new Palace, and the surveys for the Goona-Bara and Bara-Kotah Railways.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

6. The Public Works Department grant for 1896-97 was ₹3,31,390.

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

During the cold weather work was begun on the Bara extension of the Bina-Goona Railway, but it was chiefly on the Gwalior and Tonk sections of the line.

COURTS.

7. The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The numbers of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III and call for no special remarks.

POLICE.

8. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences against property have increased in number, though the value of the property is smaller, *viz.*, ₹15,467, as against ₹16,761 in the previous.

There have been 18 dakaities, seven more than last year; six of these were cattle-lifting cases, and it is satisfactory to note that out of 587 head taken, 521 have been recovered.

The dakaities have been most frequent in the frontier Nizamats, and the increase in their number is no doubt largely due to the pressure of scarcity in adjoining States. The Durbar has strengthened and added to the Police posts along the border, and since these arrangements were made matters have considerably improved. It is very difficult for the Kotah Police to catch robbers who immediately after the crime retreat across the frontier, but it is hoped that the new preventing measures will be found effectual.

Thirty-nine cattle thefts are recorded against 19 in the previous year, and out of 276 head stolen 230 have been recovered.

No cases of infanticide were recorded during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

9. The total number of boys and girls attending schools has risen from 1,253 to 1,376, and the daily average attendance also shows improvement. A new Hindi school has been opened, but better accommodation in some of those already existing is said to be needed.

From the Kotah City School one boy was sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad and Punjab Universities, and he passed for both. He has been awarded a State scholarship and is now studying at Lahore.

Three out of five boys sent up came out successful in the English Middle class examination.

The Nobles' School in Kotah city is making satisfactory progress.

HEALTH.

10. The general health of the inhabitants during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

The position of the State affords ground for hoping that it may be spared an invasion of plague.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

11. The total rainfall during the year under report was 32 inches and 25 cents against 24·28 inches during the preceding year.

The Jowar crop suffered to some extent from insufficient rain in the latter part of August and September 1896. The crops of gram and wheat sown at the usual time, which had begun to wither after spouting, were saved by opportune rain in November 1896, when also a large portion of the land, till then lying fallow, was brought under gram.

There was nothing to complain of about the harvests during the year and the State has been exceptionally fortunate in being spared the scarcity which has afflicted so many of its neighbours.

Large numbers of *pardesis* came into Kotah from Marwar, Bikanir, Jeypore, Gwalior and elsewhere. The Marwaris, who came with their cattle, were most useful as carriers for the large quantities of grain exported over the eastern frontier, and work was found on roads and on the Bara-Goona Railway earthwork for such as were able and willing to take it. In Kotah city necessitous immigrants coming from the west were fed at the expense of the State and passed on into the interior where they could obtain employment, and at Bara, a rich trading centre, private charity afforded relief to many destitute persons who had wandered in from Central India and elsewhere.

Append

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat and Budget Estimates for

No.	Particulars of Income.		Budget Estimate of 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).			Actual income of 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).			Budget Estimate of 1896-97 (Sambat 1953).		
			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue	Current	17,75,000	0	0	17,22,021	3	9	17,75,000	0	0
		Arrears	70,000	0	0	1,26,130	14	1	80,000	0	0
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on Salt		19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0
3	Kanoongo Huq		10,000	0	0	9,702	10	3	10,000	0	0
4	Gardens		8,000	0	0	8,702	4	3	8,000	0	0
5	Forests		45,000	0	0	49,411	4	1	45,000	0	0
6	Tribute		50,000	0	0	53,020	13	5	50,000	0	0
7	Talbana		1,000	0	0	1,754	12	0	1,000	0	0
8	Customs		2,50,000	0	0	2,77,374	13	7	2,60,000	0	0
9	Abkari		17,000	0	0	16,302	1	9	17,000	0	0
10	Mint		2,000	0	0	1,300	9	9	1,500	0	0
11	Judicial	Fines	12,000	0	0	15,310	1	11	12,000	0	0
		Fees	1,000	0	0	728	14	11	1,000	0	0
		Stamps	16,000	0	0	27,354	4	0	20,000	0	0
12	Advances recovered	Takavi	10,000	0	0	8,919	13	10	10,000	0	0
		Miscellaneous	8,000	0	0	5,973	13	5	8,000	0	0
13	Postal		1,000	0	0	890	2	6	1,000	0	0
14	Jail		2,000	0	0	2,365	7	5	2,000	0	0
15	Saving of pay, etc.		16,000	0	0	18,101	14	8	16,000	0	0
16	Exchange and Interest		30,000	0	0	54,562	0	1	30,000	0	0
17	Miscellaneous		45,000	0	0	64,005	4	10	45,000	0	0
		TOTAL	23,88,175	0	0	24,83,108	4	6	24,11,675	0	0
		Opening Balance on 1st August 1895	...			20,45,324	4	3	...		
		GRAND TOTAL	...			45,28,432	8	9	...		

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, KOTAH;
The 6th April 1897.

ix I.

1952 (from 1st August 1895 to 31st July 1896) with the columns of the Estimates of 1895-96, 1896-97 (Sambat 1953).

No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).			Actual Expenditure of 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).			Budget Estimate of 1896-97 (Sambat 1953).		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720	0	0	3,84,720	0	0	3,84,720	0	0
2	Tribute to Jeypore State	14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0	14 397	13	0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Den Zanana	1,43,320	0	0	1,47,513	7	2	1,51,662	0	0
4	Political Agency	34,926	0	0	34,520	8	9	34,926	0	0
5	Council — Pay of Members	22,440	0	0	22,440	0	0	22,440	0	0
	Council — Office Establishment	5,792	0	0	5,805	10	10	5,816	0	0
6	Establishment and feeding charges — Stables	60,165	0	0	71,098	7	10	67,339	0	0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Elephants	17,774	0	0	18,644	1	7	17,774	0	0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Bullocks	9,976	0	0	10,180	4	9	10,012	0	0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Camels	6,970	0	0	5,618	7	4	6,970	0	0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Farashkhana	9,980	0	0	12,227	11	0	10,064	0	0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Wood and Grass Establishment	1,000	0	0	798	7	0	1,000	0	0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Other Establishment	5,982	0	0	5,982	0	0	5,982	0	0
7	Revenue — Mal Saddar	22,244	0	0	22,443	10	10	30,282	0	0
	Revenue — Nizamats	1,25,856	0	0	1,24,617	9	2	1,26,372	0	0
	Revenue — Forest Conservancy	23,166	0	0	21,792	1	11	23,238	0	0
	Revenue — Chhut	55,000	0	0	49,969	8	6	55,000	0	0
	Revenue — Kanoongo Huq	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
8	Customs	20,408	0	0	20,329	1	0	20,408	0	0
9	Postal and Intelligence	5,222	0	0	5,066	2	0	5,222	0	0
10	Hisab (Audit Office)	8,793	0	0	8,776	13	4	8,853	0	0
11	Treasury	5,945	0	0	5,845	0	0	5,945	0	0
12	Umbar (Commissariat)	4,233	0	0	4,206	8	9	4,353	0	0
13	Mint	1,243	0	0	879	3	0	1.243	0	0
14	Judicial — Appellate Court	6,231	0	0	6,096	0	1	6,231	0	0
	Judicial — Civil Court	4,347	0	0	4,347	0	0	4,347	0	0
	Judicial — Criminal Court	4,152	0	0	4,232	0	0	4,392	0	0
	Judicial — Establishment of City Police	13,766	0	0	13,590	0	0	13,766	0	0
	Judicial — Thanas	25,182	0	0	23,489	11	11	24,774	0	0
	Judicial — Stamps	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
15	Pensions	12,258	0	0	12,258	0	0	12,582	0	0
16	Public Works Department	4,00,111	0	0	4,01,331	0	0	3,31,390	0	0
17	Jail	18,055	0	0	18,088	11	6	18,175	0	0
18	Army — Office	7,188	0	0	7,188	0	0	7,188	0	0
	Army — Artillery	57,623	3	0	57,623	3	0	57,623	0	0
	Army — Port Garrison,	28,808	0	0	27 756	5	0	30,623	0	0
	Army — Regular Cavalry	75,576	0	0	75,576	0	0	75,576	0	0
	Army — Irregular Cavalry	31,416	0	0	31,023	8	6	31,416	0	0
	Army — Regular Infantry	66,948	0	0	65,892	2	6	66,948	0	0
	Army — Irregular Infantry	1,55,881	0	0	1,55,881	0	0	1,54,138	0	0
19	Gardens	22,264	0	0	23,926	10	3	23,396	0	0
20	Vakeels	6,928	0	0	6,412	9	6	6,988	0	0
21	Charity Endowments	1,44,949	0	0	1,44,949	0	0	1,44,949	0	0
22	Festivals	15,160	0	0	10,591	5	3	15,160	0	0
23	Gifts — Marriages	5,500	0	0	5,864	1	9	5,500	0	0
	Gifts — Deaths	4,000	0	0	1,030	3	0	4,000	0	0
	Gifts — Guests	2,000	0	0	4,019	11	3	2,000	0	0
	Gifts — Other	3,500	0	0	2,458	14	0	3,500	0	0
24	Stationery	11,862	0	0	11,681	3	6	11,925	0	0
25	Advances — Takavi	500	0	0	25,440	10	5	500	0	0
	Advances — Miscellaneous	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
26	School	18,947	0	0	17,078	1	5	21,137	0	0
27	Medical	35,289	0	0	29,320	10	1	35,581	0	0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000	0	0	76	9	0	1,000	0	0
29	Izlaighair Establishment	2,142	0	0	2,144	0	0	2 202	0	0
30	Refund of Deposits	2,500	0	0	3,868	4	9	2,500	0	0
31	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs on account of Salt	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0
32	Miscellaneous — Bhatta	8,000	0	0	9,297	12	10	8,000	0	0
	Miscellaneous — Other	50,000	0	0	80,561	11	2	50,000	0	0
33	Sarai (relaying of tiled roofs)	10,000	0	0	7,268	5	8	10,000	0	0
34	Mayo College	9,350	0	0	8,425	4	3	9 362	0	0
35	Band Establishment	4,902	0	0	5,366	10	0	4,920	0	0
	TOTAL ORDINARY	22,65,253	0	0	23,11,401	14	4	22,25,182	13	0
36	EXTRAORDINARY	10,000	0	0	1,19,278	8	8	3,00,000	0	0
	TOTAL	22,75,253	0	0	24,30,680	7	0	25,25,182	13	0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1896	...			20,97,752	1	9	...		
	GRAND TOTAL	...			45,28,432	8	9	...		

G. R. IRWIN,
Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1897.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sadar Civil Courts.										
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits exceeding „ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	5	36	41	24	3	1	1	29	12	
Suits exceeding „ 300 do. do. „ 1,000	10	136	146	78	12	3	14	107	39	
Suits not exceeding R300	11	1,560	1,571	934	100	93	92	1,219	352	
Total	26	1,732	1,758	1,036	115	97	107	1,355	403	
Nazim's Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	196	421	617	284	60	55	98	497	120	
GRAND TOTAL	222	2,153	2,375	1,320	175	152	205	1,852	523	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1897.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	158	158	81	69	8	158	...	
Criminal Appeals	...	114	114	71	17	13	101	13	
Total	...	272	272	152	86	21	259	13	
Civil Cases—Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cases exceeding „ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	...	7	7	2	1	2	5	2	
Cases exceeding „ 300 do. do. „1,000	...	30	30	16	3	8	27	3	
Cases not exceeding R300	4	183	187	93	34	55	182	5	
Total	4	220	224	111	38	65	214	10	
GRAND TOTAL	4	492	496	263	124	86	473	23	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 6th April 1897.

G. R. IRWIN,
Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1896.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1897.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of persons				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.				
												R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Murder	...	4	4	3	1	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	7	7	7	...	5	16	3	13	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dacoity	4	18	22	21	1	3	29	12	17	...	3,889 4 9	587	68 14 6	521
4	Robbery	1	11	12	12	...	4	26	20	6	...	263 6 0	12	0 4 0	...
5	Theft — Cattle	...	39	39	39	...	28	77	57	20	...	...	276	...	230
	Theft — Other	...	158	158	158	...	118	373	219	154	...	11,061 15 6	...	4,205 0 0	...
6	Poisoning	...	2	2	2	...	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
7	Grievous hurt	...	15	15	15	...	12	22	14	8	...	...	...	...	...
8	Abduction	...	35	35	35	...	10	16	5	11	...	...	...	...	...
9	Arson	...	2	2	2	...	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
10	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning by Thag	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	129 4 0	...	129 4 0	...
12	Other crimes	5	396	401	390	11	135	346	212	134	...	172 10 0	...	...	...
	Total	10	689	699	686	13	324	924	555	369	...	15,466 8 3	875	4,403 6 6	751

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 6th April 1897.

G. R. IRWIN,
Political Agent.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the number of Boys and Girls receiving Education in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1896-97.

No.	Name of School.	Average number of Boys during the year.						Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of Teachers.	Remarks.
		In English.	In Persian or Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	In Chundi Bundish.	Total.			
	Boys' Schools.									
	Kotah City Schools.									
1	His Highness the Maharao's High School	141*	54	12	167	...	374	264	16	*All those boys who learn English read either Persian or Urdu, Sanskrit or Nagri as their second language.
2	Kotah Nobles' School	58*	...	...	...	...	58	47	6	
	Village Schools.									
1	Antah	...	7	...	44	...	51	39	1	
2	Attroo	11*	7	...	34	...	52	39	2	
3	Bapawar	...	...	...	41	...	41	34	1	
4	Baran	...	24	...	61	...	85	57	2	
5	Barode	...	...	...	28	...	28	22	1	
6	Digode	...	...	...	33	...	33	20	1	
7	Etawah	...	4	...	26	...	30	17	1	
8	Kaithun	...	...	...	66	...	66	42	1	
9	Kanwas	...	1	...	33	...	34	25	1	
10	Khanpur	...	5	...	67	...	72	64	1	
11	Kishenganj	...	...	...	24	...	24	15	1	
12	Kunjer	...	...	...	28	...	28	23	1	
13	Mangrole	...	...	1	39	...	40	29	1	
14	Mandana	...	...	...	20	...	20	13	1	
15	Ramchunderpura	...	26	1	35	...	62	41	2	
16	Sangod	...	29	...	53	...	81	71	2	
17	Shergurh	...	...	...	27	...	27	21	1	
18	Siswali	...	...	...	40	...	40	30	1	
19	Sultanpur	...	1	...	23	...	24	16	1	
	Total	210*	158	14	888	...	1,270	929	45	
	Girls' Schools.									
1	Kotah Muhammadan Girls' School	...	49	...	...	...	49	36	1	
2	Kotah Hindi Girls' School	...	...	...	27	...	27	19	1	
3	Baran Girls' School	...	15	...	...	15†	30	18	1	† These fifteen girls learn Chandri Bundish only.
	Total	...	64	...	27	15	106	73	3	
	GRAND TOTAL	210	222	14	915	15	1,376	1,002	48	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 6th April 1897.

G. R. IRWIN,
Political Agent.

(8)

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 434-G., dated Jhalrapatan, the 10th April 1897.

From—Major R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., Political Agent, Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my Report upon the administration of the Jhallawar State for the year 1896-97.

RAINFALL.

Chaoni Jhalrapatan	34·32 inches.
Patan	31·60 „
Iklehra	38·10 „
Chipa Barod	33·82 „
Awar (Chaumahla)	30·99 „
Gangdhar („)	53·89 „
Panchpahar („)	28·44 „
Shahabad	36·72 „

These figures represent the rainfall from 1st January 1896 to 31st December 1896.

CROPS.

The rabi crop was on the whole an average one.

The jowar kharif crop looked at one time as if it would be a complete failure; but most propitious rain fell in November and December, and the result was a good crop. The makka crop was likewise a good one, but the cotton only an average one.

The prospects of the coming rabi crops are:—Opium very good, wheat good, but gram deficient.

PERSONNEL.

Captain Evans-Gordon held charge of this Agency till the 7th of May 1896, when he proceeded on furlough, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler took over charge. I took over the Agency from Colonel Sadler on 24th November 1896, and have remained in charge up to date.

TOUR.

Colonel Sadler made one flying-tour to Shahabad in October to inspect some irrigation works. I have been through the entire State, with the one exception of the Bakani Tahsil.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State has remained entirely in the hands of the Political Agent, as no Council has been appointed since it was abolished by the late Chief. The Diwan, Pandit Parmanand, is the man whose name appears in last year's Report, and I can fully endorse the very high opinion held by both my predecessors regarding this most capable official. The Diwan disposes of appeals from the Appellate Court on the Civil Side, subject to final appeal to the Political Agent. He also is specially responsible for

the Daftar Sadar (Audit Office), Kothar (Commissariat), Kapar-Bhandar (Stores, etc.), Temples, and Court of Wards.

The whole of the Revenue Administration, Army, Police, Stables, etc., have remained under the Political Agent, and he deals direct with the Heads of each Department; although I constantly utilize the Diwan in all Departments, and have found his experience and knowledge of the State most valuable. Appeals from the Appellate Court on the Criminal Side come to the Political Agent direct.

All the Departments of the State may now be said to be in good order.

COURT OF WARDS.

The Sarthal and Harnaoda estates remained in charge of their Managers under the supervision of the Diwan. It was stated in last year's report that their debts had been liquidated, but this is not correct, as it was almost impossible at the time to get true statistics. During the year under review the debts of the Sarthal estate have been fully liquidated, and there is now a considerable balance to the good; while each year will show an increased saving. The debts of the Harnaoda estate are still under liquidation.

COURTS.

The Judge of the Appellate Court, Raja Sawant Singh, had to retire owing to ill-health, and Hakim Saadat Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, late member of the State Council, was appointed in his place, on the 2nd of October 1896. The Judges of the Civil and Criminal Courts remained the same as last year, except that Dhabai Ram Chandra, Judge of the Civil Court, acted for the Appellate Judge for a few months. The following working of the Courts relates to the twelve months from the 1st of March 1896 to the 28th of February 1897.

During this period the Civil Court had to deal with 918 newly filed suits, in addition to 123 remaining undisposed of from the previous year, the total number of suits being 1,041, the sums involved amounting to R1,08,037-11-10. Of this number 936, involving R74,783-5-6, were disposed of during the year, leaving 105 pending on the 1st of March 1897. The number of new suits instituted decreased by 283 as compared with the number of suits filed during the previous year. Besides this, the Civil Court disposed of 521 applications for execution of decrees, as against 674 of the last year.

The Appellate Court, on the Civil Side, had before it in all 57 appeals, *viz.*, 9 pending from the previous year, and 48 lodged during 1896-97, the value of property involved aggregating R32,257-15-3. Out of this number 46 appeals for R19,622-2-9 were disposed of, the decisions of the subordinate Court being upheld in 27 cases, modified in 10, and upset in 9 only. The Tahsildars took up in all 849 cases during the year, of which 712 were disposed of. In 36 cases appeals were lodged, including 6 pending from the previous year. Out of these, the decisions of the Tahsildars were affirmed in 16, modified in 6, upset in 10, and 4 cases remained undisposed of.

Four hundred and forty-eight applications for execution of decree were filed in Tahsils, including those pending from the previous year, out of which 319 were disposed of and 129 remained pending.

The following statement gives a general view of the Criminal Statistics the year, the working of the Police and Criminal Courts:—

Offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases not yet decided by the Courts and of people concerned.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Murder	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Homicide	4 (2)	3	3	2	1—1	...	...	...
3. Dacoity	1 (2)	1	5	...	1—5	...	...	...
4. House-breaking	140 (151)	62	132	100	11—	32	7,066 3 2	3,601 7 4
5. Robbery	7 (2)	5	9	8	3—1	...	302 0 0	266 15 0
6. Theft	107 (70)	74	119	92	7—1	26	6,672 15 9	3,171 14 6
7. Abortion	4 (0)	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
8. Grievous Hurt	21 (4)	17	43	30	4—	13	...	...
9. Rape	2 (2)	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
10. Other offences	510 (538)	111	162	43	25—	89	...	...
TOTAL	796 (772)	279	481	283	52—8	160	14,041 2 11	7,040 4 10

The figures in brackets in column 2 are the corresponding figures for last year.

CUSTOMS.

This Department throughout the year was in charge of Seth Daulat Ram, who carried out his duties, as heretofore, most satisfactorily.

The receipts for the year Sambat 1952 were R1,28,883, as against R1,20,234 in Sambat 1951; while the expenses were R19,138, as against R19,059 in Sambat 1951, showing a net increase of income of R8,570 over the preceding year. The increased receipts are mainly due to the increase in the quantity of opium exported. In the export of oil-seeds, gur, ghi, and mahua there was a considerable falling off. Statement No. 1 attached shows the quantity of imports and exports of the whole State, and of Patan City.

REVENUE.

Pandit Ram Charan, Deputy Collector, a most trustworthy State official, was in charge of this Department. The total estimated demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1952 was R13,32,133 as against R12,95,883 in Sambat 1951; while the actual collections were in Sambat 1952 R12,53,274 (or including Hundis from Manotidars which remained uncashed by the end of the year R12,66,790) as against R12,26,499 (or including similar Hundis from Manotidars R12,38,815) in Sambat 1951. The increase in Sambat 1952 is principally due to the fact that most of the cesses in this State are payable every second year, and that Sambat 1951 was, so far as they are considered, a blank year (see foot-note).

The following revenue cases were instituted and disposed of during the year:—

Pending from last year	3,893
Instituted during the year	6,478
TOTAL	10,371
Disposed of	6,980
Pending at the end of the year	3,391

NOTE.—In the figures given at the top of page 91 in the last Rajputana Administration Report the word "Demand" is given by a clerical error instead of "Collections."

Most of the 5,000 Darbar files, mentioned in last year's report as undisposed of, have been dealt with during the year under review.

RANIS' JAGIR.

The management of the jagirs of the two Ranis of the ex-Chief (who are still in the Palace at the Chaoni) was taken over by the State in September last, and a Manager was appointed under the Revenue Department.

REGULAR ARMY (CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND ARTILLERY).

With a view to gradually reduce the strength of the Regular Army, in August last, it was decided to cease enlistment in the Infantry and Artillery, except when a sepoy died leaving a grown up son fit to serve. This has been carried out, and Statement No. 2 shows the number of reductions (82 in all) that have since taken place, as also the "Full Sanctioned Strength" and "Present Strength" on 1st August 1896, 1st January 1897, and 1st April 1897. The Army is under the Commander-in-Chief (Bakhshi Fauj), and all questions relating to it are dealt with direct between him and the Political Agent.

IRREGULAR ARMY (SEBANDI).

On this list are borne a host of persons mostly having hereditary rights and many of whom do very little in return for their pay. Amongst them are included Kiledars, a certain number of Sepoys attached to different Chaukis in Jhalrapatan and the districts, and a miscellaneous lot of Nais, bell-ringers, servants in the Palace, etc. The main working body of the Irregular Army consists of 1,161 sepoys and 76 sowars employed under the Girai (Police), and of 537 Shahnas employed as village officials under the Tahsildars.

The names of all are borne on the list of the Sebandi, but those serving under the Police and Revenue Departments are paid for by those Departments. The Sebandi is under its own Chief (Bakhshi Sebandi), and he, too, deals direct with the Political Agent.

POLICE.

The Police are under the Faujdar (District Magistrate), and all questions relating to this body are dealt with direct between him and the Political Agent.

In the districts they are decidedly efficient.

No promotions or enlistments in the above three forces are sanctioned except under the signature of the Political Agent.

The sanctioned budget for the above three forces is :—

Regular Army	196,263
Irregular Army	39,339
Police	109,557
TOTAL .	345,159

But the first two are not now up to full strength, so we are working well within our budget in this connection.

EDUCATION.

Mr. John remains Inspector of Schools. No additional schools were opened during the year.

The number of students under tuition at the head-quarter High School and Tahsil Schools is 1,139, as against 1,069 in the last year. There is also a Girls' School in the Chaoni, the number of students being 23.

FINANCE.

The Mint has remained closed during the year.

The Treasury closed on 28th February 1897 with a balance of R7,75,143 as against R5,27,063 in the last year, showing an increase of R2,48,080.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tickell was appointed State Engineer on 28th April 1896, in addition to his duties as State Engineer for Kotah.

A great deal is now being done to put the irrigation works in good order, and under Mr. Tickell's auspices a vast change will soon be visible, especially in Shahabad, where the needs in this connection were more pressing than elsewhere.

Many Raj buildings throughout the State had been allowed to get out of repair, and these too are gradually being put right.

The Jhallawar portion of the Jhalrapatan-Bhanpura-Rampura-Manasa road is being pushed on; but although Gwalior first sanctioned the construction of the $3\frac{7}{8}$ miles running through their territorry, the Darbar has recently withdrawn this sanction for the present. The Indore Darbar has been addressed regarding the portion $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long still unmetalled in their territory; and plans and estimates for both portions, made out by Mr. Tickell, have been submitted to both Darbars. I understand the portion from Manasa to Neemuch is to be metalled by the Gwalior Darbar, and if Holkar and Gwalior will only sanction the two small portions remaining in their territories, there will be a metalled road from Jhalrapatan to the Railway at Neemuch.

JAIL.

The average daily number of prisoners during 1896-97 was 174·44 as against 216·06 in 1895-96; while there were only 9 deaths this year as against 14 in the last year.

Recently arrangements have been made for supplying prisoners with green vegetables from the State gardens; and the condition of the Jail is, I consider, now very fairly satisfactory in every respect. Dr. Eradatullah, who was Superintendent of the Jail last year, was transferred to another appointment in the State, and was succeeded in the Superintendency of the Jail by the present incumbent, Ahmad Husain Khan, in August last.

MEDICAL.

The Departmental Report prepared by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Pat. A. Weir, M. B., Agency Surgeon, is being submitted separately. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir made a complete tour of the State, except Bakani, and on his recommendation a temporary dispensary has been started in Manohar-thana Tahsil, pending formal sanction being received. Precautions against plague, in the way of cleaning and disinfecting the streets and drains, white-washing the walls of lower stories, and removing filth and rubbish, etc., in Patan and the Chaoni, have been thoroughly carried out; and the measures met with the approval of the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana. In the chief towns, likewise, during my tour, I sanctioned temporary establishments for the above purpose where I deemed the sanitation needed improvement.

WALTERKRIT SABHA.

During the year Sambat 1952 there were 76 marriages and 96 deaths among Rajputs, as against 71 marriages and 84 deaths in Sambat 1951. Six

infringements of the Rules were reported, of which due notice was taken by the Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Returns have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon direct to the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana.

MAYO COLLEGE.

The number of Jhallawar boys under education at the Mayo College is 4.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.*,
Political Agent, Jhallawar State.

No. 1.

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhallawar State and of Patan City for 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96.

Articles.	Jhallawar State.				Patan City.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opium	4,235	7,120	5,289	6,129	4,129	7,088	3,714	3,779
Grain	259,249	294,353	70,363	75,038	69,906	87,630	10,819	13,089
Rice	3,963	3,478	905	699	1,306	1,449	624	499
Oilseeds	12,467	11,769	93,445	75,513	7,804	6,413	7,997	4,473
English and country cloth	10,354	11,378	5,525	4,807	3,898	4,059	2,952	2,967
Gota-kinari	5	5	...	...	3	2	...	...
Gur	12,237	6,664	10,303	3,747	5,318	1,590	1,220	753
Sugar	11,292	12,115	5,441	5,347	8,325	8,175	5,093	4,819
Ghi	3,985	4,462	4,290	2,014	2,064	1,973	744	749
Kirana	26,458	22,705	12,167	12,762	16,200	9,997	6,115	6,372
Manihari Saman	604	546	379	409	391	339	281	233
Gum	105	116	3,348	2,565	61	33	58	32
Al	3	...	426	398	3	...	15	...
Cotton	1,407	1,357	4,279	4,811	177	127	56	94
Oil	647	569	532	1,089	468	414	99	104
Mahua	779	592	16,396	11,882	309	36	85	123
Fruits	27	19	...	2	...	2	...	...
Tobacco, Ganja, and Bhang	7,753	7,571	4,044	5,316	5,293	4,150	3,483	4,482
Made Tobacco	106	120	6	...	...	...	5	...
Metal	910	942	771	748	770	766	669	655
Oil	657	390	3,228	3,019	483	212	2,677	2,253
Total	3,57,243	3,86,271	2,41,137	2,16,295	1,26,908	1,34,455	46,706	45,476

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.*,
Political Agent, Jhallawar State.

The 10th April 1897.

No. 2.

Statement showing "Full Sanctioned Strength" of the Regular Army and the actual "Present Strength" on 1st August 1896, 1st January 1897, and 1st April 1897.

No.		Full sanctioned strength.	Strength on 1st August 1896.	Strength on 1st January 1897.	Strength on 1st April 1897.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(I) Infantry.					
1	Orderly Paltan	527	523	509	509	
2	Bahadur Paltan . . .	285	278	273	267	
3	Fatteh Paltan	390	382	375	374	
4	Gopal Paltan	374	362	341	334	
5	Shash Beras	44	39	37	36*	* In addition to this number, 190 sepoys are employed in the districts, in Girai, and paid for by that Department.
		1,620	1,584	1,535	1,520	
	(II) Cavalry.					
6	Risala No. I	51	50	50	50	
7	Risala No. II	50	49	50	48	
8	Risala No. III	20	20	20	18	
9	Risala No. IV	15	14	13	14†	† In addition to these numbers, 65 Sowars are employed in the district in Girai, and paid for by that Department.
10	Paigah Shekh Chand . . .	35	34	33	33	
11	Paigah Arjun Singh . . .	35	33	33	32	
		206	200	199	195	
	(III) Artillery.					
12	Chaoni and Patan . . .	205	178	171	169	
13	Manohar-thana . . .	27	26	25	24	
14	Kailwara	9	9	9	9	
15	Thana Deori	12	12	12	12	
16	Shahabad	29	28	27	26	
		282	253	244	240	
17	(IV) Bakhshigiri . . .	2	2	2	2	
	Total .	2,110	2,039	1,980	1,957‡	‡ Of this number 1,736 are in the Chaoni (principally) and in Patan City.

The whole of the Infantry Regiments shown in the Column 6 are at head-quarters, except 90 men who are on duty in the districts. The whole of the Cavalry shown in this column are likewise at head-quarters, and 169 of the Artillery are in the Chaoni or in Patan City.

Note.—I omit "Followers," in which number there has been no reduction practically; as the total sanctioned strength is 380; while the present strength is 377.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.*,
Political Agent, Jhallawar State.

The 10th April 1897.

No. 3.

Statement showing the Estimates and Actuals of Receipts and Expenditure of Jhallawar State for Sambat 1952=1895-96.

Heads.	Receipts. Estimate for Sambat 1952.	Actuals for Sambat 1952.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening Balance	10,00,000 0 0	12,27,210 10 2½	2,27,210 10 2½	.....
Arrears.				
Parganahs	.....	28,211 11 5½	28,211 11 5½	.....
Customs	.....	532 12 2	532 12 2	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	92,356 9 0½	92,356 9 0½	.....
Total	.....	1,21,101 0 8	1,21,101 0 8	.....
Current Year.				
Parganahs	13,32,133 12 11*	12,66,790 9 5	.....	65,343 3 6
Customs	1,15,151 0 0	1,28,883 2 9	13,732 2 9	.....
Miscellaneous	1,02,178 0 0	1,44,107 13 10½	41,929 13 10½	.....
Total Current Year	15,49,462 12 11	15,39,781 10 0½	55,662 0 7½	65,343 3 6
Recovery of Advances	1,05,000 0 0	2,03,704 6 10	98,704 6 10	.....
Current year with advances	16,54,462 12 11	17,43,486 0 10½	1,54,366 7 5½	65,343 3 6
Total with Arrears	16,54,462 12 11	18,64,587 1 6½	2,75,467 8 1½	65,343 3 6
GRAND TOTAL	26,54,462 12 11	30,91,797 11 9	5,02,678 2 4	65,343 3 6

Heads.	Expenditure. Estimate for Sambat 1952.	Actuals for Sambat 1952.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Imperial Tribute	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	.....	.....
Palace	1,07,170 8 0	84,924 10 7	.....	22,245 13 5
Risala Shagirdpesha	31,701 14 0	29,450 14 3	.....	2,250 15 9
Courts and Offices	2,66,624 4 6	2,80,246 1 5½	13,621 12 11½	.....
Departments	1,36,005 13 7	1,20,089 4 0¾	.....	15,916 9 6¼
Army and Police	3,56,316 12 0	3,26,252 10 2	.....	30,064 1 10
Punyarth (Charity)	29,059 13 0	27,635 8 3	.....	1,424 4 9
Tyohar (Festivals)	19,973 3 6	15,990 8 9	.....	3,982 10 9
Parganahs	1,93,108 3 4	1,78,032 14 9	.....	15,075 4 7
Vikalats	17,077 6 6	15,870 2 1	.....	1,207 4 5
Public Works	83,007 0 0	52,510 5 2	.....	30,496 10 10
Mehmans (Guests)	6,000 0 0	748 14 0	.....	5,251 2 0
Gifts and Rewards	25,000 0 0	1,119 6 11	.....	23,880 9 1
Travelling and Bhatta	20,000 0 0	8,729 8 6	.....	11,270 7 6
Miscellaneous	1,08,046 3 3	6,79,546 7 1†	5,71,500 3 10	.....
Total	14,79,091 1 8	19,01,147 4 0½	5,85,122 0 9½	1,63,065 14 5½
Advances	1,05,000 0 0	1,90,622 14 5	85,622 14 5	.....
Total including Advances	15,84,091 1 8	20,91,770 2 5½	6,70,744 15 2½	1,63,065 14 5½
Closing Balance	10,70 371 11 3	10,00,027 9 3¾	.....	70,344 1 11¼
GRAND TOTAL	26,54,462 12 11	30,91,797 11 9	6,70,744 15 2½	2,33,410 0 4½

* Note.—A curious custom has apparently always prevailed here. The "Demand" is shown as the Estimated Revenue, although it is well known that this "Demand" has never been and never will be realized in full. But, *per contra*, although it is known that arrears under "Parganahs," "Customs," and "Miscellaneous" will be realized, still no estimate is made for such—the idea apparently being that the collection of these arrears would counterbalance or make up the deficiency between the Estimate (Demand) and the Actuals.

† The ex-Maharaj Rana removed some 4½ lakhs from the Treasury in the Autumn of 1895.

Jhallawar State;
The 10th April 1897.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.,*
Political Agent.

(9)

BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1019-G., dated Bikanir, the 6th May 1897.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Vincent, Political Agent, Bikanir,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikanir State for the year 1896-97.

2. Major H. M. Temple gave over charge of the Agency on the 5th April to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., who was relieved by me on the 22nd of April.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., was Agency Surgeon from the 1st of April till the 11th August; Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson from the 4th September to the 8th March.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. On the 30th of April His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by his guardian, Mr. B. Egerton, proceeded to Abu, where he remained till the 6th of July.

On the 5th of September, accompanied by the Political Agent and Mr. Egerton, he paid a visit to Bombay, and returned to Bikanir on the 17th.

He visited Jodhpore at Christmas to see the Trevor Fair and the Polo Tournament.

On the 28th March he went to Kotah to pay a visit to the Maharao.

VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

4. His Highness Maharao Umed Singh, of Kotah, arrived at Bikanir on the 1st of January on a visit to His Highness the Maharaja, and left the following day.

THE SARDARS.

5. During the year two Rajvis and five Tazimi Pattadars died, *viz.*—

(1) Bharat Singh, Rajvi, died on the 27th October 1896. He left no male issue, and was succeeded by his brother Madho Singh.

(2) Asu Singh, Rajvi of Alsar, died on the 22nd December 1896. His eldest son, Bairi Sal, succeeds him.

(3) Thakur Megh Singh, Pattadar of Kumbhana, was murdered on the 11th March 1897. He has left a son of about two years old.

(4) Thakur Hanwant Singh, Bhati of Jaimalsar, died on the 5th March 1897. His son, Karni Singh, succeeds him.

(5) Thakur Dowlat Singh, Sanjguru, died on the 15th of May 1896. His adopted son, Saket Singh, a minor, succeeds him.

(6) Thakur Jowahir Singh, of Hardesar, died on the 23rd of June 1896. His son, Bagh Singh, succeeds him.

(7) Thakur Binjhraj Singh, Bhati of Sindhu, died on the 4th January 1897. His son, Kesri Singh, a minor, succeeds him.

COURT OF WARDS.

6. At the close of the year 1895-96, there were 30 Pattas under the management of the Court of Wards, 12 were taken charge of during the year, and 4 were released. Of the 38 under management, 11 are free from debt. The debts on the remaining 27 are being gradually liquidated.

The income of these Pattas was ₹1,40,000, the expenditure ₹1,34,000, including the payments to creditors.

ADMINISTRATION.

7. There have been several changes under this head during the year.

Thakur Rughuvar Singh, late Naib Diwan of the Rewah State, was appointed Revenue Member of Council, and joined on the 7th of August.

The services of Sodhi Hukm Singh, the Vice-President of the Council, were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government from the 1st of January.

Thakur Rughuvar Singh has been acting as Vice-President, in addition to his other duties since Hukm Singh's departure.

The post of Secretary to the Council, almost a *sine cure*, has been abolished.

Kazi Hamidullah, the Judge of the Appeal Court, who had served the State for over thirty years, was compelled through failing health to retire on the 16th November. He died soon after at Delhi. He was deservedly respected by all classes.

Rai Brij Basi Lal was appointed Judge in his place. The services of Munshi Gopichand, Deputy Revenue Officer, were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government from the 1st January, and he was succeeded by Pandit Jisukh Rai.

Thakur Bhopal Singh, of the Mahajan family, was placed in charge of the Army, *vice* Kabiraj Bhairon Dan, who was appointed Nazim of Sujangarh. Rai Sahib Pandit Ram Chandra Dube, tutor to His Highness the Maharaja, who had been appointed Vakil at Jaipur, died on the 6th June.

Thakur Pane Singh, Superintendent of Police, resigned his post in July, and Abdul Samad Khan, the Naib Superintendent of Police, succeeded him. This change has led to the capture of a great number of dacoits and bad characters.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

8. The following table shows the rainfall for the year in the several Tehsils of the State :—

No.	Tehsils.	Inches.	Cents.
1	Anupgarh	7	52
2	Babadran	6	3
3	Bikanir	7	65
4	Churu	9	65
5	Dungargarh	9	...
6	Hanumangarh	6	58
7	Lunkaransar	4	8
8	Mirzawala	8	69
9	Nohar	6	91
10	Rajgarh	9	96
11	Ratangarh	12	71
12	Reni	9	3
13	Sardarshahr	12	78
14	Sujangarh	9	89
15	Suratgarh	7	72
16	Surpura	4	82

FINANCE.

9. The year under review opened with a credit balance of ₹43,15,470-13-9, of which ₹31,34,000 were in Government securities. The receipts for the year

amounted to R23,82,574-11-5, including extraordinary receipts R6,27,441-10-6. The expenditure was R33,11,087-3-11, of which R14,26,107-2-10 was extraordinary. The ordinary receipts, compared with those of the preceding year, show a decrease of R2,21,927-15-1 and fall short of the estimate by R1,68,466-15-1. The falling off in customs, R1,59,924-14-0 and in Land Revenue R80,378-7-6, was due to scarcity. The loss under Land Revenue is small, and it is satisfactory that in a bad year like the one under report only a small portion of the demand has fallen in arrears, and that no coercive measures had to be resorted to in realizing the demand.

The falling off in customs receipts is due chiefly to the prevailing scarcity, and partly to this having been an inauspicious year for marriages.

The increase in expenditure comes entirely under the head extraordinary. The ordinary expenditure fell short of the estimate by R2,28,793-14-11, while the extraordinary exceeded by R7,36,107-2-10. The chief items under extraordinary expenditure were R7,81,533-10-10 on railway construction, and R2,20,743-6-2 on famine relief. It is satisfactory to note that the greater portion of the money devoted to famine relief has been spent on productive works, such as the railway embankments and the Ghagger canals. The expenditure on the Ghagger canals will be high owing to the State having to pay the relief workers in cash on the very liberal scale adopted on the Punjab portion of the canals.

The closing balance in the Treasury was R33,86,958-5-3, including R31,34,300 in Government securities, and excluding 561½ gold mohurs.

In the preparation of the Budget for 1897-98, a strict regard for economy has been shown. Re-organization has been introduced into every department, and a good deal of superfluous expenditure has been stopped. For instance, the number of Tehsils has been reduced from 15 to 10. It was found that some of the Tehsils contained very few Khalsa villages, and consequently in those Tehsils the Tehsil establishment had very little work to do.

The Estimates for 1897-98 are as follows:—

Heads.	Estimate, 1896-97.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.
Receipts.			
	R	R a. p	R
Ordinary	19,23,600	17,55,133 0 11	19,40,390
Extraordinary	1,67,000	1,59,338 5 10	42,000
Total	20,90,600	19,14,471 6 . 9	19,82,390
Expenditure.			
Ordinary	21,13,774	18,84,980 1 1	17,17,647
Extraordinary	6,90,000	11,08,566 5 5	4,17,000
Total	28,03,774	29,93,546 6 6	21,34,647

IRRIGATION.

10. There has been no system of irrigation. In a very few places in the Sujangarh and Reni districts, where the water is near the surface, kutcha wells have been sunk, and a few fields irrigated from them. A small area has been

irrigated from the waste water of the West Jumna Canal. The long-standing dispute with the Punjab Government as to the water of the Ghagger river has at last been happily settled. A weir and canals are being constructed, and will be finished by June. There are great hopes that the State will reap profit from the area which will now be brought under rabi cultivation in the neighbourhood of these canals.

JUDICIAL.

11. The following table shows the result of the working of the several Courts during the year—

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1896.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 1st April 1897.
Nizamats and Tehsils.	Criminal	23	1,871	1,894	1,816	78
	Civil	235	2,534	2,769	2,520	249
	Revenue	214	1,437	1,651	1,483	168
Nizamats on Appellate Side	Criminal	2	149	151	147	4
	Civil	12	314	326	300	26
	Revenue	9	127	136	122	14
Appellate Court	Criminal	...	275	275	253	22
	Civil	6	366	372	326	46
	Revenue	3	90	93	81	12
Regency Council	Criminal	1	70	71	70	1
	Civil	18	152	170	146	24
	Revenue	18	57	75	62	13
	Total	541	7,442	7,983	7,326	657

There were 7,983 cases for disposal, of which 7,326 have been decided and 657 remained pending. The figures in the previous year were 9,683, 9,142, and 541.

Seven thousand four hundred forty-two cases were instituted during the year, as against 8,898 during the preceding year. The decrease of 1,456 has occurred in civil suits and may be attributed to the prevailing scarcity.

The Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have been introduced replacing the Bikanir Code, which was merely an incomplete copy of the Indian Penal Code, with the numbers of the sections altered, and a few sections added dealing with the offences of killing pea-fowls, pigeons, cows, etc.

The powers of the Nazims and Tehsildars have been somewhat curtailed, and defined according to section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Nazims are invested with the powers of a first class Magistrate, the Tehsildars with those of a second class, and the Naib Tehsildars with those of a third class Magistrate. The Tehsildars are not empowered to inflict the punishment of whipping.

CRIMINAL CASES.

12. Four cases of murder, six cases of dacoity, and one mail robbery occurred during the year. All the principal offenders have been captured, tried, and convicted.

In the five cases of murder tried during the year, the persons implicated have, with one exception, been convicted. No sentence of death has been inflicted. Three sentences of transportation for life, and three of imprisonment for life, have been passed.

In 1,056 of the cases disposed of, punishment was awarded. Of the 3,526 persons arrested, 1,543 were punished, 1,822 released, 7 absconded, and 154 remained under trial. Property to the value of R16,595-11-0, and cattle to the number of 1,475 were stolen. Of this property worth R6,749-7-3 and 1,110 head of cattle were recovered.

CIVIL CASES.

13. There were 2,596 original suits and 826 appeals filed during the year. In 1895-96 the numbers were 3,992 and 990 respectively.

In the Nazim's Courts there were 326 appeals from the decisions of the Tehsildars and Honorary Magistrates. Of these 182 were confirmed, 62 reversed, 56 modified, and 26 remained. In the Appellate Court there were 8 original suits, of which 3 were settled: there were 364 appeals from the decisions of the Nazims and Honorary Magistrates. Of these 205 were upheld, 66 reversed, 52 modified, and 41 remained. In the Court of the Regency Council there were 170 appeals and revision cases. Of these 113 were upheld, 16 reversed, 17 modified, and 24 remained.

REVENUE CASES.

14. The Nizamats and Tehsils had to deal with 1,651 cases, of which 214 cases represented the balance of last year. Decrees were given in 1,087 cases, 81 were settled by mutual consent, and 315 cases were dismissed, leaving 168 cases remaining on the close of the year.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

15. There are 15 dispensaries in the State, of which 4 are in Bikanir.

The Bhagwandas Hospital was opened on the 20th July 1896. This hospital was built at a cost of one lakh of rupees by the late Rai Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas of Churu.

Two hundred and forty-two major and 5,329 minor operations were performed during the year.

Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-four persons were vaccinated, and it is reported that in 26,799 cases the operations were successful.

JAILS.

16. There are four jails in the State, *viz.*—

The Central Jail at Bikanir, and Jails at Reni, Sujangarh, and Suratgarh, the head-quarters of the Nizamats.

There were 528 prisoners on the 31st of March 1897, as against 374 on the corresponding date in 1896.

The increase is due to a large number of petty thefts committed by the lower classes: this may be attributed to the prevailing scarcity.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent throughout the year. Only four deaths took place. No epidemic broke out.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Central Jail was 420, and the cost per head per annum R29.

There is a Lunatic Asylum attached to the Central Jail. Six lunatics remained on the 31st March 1896, 11 were admitted during the year, nine were discharged, one died, and seven remained on the 31st March 1897.

CONSERVANCY.

17. All sanitary arrangements in the city have been under the supervision of the Municipal Committee for some years. Their work cannot be regarded

as having been highly successful. The Civil Surgeon has lately been appointed joint Chairman of the Committee and Health Officer of Bikanir. The sanitary condition of the city will, it is confidently hoped, soon show signs of improvement.

INFANTICIDE.

18. No cases of infanticide occurred during the year.

BOUNDARY CASES.

19. No new boundary cases were instituted during the year.

EDUCATION.

20. At Bikanir there are four schools, *viz.*—

The High School, the Walter Nobles School, and two Girls' Schools, and in the districts there are 12 schools.

There were 526 pupils in the High School, and 70 in the Girls' Schools at the close of the year, against 522 and 68, respectively, at the end of last year. The average daily attendance at the former was 357·6 against 354·85, and 56·51 against 34 of the previous year. In the Walter Nobles School, there were 36 boys and a daily attendance of 21·5, against 26 and 20·46, respectively, in the previous year. In the village schools the number of pupils was 961, and the daily attendance 677·72 against 827 and 655, respectively, in the previous year.

Efforts have been made during this year to improve the educational system. Mr. F. L. Reid, the Principal of the Government College in Ajmere, inspected the High School. His report was not unfavourable. His suggestions towards improvement have been all carried out, and it is hoped that the improvement will soon commence. This school had hitherto been affiliated to the Punjab University, but as the curriculum of that University was not suited to the Bikanir State, it has now been affiliated to the Allahabad University.

The teaching of English in the Village Schools has been discontinued, the instruction which was given in that language being very inferior. Pandit Ram Dhan has been appointed Inspector of Village Schools, and so far seems to have justified his selection.

On taking charge last year, I found that although a boarding house had been built adjoining the Nobles School it was not in use. There are now 18 boys using the boarding house, and the remaining 18 may be described as day boys.

The boys are taught English, Hindi, and Urdu, and are also thoroughly instructed in gymnastics and games. Riding lessons will be introduced shortly. The boys are well cared for and look healthy.

There are ten boys at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

The leading bankers in Bikanir subscribed a sum of ₹50,000 with the object of commemorating the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin to Bikanir which took place in November.

It was decided to build a girls' school, and Her Excellency was good enough to consent to its being called after her. The foundation stone was laid on the 26th February, and the school will be opened before the close of the year.

ARMY.

21. The strength of the camel corps was 487 at the close of the year, against 493 in the previous year. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency

the Commander-in-Chief inspected the corps during their visits to Bikanir in November and December respectively, and were pleased to express their satisfaction at its efficiency and management.

A team of the corps attended the Rifle meeting, held at Meerut in February, and was successful in securing four prizes of the total value of R223.

The total expenditure incurred on the corps during the year amounted to R1,53,011-2-9 against R1,54,311 in the previous year.

The State troops consisted, at the end of the year, of 282 cavalry, 233 infantry, and 56 artillery, against 295 cavalry, 246 infantry, and 56 artillery in the preceding year. This Department has recently been reorganized, and the changes effected have come into force from the 1st April 1897. The number of the cavalry has been reduced, whilst the pay of the sowars has been increased slightly. The men brought under reduction will be pensioned according to the rules of the State.

RAILWAY.

22. The receipts from the Railway amounted, during the year, to R1,14,763-3-9, against R85,636 in the preceding year. The increase is due solely to the import of grain from outside for the maintenance of the people suffering from famine.

The working expenses of the Railway amounted to R45,043-2-3, against R38,225 in the past year.

The extension from Bikanir to Khari is approaching completion, and it is hoped that the line will be ready for traffic in a few months. The cost of construction amounted, during the year, to R7,81,533-10-10.

The project for extending the line to Bhatinda in the Punjab has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and a survey is being made by the Executive Engineer of the State with a view to the preparation of the usual plans and estimates.

MAIL ROBBERY.

23. A case of mail robbery, attended with the murder of the escort occurred in November, at the village of Gopalpara in the Sujangarh Nizamat of the Bikanir State. Of the two dacoits concerned one has been arrested and sentenced to transportation for life, and will be deported to the Andamans shortly. A large amount of the property carried off has been recovered.

PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The charge of the Public Works Department was held by Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer of the State, throughout the year. The expenditure amounted to R4,49,466-2 against a budget provision of R6,44,976. The saving of R1,95,509-14 thus effected is due to the postponement of ordinary works to provide funds for expenditure on famine relief operations, and other works of an urgent nature.

TELEGRAPH.

25. The extension of the telegraph line from Futtehpore to Sardarshahr, of which mention was made in last year's report, was completed during the year, and it is now proposed to open a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Sujangarh.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

26. During the cold weather I visited Bahadran, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Churu, Rajgarh, Hanumangarh, Tibbi, and some of the villages of the Nohar Tehsil. I also visited the Ghagger canal works in Bikanir territory in January and again in March. They were opened in January to provide relief for the Bikanir subjects suffering from famine.

WALTERKRIT HITKARINI SABHA.

27. The committee appointed to regulate expenditure on marriages and funerals continue to do good work. During the calendar year there were 730 marriages and 170 deaths amongst the Rajputs, and 76 marriages and 31 deaths amongst the Charans. In 77 cases the rules of the sabha were infringed, but due notice was taken of the conduct of the persons concerned.

Appendix I.

Return of cases instituted, disposed of in the Nizamat Tehsil Courts and Honorary Magistrate's Court (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year 1896-97.

Number.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending on 31st March 1897.	Remarks.
		Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.		
1	Money transaction . .	193	2,270	2,463	1,410	818	39	196	
2	Settlement of accounts .	...	30	30	6	15	...	9	
3	Dispute regarding houses.	15	77	92	34	44	3	11	
4	Mortgage . . .	1	9	10	5	5	...	...	
5	Proprietary rights .	8	47	55	9	30	6	10	
6	Right of pre-emption .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Marriage disputes . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous . .	18	157	175	63	81	8	23	
	Total .	235	2,590	2,825	1,527	993	56	249	

Bikanir;
Dated 6th May 1897.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending the 31st March 1897.

Serial No.	Crimes.	Number of Cases							Number of Persons.							Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.
		Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	In which punishment is awarded.	Pending on the 31st March 1897.	Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.					
																R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	2	36	38	33	1	18	4	83	34	42	...	2	...	5	2,222 13 3	...	727 10 3	578	450
6	Cattle theft	5	296	301	248	30	160	23	460	226	200	...	2	...	32	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	884	648
7	Other theft	...	384	384	370	7	241	1	684	352	329	...	1	...	2	14,310 13 9	...	5,959 13 0	...	...
8	Abortion	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Attempt to suicide	...	5	5	5	...	2	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	...	27	27	24	1	13	2	49	18	21	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sale of children	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	...	12	12	12	...	6	...	19	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Escape from lawful custody	1	6	7	7	...	7	...	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeit coin	...	6	6	6	...	3	...	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Arson	...	6	6	6	...	3	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other offences	15	1,139	1 154	1,096	10	601	48	2,193	884	1,202	...	2	...	105	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	13	12
	Total	23	1,920	1,943	1,816	49	1,056	78	3,526	1,543	1,822	...	7	...	154	16,595 11 0	...	6,749 7 3	1,475	1,110

Bikanir;
The 6th May 1897.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Revenue Side) in the Bikanir State during the year 1896-97.

No.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1897.
		Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razinama.	Dismissed.		
1	Claim to village	2	18	20	2	1	15		2
2	Boundary dispute	15	11	26	5	1	8	...	12
3	Chandher	...	4	4	2	1	1	...	...
4	Dispute regarding Rakm	17	168	185	83	11	74	1	16
5	Division of property	1	13	14	3	1	7	1	2
6	Land dispute	10	239	249	71	46	124	1	7
7	Settlement of accounts	...	10	10	9	...	...	...	1
8	Cattle grazing	...	15	15	8	2	5	...	...
9	Stray cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mutation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zamindari cess	...	11	11	4	3	4	...	...
12	Tanks and Wells	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...
13	Right in drinking water	...	10	10	4	1	5	...	...
14	Claims for subsistence allowance	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	...
15	Miscellaneous	169	939	1,108	895	14	65	6	128
	Total	214	1,446	1,660	1,087	81	315	9	168

Bikanir;
The 6th May 1897.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appeal Court and the Nizamats during the year 1896-97.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.						
	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Enzinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1897.
Regency Council.																														
Cases on the Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	18	152	170	...	...	113	16	17	...	24	1	65	66	65	...	54	2	9	...	1	18	57	75	...	...	...	52	7	3	...	13
Total	18	152	170	...	...	113	16	17	...	24	1	70	71	70	5	54	2	9	...	1	18	57	75	...	...	...	52	7	3	...	13
Appeal Court.																														
Cases on the Original Side	2	6	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	29	29	28	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	4	360	364	...	...	205	66	52	...	41	...	246	246	225	...	169	29	27	...	21	3	90	93	...	...	...	55	23	3	...	12
Total	6	366	372	8	...	205	66	52	...	46	...	275	275	253	17	169	29	27	...	22	3	90	93	...	...	...	55	23	3	...	12
Nizamats.																														
Cases on the Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	12	314	326	...	...	182	62	56	...	26	2	149	151	147	...	78	44	25	...	4	9	127	136	...	...	...	73	41	8	...	14
Total	12	314	326	...	...	182	62	56	...	26	2	149	151	147	...	78	44	25	...	4	9	127	136	...	...	...	73	41	8	...	14
GRAND TOTAL	36	832	868	8	...	500	144	125	...	96	3	494	497	470	22	301	75	61	...	27	30	274	304	...	...	...	180	71	14	...	39

BIKANIR;
The 6th May 1897.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix V.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1897.

No.	Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder	42	...	2	3	1	2	1	...	6	4	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	70
2	Dacoity	...	...	1	7	1	18	5	7	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	63
3	Poisoning	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
5	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
6	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
7	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
8	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	7	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	19
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	12	6	1	30	8	3	10	3	12	2	5	4	1	...	106
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	32	7	33	23	2	33	1	21	2	5	...	...	11	178
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14	Attempt at suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
16	Escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
18	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	12	6	...	2	...	1	7	2	1	1	4	41
	TOTAL	45	...	3	10	2	21	9	10	32	29	62	10	86	48	5	50	5	40	12	14	5	4	26	528

	Male.	Female.
Hindu	345	18
Muhammadan	163	2

Juvinile prisoners 2

Daily average number of prisoners . 420·40

Total number of deaths	4
Number admitted in hospital	36
Daily average number of sick	2·20
Ratio per thousand on death	10·09
" " on admission	90·86

BIKANIR;
The 6th May 1897.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, No. 1511-G., dated Abu, the 20th April 1897.

READ—

Letter No. 291—12, dated the 9th April 1897, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.—During the year 9 boys joined the college against 12 admissions in 1895-96, while 7 pupils left against 8 in the preceding year. The total number on the rolls at the end of the year was 74 against 72 in 1895-96. All the States in Rajputana, except Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore and Kerowlee were represented in the college, while 5 boys belong to Native States outside the Province.

The conduct and health of the boys have been satisfactory; there was no case of serious illness. The Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, who inspected the Mayo College grounds, speaks favourably of the sanitation of the different houses and their surroundings.

The average daily attendance was 71·23 against 70·41 in the previous year.

The daily average number sick was ·56 against 2·13.

The drawing class was examined by Mr. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, late Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar. Fourteen boys attended the class during the year. The class is divided into three divisions, and is attended for two hours each week. The work done shows steady progress, and the results of the examination are satisfactory.

The financial position of the college is good. Out of the balance of R10,785-1-4 standing to the credit of the fund in the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st April 1896 a sum of R3,931-9-8 was invested in the purchase of Government notes of the value of R4,000. The receipts for the year amounted to R35,694-9-8, and the expenditure to R36,203-8-3, leaving a balance to credit in the Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1897 of R6,344-9-1.

The report is satisfactory and creditable to the Principal and his Assistants.

ORDER—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

(10)

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1896-97.

No. 291—12, dated Mayo College, Ajmere, the 9th April 1897.

From—Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1896-97.

2. The number of boys on the College Roll at the end of last year 1895-96 was 72. The new admissions during the year under report have been 9 and the withdrawals 7, thus leaving the present strength at 74 boys.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The following are the admissions during the year—

1. Thakur Chatarbhuj Singh of Kola, Jhallawar, joined 6th July 893.
2. Kanwar Gopal Singh of Narana, Kishengarh, joined 21st July 1896.
3. Babha Surat Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar, joined 13th August 1896.
4. Rao Ranjit Singh of Asind, Meywar, joined 20th September 1896.
5. Bhanwar Pirthi Singh of Boorajheri, Kotah, joined 20th October 1896.
6. Kanwar Bairi Sal of Kherli, Kotah, joined 1st March 1897.
7. Sardar Abdul Latif Khan of Chabra, Tonk, joined 18th March 1897.
8. Sardar Faiyaz Ahmed Khan of Chabra, Tonk, joined 18th March 1897.
9. Sardar Mushtak Ahmed Khan of Chabra, Tonk, joined 18th March 1897.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys who left the College are as follows:—

1. Kanwar Bhupal Singh of Agewa, Marwar.
2. Maharajah Debi Singh of Sangot, Kotah.
3. Kanwar Madan Singh of Palkiya, Kotah.
4. Kanwar Pratap Singh of Kundla, Jhallawar.
5. Sahibzadah Muhammaddin Khan of Tonk.
6. Maharajah Zorawer Singh of Sangot, Kotah.
7. Maharajah Shanker Singh of Ratawad, Kotah.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The distribution of the College Roll now is as follows:—

Ajmere	1	Kotah	10
Banswara	2	Kushalgarh	1
Bhurtpore	3	Lunawada	2
Bikanir	10	Manipur	2
Gwalior	1	Marwar	13
Jaisalmir	4	Meywar	6
Jeypore	1	Pertabgarh	2
Jhallawar	4	Tonk	8
Kishengarh	1	Ulwar	3

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College:—Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, and Kerowli.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys has been excellent. As regards their health, I beg to attach, in its entirety, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel ffrench Mullen's sanitary and medical report on the Institution.

"The health of the students has been most excellent during the year.

"The boys look the picture of health and there has not been a single case of serious illness; one case of chicken-pox which occurred was promptly isolated by Colonel Loch, and its extension among the other boys prevented.

"The boys seem to enjoy hugely their games of Cricket, Football, etc., and go for their Gymnasium exercises with the greatest zest under the ever watchful eye of the Principal.

The sanitation of the different houses and College grounds is nearly perfect, and if a proper supply of water be obtained there would be nothing left to be desired in that direction.

"Colonel Loch is most untiring in the care he takes of the boys' health; all their surroundings are models of cleanliness, and it is to be hoped they will carry out the good example set them when they return to their homes. Every effort is made by the Principal to instil a love of games and manly exercises and to develope the boys physically as well as mentally, and he succeeds in turning out a gentlemanly set of youngsters who would be a credit to any English public school. I am sure the Government must appreciate, as I do, the excellent political effect produced by the Mayo College, under its able Principal, sending forth yearly boys trained in the best English traditions and at the same time thorough (and thoroughly loyal) Rajputs."

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 71·23 against 70·41 last year—the daily average number present 64·71 against 61·14, and the daily average number sick ·56 against 2·13.

RECREATION EXERCISES.

9. Recreation exercises consisting of Riding, Gymnastics, Target Practice, Cricket and other out-door games have been maintained throughout the year.

In September 1896 a Team of the Rajkot Rajkumar College came to draw conclusions at Cricket and Tent-pegging with the Institution, resulting in the Mayo College winning both events.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah on the occasion of the Wyllie Fair invited a Cricket Eleven to visit his capital in February of the present year. Nothing could exceed His Highness' kindness and hospitality in his reception and entertainment of his old school-fellows. The Cricket match itself ended in favour of his guests.

EXAMINATIONS.

10. In April 1896, the College was examined by Mr. Reid, Principal of the Ajmere Government College, whose report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent, Governor-General, with my letter No. 286—21, dated 2nd May 1896.

The drawing class was examined by Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer and Guardian to His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar, whose report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent, Governor-General, under cover of my letter No. 304—21, dated 22nd May 1896.

The drawing class has been examined in its work for 1896-97 by the same officer, and his report is herewith sub-joined, *in extenso*.

FORMATION OF CLASS.

"Drawing is a voluntary subject at the College, and the class has been attended by 14 boys. Mr. Sherring, Head Master of the College, teaches the class, which is now divided into three divisions, as noted below :—

1st Division.

Thakur Hukm Singh of Bidasar.
Thakur Fateh Singh of Dhabla.
His Highness Maharajah Jey Singh of Ulwar.
Purshotam Rao of Sarola.
Babha Amar Singh of Jodhpore.

2nd Division.

Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Singh of Lunawada.
Raj Kumar Raghunath Singh of Lunawada.
Rao Raghunath Singh of Bhurtpore.
Raja Samunder Singh of Weir.
His Highness Raja Churachand Singh of Manipur.
Raj Kumar Digendra Singh of Manipur.

3rd Division.

Maharaj Kumar Man Singh of Pertabgarh.
Kunwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla.
Babha Surat Singh of Jodhpore.

"The boys in the 1st Division have now learnt drawing a little over three years; those in the 2nd Division for two years; and the 3rd Division boys began this year.

COURSE OF STUDY.

"Each Division attends the class for two hours each week, and the following has been the course of study:—

1st Division.

Sketching in pencil or colour from nature, model drawing in pencil and ink.

2nd Division.

Pencil drawings of objects with curved outlines.

3rd Division.

Elementary outline drawing in pencil.

REPORT ON CLASS.

"*1st Division.*—The boys in this Division have made sketches in pencil of one of the Chatris at the Ulwar House, and views of the College, and Hakm Singh, Jey Singh and Amar Singh have each attempted a water colour sketch of one of the gateways to the court-yard of the Ulwar House. They have also made several model drawings in pencil and ink. As I recommended in last year's report, all the drawings have been made absolutely by the boys themselves, advice only being given by Mr. Sherring. In pencil drawing considerable advance has been made during the year, but sketching in water colours is evidently beyond their power at present. I would recommend that they go back to a course of water colour painting from copies, and confine their sketching to pencil work, until they have learnt more about colours, their use, and how to apply them to obtain different effects. To award marks for the prize, I selected five drawings from each boy's collection of work done during the year. Amar Singh's drawings are quite the best; his work shows great perseverance and care, and he has made considerable progress since last year. Jey Singh is second; he has a natural taste for drawing, but his work is carelessly finished. Fateh Singh was absent for a considerable part of the year, and has therefore not benefitted by all the instructions the others have received.

2nd Division.—This Division has evidently worked very well during the year, and, as I anticipated in my last year's report, most of the boys have improved greatly in their work. The drawings have been made by the boys alone from copies drawn by Mr. Sherring and consist of outline drawings of such objects as bowls, jars, boats, etc., and they have just commenced copying drawings with shading.

"In this Division I also selected five drawings from each boy's collection, to award marks for the prize, which is gained by Samunder Singh, who has done some most promising work and shows a natural aptitude for drawing. The two Manipur boys are practically equal in second place, and have made great progress during the year, and Ranjit Singh of Lunawada has worked well.

"These four boys should now be taught shading carefully, and go on with a course of model drawing, using objects at hand, such as tables and chairs, as their models; and then make copies of landscape drawings, and drawings of animals.

"The other two boys in this Division might, I think, with advantage go through this year's course again and work with the 3rd Division boys.

3rd Division.—The three boys in this Division commenced drawing for the first time this years, and have been working at elementary outline drawings. Surat Singh and Bakhtawer Singh have much greater natural talent for drawing than Man Singh, who apparently finds it very difficult. Of the five drawings selected from each boy's collection, those of Surat Singh are the best and he obtains the prize.

GENERAL REMARKS.

"I congratulate Mr. Sherring on the year's work, which shows steady progress. This is the fourth year, I have examined the drawing class, and the results shown during that period are so encouraging and satisfactory, that, considering the advantage and value the learning of drawing is to a boy, I should be very glad to see the class increase in numbers."

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

11. There are nine classes in the College and the studies pursued in each are given in the statements attached to this report.

The number of boys in each class at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

College	Class.	1
First	,,	1
Second	,,	7
Third	,,	10
Fourth	,,	9
Fifth	,,	13
Sixth	,,	13
Seventh A	,,	12
Seventh B	,,	8

PUBLIC WORKS.

12. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been R4,487-9-8 against R2,629-4-10, showing an increase of R1,858-4-10 mainly due to additions and alterations to the Head Master's House.

13. The expenditure on Contributional Works has been R6,773-14-1 against R16,414-4-11, showing a decrease of R9,640-6-10 due to less expenditure having been incurred on original works.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

14. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1896				10,785	1	4
Less						
Amount paid for purchase of 3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the value of R4,000	3,911	1	8			
Premium for Remittance Transfer receipt	20	8	0			
				3,931	9	8
				6,853	7	8
Receipts during the year				35,694	9	8
TOTAL				42,548	1	4
Expenditure during the year				36,203	8	3
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1897				6,344	9	1

RECEIPTS.

15. The total receipts during the year amounted to R35,694-9-8 against R36,230-12-8, showing a decrease of R536-3-0 as shown below :—

Receipts.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference + Increase. — Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to R7,30,200	25,493 1 10	25,524 6 0	+31 4 2
Contribution from Oodeypore . .	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	...
„ „ Jeypore . . .	1,484 13 3	...	—1,484 13 3
„ „ Bikanir . .	...	1,187 14 0	+1,187 14 0
„ „ Bhurtpore . .	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
„ „ Kerowli . .	178 3 0	178 3 0	...
„ „ Ulwar . . .	415 12 0	415 12 0	...
„ „ Tonk . . .	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
„ „ Sirohi . . .	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
„ „ Pertabgarh . .	118 12 6	118 12 6	...
„ „ Jaisalmir . .	36 0 0	36 0 0	...
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscription	3,900 0 0	3,700 0 0	—200 0 0
Drawing class fees	1,410 0 0	1,230 0 0	—180 0 0
Conservancy and garden produce .	1,199 1 4	1,285 7 2	+86 5 10
Other Receipts	94 7 6	117 9 9	+23 2 3
Total . .	36,230 12 8	35,694 9 8	—536 3 0

The increase under head Interest is due to Commission having been received on R25,000 transferred from 3½ per cent. loan to 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 at 2 annas per cent.

No contribution has been received from the Jeypore State.

Two years' contribution has been received from the Bikanir State: hence the increase.

The Tonk State has not paid its contribution for 1896-97.

The decrease under Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions is due to subscriptions having been received from 74 boys against 78 in 1895-96.

EXPENDITURE.

16. The total expenditure during the year, amounting to R36,203-8-3 against R36,854-5-6 last year, shows a decrease of R650-13-3 as shown below:—

Expenditure.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference + Increase. — Decrease.
Salaries and Establishments.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal.	2,689 7 0	1,935 11 6	—753 11 6
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	...
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master.	1,075 12 6	774 4 9	—301 7 9
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	...
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi.	480 0 0	480 0 0	...
Drill Masters	928 0 1	924 0 0	—4 0 1
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...
Servants	1,152 0 0	1,148 0 0	—4 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment.	2,383 13 10	2,405 5 4	+21 7 6
Book, Play and Medical Establishment.	953 6 1	1,090 1 0	+136 10 11
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant.	300 0 0	300 0 0	...
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	...
Police Guards	454 8 0	470 8 0	+16 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	177 11 0	176 7 0	—1 4 0
Purchase and repairs of furniture.	104 4 6	99 0 2	5 4 4
Conservancy of garden and grounds.	1,346 3 5	1,495 7 10	+149 4 5
Book, Play and Medical stores	1,975 6 10	1,993 13 11	+18 7 1
Library	366 14 6	283 12 8	—83 1 10
Pension and Absentee charges	761 5 5	833 11 5	+72 6 0
Miscellaneous	599 10 10	655 11 8	+56 0 10
Prizes and Rewards	455 13 6	487 9 0	+31 11 6
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	...
Total	36,854 5 6	36,203 8 3	—650 13 3

The Exchange Compensation Allowance to the Principal and the Head Master has been paid according to the rates issued by Government resulting in the specified decrease.

The increase under head Book, Play and Medical Establishment is mainly due to the promotion of Hospital Assistant Brindabun Chander Sur from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

The increase under head Conservancy of Garden and Grounds is mainly due to more expenditure having been incurred in cutting, collecting and stacking grass.

The decrease under head Library is due to no books having been purchased for the Library during the year.

The increase under head Pension and Absentee charges is due to the Hospital Assistant's contribution having been paid at a higher rate owing to his promotion.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

17. His Excellency the Viceroy honoured the Institution on the 11th November 1896 by distributing the prizes for 1895-96 to the successful students of that year.

After the ceremony, His Excellency was pleased to see the boys at Cricket, Gymnastics, Target Practice, Tent-pegging, etc.

VISITS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

18. The Agent to the Governor-General visited the College on several occasions during the year under report.

OLD BOYS.

19. The careers of old Mayo College boys must always be of interest to those connected with the Institution, and the following are a few of the appointments which are now held by them :—

The majority of those who have left are naturally in charge of their own States or estates, and many of the latter are so geographically situated that it would be impossible for the Sardars to participate in any other additional work.

In the Bikanir State the Maharajah himself was educated at the Mayo College, and his two companions, Maharaj Bhairon Singh and Udaya Singh, the Thakur of Bhadran, are two of his old school-fellows. The Commandant of His Highness' Camel Corps, Thakur Dip Singh of Garhsisar, was also a pupil at the Institution for several years. Thakur Dip Singh has been one of the officers of the Imperial Service Troops selected to proceed to England on the occasion of the rejoicings connected with Her Majesty's long reign.

In the Jeypore State, Thakur Sheonath Singh of Dudu is a Member of the State Council; the Rawal of Samode held, until lately, a similar post, and the Thakur of Nidar is also in the State service.

In Jhallawar, Maharajah Balbhadra Singh of Pipakheri is Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, and Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur is the Officer Commanding the State Forces.

The Chief of Kotah is himself an old Mayo College boy and the following Sardars all hold appointments under him :—Maharajah Jey Singh of Bamolia, Raj Bijeya Singh of Kunari, Maharajah Madhav Singh of Gainta, Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaitta, Maharajah Debi Singh of Sangod, Kanwar Dhul Singh of Dabri, and Kanwar Madan Singh of Palkiya.

In Marwar, posts of responsibility are being held by Maharaj Zalim Singh, Maharaj Daulat Singh, Rao Rajah Bhairon Singh, Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Kanwar Pratap Singh of Sankhwai and Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Bera.

Rao Karan Singh of Bedla is a Member of the Meywar Council, and his younger brother is companion to the Maharaj Kumar of Oodeypore.

In Ulwar, Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli is a Member of the State Council, Thakur Madhav Singh of Bijwar is the Chief Member of the Walter Krit Sabha, and the Thakur of Salpur is Killadar of the State Fortress.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

20. Mr. Sherring, the Head Master, has continued to do admirable work throughout the year, and I have the honour to bring his excellent services as well as those of the other members of the Educational Staff to the Agent to the Governor-General's notice.

The services of the Hospital Assistant, Riding Master and House Motamids are also worthy of commendation.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Receipts.	Estimated Receipts, 1896-97.	Actual Receipts, 1896-97.	Estimated Receipts, 1897-98.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to R7,30,200	25,493 1 10	25,524 6 0	25,368 6 10
Total	25,493 1 10	25,524 6 0	25,368 6 10
Contribution from Government	.....	.....	12,000 0 0
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons.			
From Oodeypore	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9
Do. Jeypore	1,484 13 3	.....	1,484 13 3
Do. Bikanir	593 15 0	1,187 14 0	593 15 0
Do. Bhurtpore	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
Do. Kerowli	178 3 0	178 3 0	178 3 0
Do. Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
Do. Tonk	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
Do. Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
Do. Pertabgarh	118 12 6	118 12 6	118 12 6
Do. Jaisalmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions	3,750 0 0	3,700 0 0	3,750 0 0
Drawing Class Fees	1,320 0 0	1,230 0 0	1,440 0 0
Total	9,798 1 0	8,767 2 9	21,918 1 0
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200 0 0	1,285 7 2	1,200 0 0
Other Receipts	100 0 0	117 9 9	100 0 0
Total	1,300 0 0	1,403 0 11	1,300 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	36,591 2 10	35,694 9 8	48,586 7 10

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1896-97.	Actual Expenditure, 1896-97.	Estimated Expenditure, 1897-98.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Salaries and Establishment.			
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,936 0 0	1,935 11 6	1,975 0 0
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	775 0 0	774 4 9	790 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	924 0 0	960 0 0
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Servants	1,150 0 0	1,148 0 0	1,150 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,410 0 0	2,405 5 4	2,410 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Establishment	1,090 0 0	1,090 1 0	1,090 0 0
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Police Guards	471 0 0	470 8 0	455 0 0
Total	29,972 0 0	29,927 14 7	42,010 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	180 0 0	176 7 0	180 0 0
Purchase and repairs of furniture	100 0 0	99 0 2	100 0 0
Conservancy of garden and grounds	1,500 0 0	1,495 7 10	1,500 0 0
Book, Play and Medical stores	2,000 0 0	1,993 13 11	2,000 0 0
Library	350 0 0	283 12 8	400 0 0
Pension and Absentee charges	834 0 0	833 11 5	820 0 0
Miscellaneous	660 0 0	655 11 8	600 0 0
Prizes and Rewards	500 0 0	487 9 0	500 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Total	6,374 0 0	6,275 9 8	6,350 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	36,346 0 0	36,203 8 3	48,360 0 0

Mayo College, Ajmere;
The 9th April 1897.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

COLLEGE CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.

. The only boy in this class, Thakur Sheo Singh of Alniawas, Marwar, was absent on account of bad eyesight from the 5th February 1897. It is hoped that he may be well enough to read again next term.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text book.—*Professor Jevon's Political Economy.*	The whole, omitting Chapters VIII, IX, and XIV.
	Orient Reader No. VI . .	(1) Struggle between French and English, (2) Golden Touch, (3) Macbeth, (4) Sir Charles Napier, (5) Circulation of blood, (6) Venice, (7) Aryan Nations.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) The Revenge, (2) Ginevra, (3) Battle of the Baltic, (4) Ye Mariners of England.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar*	The whole.
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 17 to 37.
	Composition	Original essays.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	The whole, omitting pages 98 to 13.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha.*	Pages 29 to 48; 58 to 65; and 85 to 91.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's*	Pages 132 to 200, and revision of pages 37 to 97, and Rules of Sandhi 75 to 86.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit, and *vice versâ.*
	Agriculture.—*Second Book* .	Pages 55 to end.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's Part III.*	Chapter XXVIII (First 23 sums). „ XXIX (The whole). „ XXXII (The whole).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.—*Creighton's* .	Pages 30 to 72.
	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	The whole.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer.*	Pages 46 to end.
	General Geography . . .	Europe, South America, North America, India, Asia and Africa.
	Map Drawing	Maps of South America and Africa.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., L L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. V*	Indian Jugglers, Wild Elephant, Akbar, True Tale about a Dog, The Revenge, Playing Cricket, Tiger Hunt.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) Young Lochinvar, (2) The Charge of the Light Brigade, (3) The Saxon and the Gael, (4) The Soldier's Dream.
	Composition	Stories and Fables.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* .	Pages 1 to 129, omitting 107 to 116, and 125 to 127.
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 146 to 269 and summaries on pages 15, 19, 42 to 44, 54, 55, 59, 61, 62, 74, 75 and 81 only.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha.*	Pages 1 to 28, and 49 to 57.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Kajkrishna's.*	Pages 37 to 97 and Rules of Sandhi 60 to 74.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ.*
	Agriculture.—*Second Book* . .	Pages 35 to 54.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Book.—*Entrance Course.*	Pages 1 to 93.
	Persian Grammar.—*Miftah-ul-Qawaid.*	Pages 1 to 78.
	Translation.	Urdu into Persian, and *vice versa.*
	Agriculture.—*Second Book* . .	Pages 29 to 47.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's, Part III.*	Chapter XXII (the whole). „ XXIII (the whole). „ XXIV (first 50 sums). „ XXV („ 40 sums). „ XXVI („ 30 sums). „ XXVII (the whole omitting pages 166 and 167).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.—*Creighton's* .	Pages 1 to 30.
	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 58 to 88.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer.*	Pages 1 to 46.
	General Geography.—*Blochmann's*	India, Africa, and America.
	Map Drawing	India and America.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. IV.*	(1) Californian Grizzly Bear, (2) How the Rajah took the Census, (3) The Two Friends of Syracuse, (4) The Three Giants.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog, (2) The Parrot, (3) The Inchcape Rock. (4) Hohenlinden, (5) Lord Ullin's Daughter.
	Composition . . . . (Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	Fables.
	Grammar.— *Manual of Grammar*	Pages 1 to 69.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II.* (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Exercises XIII, XIV, and XV, and I to VIII.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SANKER, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 146 to 200, and 1 to 82.
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.— *Rijupath, Part I.*	Pages 7 to 41.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— *Upakramanika*	Pages 52 to 78, and Rules of Sandhi 45 to 59.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit, and *vice versâ*
	Agriculture.—*Second Book* .	Pages 17 to 34.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Books.—	
	Iqd-i-Gul	Pages 1 to 44.
	Iqd-i-Manzum . . .	Pages 1 to 42.
	Persian Grammar.—*Masdar-i-Fayuz.*	Pages 1 to 69.
	Translation	Urdu into Persian, and *vice versâ*.
	Letter Writing . . .	In Persian.
	Agriculture.—*Second Book* .	Pages 14 to 29.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's, Part III*	Chapter XVIII (the whole). „ XIX (the whole). „ XX (the whole). „ XXI (the whole, omitting miscellaneous problems).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 28 to 57.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* .	Africa and *revision of* India and Asia.
	Map Drawing . . . . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	Africa.

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. III.*	(i) Idleness and Industry, (ii) The Boasting Wolf, (iii) The Lost Camel, (iv) The Prophecy, (v) The Three Brothers, (vi) The Water Melon, (vii) The Weaver-girl, (viii) Choosing a King of the Animals, (ix) The Whale, (x) The Wolf, (xi) Raja Rasalu and the Swans, (xii) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh, (xiii) The Sluggard, (xiv) The Elephant, (xv) How to make the best of it, (xvi) The Forest on Fire, (xvii) Crusoe's Barley and Rice.
	Poetry.—*College Book*	(i) The Story of Gelert, (ii) Casabianca, and (iii) The Glove and the Lion.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer*	Pages 1 to 57.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.*	Exercises I to XII.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 145 in the English version (omitting 98 to 113).
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Chanakya-nitisar Sangraha.*	The whole.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika*	Pages 17 to 51, and Rules of Sandhi 35 to 44.
	Hindi Text Book.—*Gutka, Part I*	Pages 67 to 80.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part II.*	The whole.
	Agricultural.—*Second Book*	Pages 1 to 16.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PUNDIT.)	
	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi-ki-Pahli Kitab*	Pages 21 to end.
	Persian Grammar.—*Safwat-ul-Masadir.*	Pages 13 to end.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Mazamin*	Pages 1 to 56.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	Pages 25 to end.
	Persian Letter Writer.—*Rugat Nizamia.*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Shakista.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Agriculture.—*Second Book*	
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Bontflower's, Part II*	Chapter XIII (first 25 sums of the first exercise, and first 5 sums of the 2nd exercise), Chapter XIV (the whole), Chapter XV (the whole), Chapter XVII (the whole)
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 1 to 28, omitting page 20.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's*	Europe, Asia, and India.
	Map Drawing	Europe and India.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. II*	(i) Miles of Ice, (ii) The Fox and the Goat, (iii) A Cricket Match, (iv) A European Gentleman in India, (v) The Faithful Servant, (vi) The Himalayas, (vii) Burning Mountains, (viii) The Nightingale, (ix) The Fox and the Horse, (x) Telling the Truth, (xi) Good Manners, (xii) Jack the Giant Killer (including Jack's First Attempt, Giant Blunderbore, A Welsh Giant, The Craven Giant, The Prince's State, Jack's further Adventures).
	Poetry.—*College Book*	(i) We are seven, (ii) After Blenheim.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer*	Pages 1 to 25.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.*	First six Exercises.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 82 in the English version.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 48 to 75.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika.*	Rules of Sandhi, 25 to 34.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar.*	Pages 15 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Pages 21 to end.
	Agriculture.—*Krishidarpan*	Pages 1 to 12.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi-ki-Pahli Kitab.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Persian Grammar.—*Safwat-ul-Masadir.*	Pages 1 to 13.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Muntakhibat-i-Urdu.*	Pages 1 to 66.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 24.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai-Urdu-Nastaliq.*	Pages 32 to end.
	Agriculture.—*First Book*	Pages 22 to end.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's, Part II.*	Chapter IX (first 50 sums). „ X (first 50 sums of Exercise I). „ (Exercise II the whole). „ XI. „ XII.
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*M. Jankinath's, Part II.*	The whole.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's*	Asia and revision of India.
	Map Drawing	Asia and revision of India.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Books.—*Orient Reader, No. I*	Pages 16 to 46, omitting the Poetry Lesson XV.
	Do. do., II	Pages 1 to 18.
	Poetry.—*College Book*	Lucy Gray.
	Grammar.—*Nesfield's Grammar, Book I.*	Parts of Speech.
	Colloquial	125 Sentences.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 44 in the English version.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 1 to 35.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika.*	Rules of Swar Sandhi from 17 to 23, pages 4 and 5.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Agriculture.—*Krishidarpan.*	Pages 20 to 23.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
	Urdu Text Book.—*Hakaik-ul-Mojudat.*	Pages 1 to 62.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part I.*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai Urdu-Nastaliq.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	Agriculture.—*First Book.*	Pages 1 to 21.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's, Part I.*	Pages 55 to end.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*Munshi Jankinath's, Part I.*	The whole.
	Geography	Map of India.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

SEVENTH A CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Books.—*Orient Primer*	The whole.
	Orient Reader, No. I	Pages 3 to 21.
	Grammar	Parts of Speech in Hindi.
	Colloquial	100 Sentences.
	(Teacher, B. ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.		Lectures on (1) The Horse, (2) The Camel, (3) The Elephant, (4) The Cow, (5) The Dog, (6) The Cat, (7) The Lion, (8) The Bear, (9) The Sheep, (10) The Goat, (11) The Hare, (12) The Fowls, (13) The Crocodile, (14) The Eagle, (15) The Buffalo, (16) The Serpent, (17) The Ass, (18) The Red Deer, (19) The Spider, (20) The Silkworm, (21) The Bee.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.—*Second Hindi Reader.*	Pages 1 to 32.
	Agriculture.—*Krishidarpan*	Pages 12 to 20.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Urdu Text Book.— *Tashrih-ul-Haruf*	The whole.
	Second Book of Urdu	The whole.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part I.*	The whole.
	Agriculture.—*First Book*	Pages 1 to 10.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's, Part I.*	Notation, Numeration, up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	

SEVENTH B CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Primer*	1st Division—The whole. 2nd „ Pages 5 to 33. 3rd „ „ 5 to 8.
	Colloquial	1st Division—100 Sentences. 2nd „ 50
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	.....	Lectures on (1) The Cow, (2) The Bear, (3) The Dog, (4) The Cat, (5) The Camel, (6) The Lion, (7) The Elephant, (8) The Goat, (9) The Horse.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE	Hindi Text Books.— *First Hindi Reader*	1st and 2nd Divisions—The whole, excluding Chapters III and IV.
	Second Hindi Reader	1st Division,—Pages 1 to 32.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
	Urdu Text Books.— *Tashrih-ul-Haruf*	1st and 2nd Divisions—The whole. 3rd Division—First 6 pages.
	Second Book of Urdu	1st Division—The whole. 2nd Division—Pages 1 to 29.
	Qawaid Urdu, Part I.	1st and 2nd Divisions—Pages 1 to 6.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Boutflower's, Part I*	Division I.—Notation and Numeration, up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10 in Hindi. Addition, Subtraction, and easy Multiplication in English. Division II.—Notation and Numeration, up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 3 times 10 in Hindi. Easy sums in addition in English. Division III.—Notation and Numeration up to 30.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

(11)

No. 418-C., dated Camp Abu, the 14th May 1897.

From—The Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent, to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to furnish the following review on the working of the Imperial Post Office in the Rajputana Postal Circle for the year 1896-97 The usual statistics are given, but only the main incidents of interest that have transpired during the year are added, as my Administration Report to the Director-General of the Post Office, which is not due until the 1st July annually, has not yet been drawn up in full detail.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Extensions in Rajputana.

2. Some solid progress has been made in the circle, during the year under review, in the extension of the sphere of the department. In Rajputana, the Bhurtpore State abolished its indigenous dâk system and adopted complete unification with the Imperial Post; and with effect from the 1st January 1897, the following eleven new branch Post Offices were permanently established in the Satate, with the necessary connecting mail lines, aggregating 116 miles in length :—Gopalgarh, Pahari, Nagar, Sikri, Rupleas, Pahersar, Rudawal, Sewar, Halena, Uchain, and Weir. The branch office at Kishengarh Railway Station (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), which was started experimentally during the year, proved self-supporting and was permanently established. Branch Offices, opened prior to the 1st April 1896, were continued on the experimental footing at Nadesma (Meywar), Khemli (Oodeypore-Chitor Railway), and Narainpura (Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway) ; they all give promise of becoming self supporting and permanent before long. Projects were prepared during the year—and sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1897—to open new experimental offices at Jael and Chanaud (Marwar), Surpura (Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway), and Parbati Bridge (Tonk). The Branch Offices at Deeg and Kaman (Bhurtpore) and at Oodeypore City were raised to the status of sub-office.

Extensions in Central India.

3. In Central India, during the year, five new branch offices were permanently established—at Bhairangarh (Rutlam-Godhra Railway), Kushalgarh and Deolia (Rutlam), Padlia (chiefship of Bagoda), and Bajna (Rutlam). In the case of the three last, the Darbars guaranteed to make good the deficiency between revenue and cost of the establishments, until the offices become self-supporting. Six experimental offices were also opened, *viz.*, at Ringnod (Dewas), Mukhtiara (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), Pathari (chiefship of Pathari), Bagli and Hat-Piplia (chiefship of Bagli), and Akbarpur (Dewas); the four last are under guarantee by the Darbars. Projects were also prepared during the year and sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1897, to open experimental Branch Offices at Padana (Dewas), Sheogarh (Rutlam), Bamnia (Rutlam-Godhra Railway), and Anjar (Barwani).

Appendix I. Post Offices. Letter-boxes.

4. Appendix I of this review only shows those post offices and letter-boxes which existed *permanently* at the close of the year. It gives a net increase of 13 branch offices, 3 sub-offices, and 21 letter-boxes—one branch office having been closed and three branch offices raised to sub-offices during

the year. Taking into account the *experimental* offices, the year's progress in the matter of post offices was, practically, as follows :—

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Total.
New offices permanently established	12	5	17
,, ,, under experiment	3	6	9
,, ,, projected and sanctioned from 1st April 1897.	4	4	8
	19	15	34

Thus, on the 1st April 1896, there were 294 offices of all classes in the circle—and on the 1st April 1897, including those under experiment, there were 328, or an increase of 11.5 per cent.

District Post, Ajmere-Merwara.

5. The report on the District Post, Ajmere-Merwara, is not due until later on in the year. It may, however, appropriately be mentioned here that, following the policy which obtains in regard to Provincial Posts elsewhere, proposals were drawn up and submitted to the Director-General during the year, that the Imperial Posts should take over such of the District Post establishments as have become self-supporting in Ajmere-Merwara; and, with the District funds so released, to open new District branch offices. The proposals which comprise the absorption of 12 District offices by the Imperial Post and the opening of 10 new District offices with the released funds have been temporarily postponed, owing to the existing need for economy; but it is hoped that they may be sanctioned and carried into effect during 1897-98. Wherever possible, the charge of the District Post Office is entrusted to schoolmasters. This arrangement has proved thoroughly successful, and it is advantageous, both to the Educational Department and to the Post Office.

Promotion of Postal Unity.

6. During the year much attention has been bestowed on the promotion of the policy of postal unity, which is favoured by the Government of India. Bhurtpore, as already stated, has now adopted that policy. A scheme, in detail, was drawn up, with the concurrence of the Political Superintendent and the Diwan, for the unification of Posts in Jhallawar. This project is, however, shelved, pending the orders of the Supreme Government as to the future of the State. At Ulwar I had the opportunity of freely discussing with the Political Agent (Major Jennings) and the Chief Member of the State Council (Rai Bahadur Balmokand Das) the possibilities of the extension of the Imperial Post in that State, where the Raj Dâk leaves much to be desired, both in respect of its internal working and its connection with the outside world through the channel of the Imperial Post. Shortly previous to my visit to Ulwar, a revision of the Raj Dâk had been sanctioned, experimentally, for one year; and it was, therefore, decided to await the result of the experiment before taking further action. Efforts were made—in response to repeated petitions from the public—in view of opening more Imperial Post Offices in the State of Jeypore; but they proved unavailing, in the face of the cotinued narrow policy of the State, which has, for some years past, disfavoured Post Office extensions. In the State of Bikanir, there are sixteen Imperial Post Offices, which are mostly located close to the frontiers of the adjoining territories; but there are no Imperial mail lines running through the State and linking the offices together except the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, by which all the Imperial post, to and from the capital, is conveyed. Hence correspond-

ence between offices in the State travels very circuitously. A letter from Bikanir to Sardarshahr, takes 93 hours; to Reni, 78; to Rajaldesar, 74; to Churu, 69; and so on. In discussing this matter with the Political Agent and the Diwan, the advantage of substituting direct Imperial mail lines through the State, for the Raj Dâk lines, was admitted; and it was agreed to try the experiment on one of the routes. The project has, however, been deferred until the existing scarcity is over. In Marwar, an experimental scheme, which is also held in abeyance owing to the scarcity, was agreed to with the concurrence of the Resident, by which the Raj camel sowar escort should convey the mails between Jodhpur and Pakaran (111 miles),—the Post Office paying the Darbar the cost of the present Imperial Camel Dâk. It is wasteful to have a double set of camels, one carrying the mails and the other for the escort; and the very liberal policy of the Marwar Darbar towards the Post Office is a strong argument in favour of saving the State the cost of the mail escort.

Appendix II. Mail lines.

7. This appendix shows an increase of 84¾ miles in railways, which was due to the opening of new railway sections, between Rutlam and Ujjain and between Ujjain and Maksi. There was a decrease of 76 miles in mail carts, owing to the abolition of the Tonga mail services between Mhow and Dhar and between Ujjain and Agar-Malwa. These services, which were replaced by an establishment of runners, had drifted into inefficiency, owing, mainly, to the unlimited competition in tongas which sprang up on the road. Runners' lines, aggregating 240 miles, were opened during the year, in connection with the unification of posts in the Bhurtpore State, the abolition of the Tonga mail services alluded to above, and the opening of new Post Offices at Padlia, Bajna, and Deolia. The total mileage of the three classes of mail lines at the close of the year was 5,505, or 248¾ miles more than the mileage at the close of the preceding year. In addition to the above, experimental mail lines, aggregating some 48 miles, existed during the year; and new experimental lines, aggregating some 30 miles, were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1897. These experimental lines are not shown in the Appendix II.

Appendix III. Enumeration of articles delivered.

8. The estimated total numbers of articles of the letter and of the parcel mails, given out for delivery during the last two years, are as follows:—

Year.	Letter Mail.	Parcel Mail.
1895-96	11,612,475	125,195
1896 97	13,184,808	123,084
	1,572,333 Increase.	2,111 Decrease.

In the review for the preceding year, 1895-96, the number of articles of the letter mail given out for delivery was incorrectly shown as being 12,134,425, instead of the correct number, 11,612,475, as shown in the above table. The large increase in articles of the letter mail, of 13½ per cent. as compared with the correct figures of the previous year, is chiefly attributable to the extension of postal facilities attained in Rajputana and Central India during the year under review; and to some extent, to a more active correspondence on part of certain sections of the community, in reference to the plague and famine. There was a decrease of about 1½ per cent. in the total number of parcels sent out for delivery, which is attributed to the stoppage of insurance at some Post Offices in Central India, at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, because they added some risk to the mails during a time of scarcity. There was a slight increase in ordinary and value-payable

parcels. The numbers and amounts of money orders paid during the last two years are tabulated below :—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of Money orders issued.	Number of Money orders paid.	Amount of Money orders paid.
				₹
1895-96	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457
1896-97	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832
Increase	27,657	7,60,753	25,192	11,60,375

The abnormally large increases of some 11 per cent. in the number of money orders issued, and of some 16 per cent. in the number of money orders paid, were specifically due to the plague epidemic in Bombay, which, towards the end of 1896, led to an extensive exodus into the moffusil of people from that city, and resulted in the suspension of the native banking business; *hundis* were no longer procurable at, or for, Bombay, and the public, therefore, resorted to the Post Office money order system for making remittances; and many of the emigrants, when leaving Bombay, remitted their funds to their destination by means of money orders. Hence at several Post Offices in this circle the money order demands rose to a very high figure ; and there being no Government Treasuries in Native States, specie in large sums had to be sent out to the offices concerned, in charge of responsible postal officials, under suitable escorts, which were for the most part kindly provided by the Durbars. The magnitude of the extra business thus suddenly thrown upon the Department may be appreciated from the fact that, during January, February, and March 1897, the following sums in cash had to be especially remitted :—

		₹
Ajmere to Erinpura,	4 instalments	54,000
„ „ „ Road,	1 instalment	4,000
„ „ Sirohi,	1 „	8,000
„ „ Abu Road,	2 instalments	18,000
Abu Road to Abu,	1 instalment	8,000
Jodhpur to Phalodi,	1 „	25,000
„ „ Jeysulmere,	1 „	6,000

On the other hand, at some offices the money order issues were excessive, and this necessitated the transmission of specie, under similar special arrangements, from those offices to treasury stations in British territory. During January the issues averaged at Kotah ₹4,000, and at Jhalrapatan ₹700, per diem, while in a few days ₹3,000 accumulated at the small and remote Branch Office at Barmer. These are but a few of numerous similar instances. The amount of specie remitted between Post Offices, under special arrangements, during the year under review, was over 10 lakhs of rupees or nearly double that of the previous year. On my recommendation the commission on money orders issued on Phalodi, Sirohi, and Erinpura was raised (it is hoped, but temporarily) from 1 to 2 per cent ; but apart from this, the financial crisis was met without disturbing the convenience of the public.

9. Appendix III A shows the number of insured articles and their value, and of ordinary registered and unregistered parcels, posted in the circle, for 1896-97 and the preceding year. There was a decrease of ·17 in insured articles due, as before stated, to the withdrawal of insurance from some offices in Central India. The increase in registered parcels was over 15, and in unregistered parcels over 156 per cent.; it should, however, be explained, as regards the latter class of article, that the unregistered parcel system was only in existence for eight months in 1895-96. The total value of insured aticles posted was some 54 lakhs, as against 57 lakhs, the previous year.

Appendix IIIA. Insured articles, and ordinary parcels posted.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

10. Appendix IV shows that there were three highway robberies of mails during the year, as against two in 1895-96, brief particulars of which are given in the appendix. Two of them occurred in the State of Marwar, and the third in Bikanir. The robbery committed near Kuchaman Road on the 27th November 1896 was very serious, as the mail comprised the letters, parcels, and cash for all the offices in the Shekhawati direction; and the value, so far as had been ascertained at the close of the year, amounted to nearly R10,000. Nothing, so far, has been recovered. It should be stated here that the perpetrators of the mail robbery of the 17th March 1896 between Jhalrapatan and Soyet-Kalan (item 2 of Appendix IV of the Review for 1895-96) were ultimately arrested by the Gwalior Police. Thirteen of them, all Muhammadans, were brought to trial; eleven were convicted and sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining two discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

False allegations of highway robberies.

11. On the 25th February 1897, mail runner Sanwalia, when carrying the mail from Rudawal to Rupbas, in the Bhurtpore State, with the complicity of three other runners, stole the mail, appropriated cash, R100 contained therein, and burnt the letters and the bag. He then inflicted some wounds on his arm and proceeded to Rupbas, where he represented that he had been attacked and beaten by a highway-man, who plundered the mail bag. He confessed his offence during the enquiry; and he and his accomplices were under trial at the close of the year. Sheobaksh, runner of the mail line, Aligarh-Tonk to Indargarh, lodged a complaint that, while carrying the mail in the Kotah territory to Indargarh on the 18th January 1897, a man rushed out on him from hiding and attempted to snatch away the mail bag. As there was some doubt of the truth of the runner's statement, he was removed beyond the precincts of the Kotah State at the request of the Darbar. On the 26th January 1897, two runners asserted that they had been attacked when carrying the mail from Nathdwara to Khemli in the Meywar State. The enquiry showed that the allegation was false and was the outcome of a quarrel between one of the runners and some villagers that had occurred the previous day. Both men were, therefore, dismissed from service.

SALT REVENUE

12. As in previous years, four head, twenty-three sub, and four branch, offices continued to be authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depots at Sambhar and Pachbadra. Only four sub-offices, however, received any indents which were 86 in number aggregating 16,167 maunds and valued at Rs. 44,208. A comparative statement is given below, showing the transactions of the year under review and the preceding years. It indicates, by the large falling off in transactions, that the system finds but small favour with the traders:—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied in maunds.	Value of salt supplied.
1895-96	353	63,795	1,75,293
1896-97	86	16,167	44,208
Decrease	267	47,628	1,31,085

TELEGRAPH.

13. The following new combined Post and Telegraph Offices were opened during the year:—Khetri and Kot-Putli (Jeypore) and Ratangarh and Sardarshahr (Bikanir); and on the 31st March 1897, there were 37 such offices in this circle.

They received 101,302, and sent 81,568 messages, which yielded a net revenue to the Telegraph Department (after deducting the cost of establishments) of R76,505-13-0. In addition to the 37 combined offices, 119 Post Offices in the circle were authorised to receive telegrams from the public, for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph Offices. These offices booked 7,214 messages and afforded a further revenue of R6,729-4-0 to the Telegraph Department, without any additional cost. The net revenue realised for the Telegraph Department by means of the combined and the receiving offices during the year under review was R83,235, or R20,919 more than in the previous year.

QUININE.

14. The sale of quinine at all Post Offices within the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year: 36,396 five grain powders were sold, valued at R568-11-0, as compared with 24,841 powders, valued at R388-2-3, sold in 1895-96. The sales were highest in the States of Meywar, Sirohi and parts of Marwar where malarial fever prevails after the rains. During the year, village postmen were entrusted with quinine for sale at villages in the interior, with satisfactory results. The experiment of selling quinine through the agency of the Post Office, having proved so successful, the permanent adoption of the system was recommended. By the close of the year, preliminaries had been arranged for extending the sale of quinine at those Post Offices in this circle which are within the Central India Agency, and the measure only awaited the final sanction of Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Viceroy, attended by a considerable staff, was on tour within the limits of this circle for the most part of the interval between the 6th November and the 4th December 1896. I was present at the camp during the halts made by His Excellency at Jeypore and at Indore; and my subordinate officers were in attendance at the other halting stations. When leaving the circle, the chief members of the staff express their satisfaction at the departmental arrangements that were carried out during the tour. Tour of the Viceroy.

TOUR OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

16. A Post Office was attached to the camp of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Anadra on the 19th December 1896 and closed at Mandsaur on the 16th February, 1897. No camp Post Office was required by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India during the year under review.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

17. The following temporary Post Offices were opened:—

(1) at Jodhpur, from the 22nd till the 31st December 1896, for the convenience of the Annual Horse Fair and Polo tournament;

(2) at Ajmere, from the 26th to the 31st December, 1896, in connection with the Vaishya Conference;

(3) at Tilwara, where a cattle fair is held annually, on the 28th March 1897. The office was, however, closed the same day, as the Marwar Durbar directed the breaking up of the fair, on account of the risk it involved of importing sickness; and

(4) Field Post Office arrangements were made for six days in March 1897, for the convenience of troops engaged at a camp of instruction in the Mhow District.

THE SCARCITY.

18. Owing to the scarcity that prevailed in some localities, compensation for dearness of fodder was sanctioned, from the 1st December 1895 to the 31st

July 1896, to the camel sowars on the mail lines—Jodhpore to Pokaran, Kuchaman to Sikar, and Sikar to Churu; and at the close of the year, proposals weres under preparation for grant of fodder and grain compensation allowances to camel sowars and to Postal servants entitled to it, serving in those localities where scarcity prevailed.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAGE STAMPS.

19. Six cases came to notice during the year of the misuse of service stamps for private purposes; and one case of the misuse of a service postcard. In two of these cases, fines were awarded; in one case the offence was held to have been committed in ignorance; in one case the offender could not be traced; and the three remaining cases were under enquiry, or trial, at the close of the year. There were three cases of the re-use of washed ordinary stamps and an ordinary postcard; fine and imprisonment were awarded in one of these, and one case was under trial and one under enquiry at the end of the year.

CHEATING NATIVE CHIEFS BY MEANS OF THE VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

20. A man, by name Jagendra Nath Ghose, who, on enquiry, was found to be a convict undergoing imprisonment in the Rutlam State Jail for misappropriation of State funds, embarked on a somewhat extensive scheme for cheating Native Chiefs and noblemen, by means of sending them, either direct from the Rutlam Jail, or through his agents at Barrackpore and Khandwa, bogus value-payable registered letters. This swindle came to light through a complaint, made through the Resident, by the Jodhpore Durbar. A value-payable letter was sent from Barrackpore to His Highness the Maharaja, which contained only a receipt for the sum, R207-3-0, special for recovery. The enquiry showed that the culprit had sent 15 other similar value-payable letters, to Native Chiefs and noblemen, aggregating in value, R1,257-3-0. In ten of these cases, the letters were refused and returned to the sender, who, however, managed to realise R470-13-0 on the remaining five letters. No loss occurred to the Jodhpore Durbar, as the payment of the value-payable money order was stopped in time. Jogendra Nath Ghose was put on his trial, before the Court of the Minister, Rutlam State, in respect of the Jodhpore case and also of one other case in which he succeeded in swindling the Kanwar Saheb of Banera (Meywar) in the sum of R105. He was convicted of cheating (section 420, Indian Penal Code) and sentenced on both charges to an aggregate rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and to an aggregate fine of R800, or, in default, of payment, to additional rigorous imprisonment for six months. In only one of the 16 cases, *viz.*, that of the Jodhpore Durbar, was any complaint made to the Post Office.

THEFTS, ETC., BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

21. During the year, which it should be remembered was one of scarcity, only three thefts of Government money were committed by Postal servants in this circle. Anandi, Postman, Ajmere, and Ajiram, Postman, Dewas, were convicted of misappropriating the value of three money orders, aggregating R98-2-0; they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and six months, respectively. In paragraph 11 of this Review it has already been described how mail runner Sanwalia, with the assistance of three other runners, stole the mail bag and misappropriated cash R100, contained in it. Binja, village Postman, Bikanir, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing grain. Lochman Singh, Postman, Bhurtpore City, was judicially fined, under the Post Office Act, for carelessness in delivering letters. Balmokand, Postman, Sojat Road, was convicted under the Post Office Act, of throwing away letters entrusted to him for delivery, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year. There were two complaints from the public against postmen, for attempting to obtain illegal gratification.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

22. Owing to the scarcity prevailing in many localities in this circle, the plague, the Viceroy's tour, etc., the year under review was not unattended by some measure of care and anxiety. I was in charge of the circle throughout the year, of which 150 days were spent on tour. The most important centres in the circle were visited, and during my tours I had the advantage of meeting most of the Political Officers and of paying friendly visits to the Chiefs, with whom, it is a pleasure to record, the relations of the Post Office are very cordial. On part of my department, I would especially acknowledge, with gratitude, the kind help, by way of providing escorts, etc., rendered, during the disturbed financial state of the circle, by the Jodhpore, Bundi, Sirohi, and Kotah Durbars, and by the Political Superintendent of Jhallawar; and for any small successes that may have been attained in the administration of the circle, I am greatly indebted to the help and sympathy that have been uniformly extended to me by the Agents to the Governor General, and by the Political Officers generally, in Rajputana and Central India.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1897.

Existing on 31st March 1896.					Existing on 31st March 1897.					Increase or Decrease.					Remarks.
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
12	69	213	294	199	12	72	226	310	220	...	+3	+17 −4	16	21	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
12	69	223	304	199	12	72	236	320	220	...	3	13	16	21	Total.

Branch offices opened	17
Ditto closed and converted to sub-offices	4
Net increase	13

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas and runners during the year ending 31st March 1897 as compared with the previous year.

Description of mail lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1896.	Mileage on 31st March 1897.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways	1,328	1,412¾	84¾	...	
Camels, Tongas and Mail Carts	321	245	...	76	
Runners	2,919½	3,159½	240	...	
District Dâk.					
Runners	188	188	...	...	
Total	4,756½	5,005	324¾	76	

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letter	Post cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Remarks.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
							₹		₹	
1892-93	47,09,484	26,03,432	5,25,668	49,816	21,060	1,37,173	36,42,438	1,15,224	41,93,679	
1893-94	47,13,610	28,04,295	5,44,580	71,905	20,440	1,38,611	38,76,775	1,10,437	40 76,727	
1894-95	65,52,480	39,08,785	9,41,335	74,760	25,915	2,28,821	61 36,589	1,36,239	47,39,059	
1895-96	64,42,615	41,72,680	9,97,180	1,01,105	24,090	2,49,783	63,54,324	1,49,525	49,35,757	
1896-97	70,54,840	49,43,164	11,81,804	1,03,428	19,656	2,77,440	71,15,077	1,74,717	60,95,832	

CAMP ABU;
14th May 1897.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDIX IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

Year.	Insured articles.			Number of Ordinary parcels.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realized.	Registered.	Unregistered.	
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			
1895-96 . . .	17,837	57,79,480 12 1	14,497 13 0	38,783	1,627	
1896-97 . . .	17,808	54,06,615 13 10	14,164 12 0	44,966	4,173	
Increase or decrease . .	—29	—3,72,864 14 3	—333 1 0	+6,183	+2,546	
Percentage . . .	—·17	—6 9 11	—2 4 9	+15·94	+156·48	

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	7th November 1896.		Bikanir	Not known.	Cash ₹400. Value of parcel ₹1.	On the night of the 7th November 1896, the mail despatched from Sujangarh for Bidasar and Dungargarh was plundered by two highway men, who shot the camel sowar escort dead, bound the runner hand and foot and decamped with the mail. The plundered mail was afterwards recovered, with the exception of ₹380 in cash and the contents of a parcel valued at ₹1. This dakaiti is believed to have been committed by a gang, of which, so far, one member only had been arrested at the close of the year.	
2	24th November 1896.		Marwar	Not known.	Cash ₹7 Letters, etc., ₹7-2-1.	On the night of the 24th November 1896, mail runner Amba, carrying the mail from Merta to Merta Road, was attacked by two highway men, who assaulted the runner with a lathi and snatched away the mail bag. The mail was valued at ₹14-2-1. The offenders had not been apprehended at the close of the year.	
3	27th November 1896.		Marwar	Not known.	Cash ₹1,700. Insured articles ₹5,942, ordinary uninsured articles, so far as has been ascertained, ₹2,346-1-6.	On the morning of the 27th November 1896, the two mail camel sowars, conveying the large and important mails for Shekhawati side, were attacked, between Kuchaman Road and Kuchaman, by some 5 highway men, mounted on 3 camels. One of the sowars received a lathi blow on the back and the escort, a single footman armed with a lathi only, had both his legs broken by lathi blows. The entire mail was carried away by the robbers. Neither had the mails been recovered, nor the robbers traced, at the end of the year.	

CAMP ABU;
The 14th May 1897.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

(12)

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

1. The expenditure during the year 1896-97 on Public Works in Rajputana, including that incurred in the different Native States, but excluding the outlay on Irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, amounted to R54,97,251 as shown below:—

	R
Imperial Civil Works	1,98,734
„ Military Works	92,959
Incorporated Local	25,215
Cantonments funds	*Nil.*
Other contributional works inclusive of Municipal Works in Ajmere-Merwara	33,591
Native States of Rajputana	51,46,752
GRAND TOTAL	54,97,251

2. The expenditure incurred by Native States is as follows:—

	R
Meywar	3,53,036
*Marwar including Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway	11,02,109
Jeypore	7,18,731
Dholepore, Kerowli	Figures not furnished.
*Bhurtpore	6,59,000
Bundi	45,000
*Tonk	45,000
*Ulwar	5,44,839
*Kotah	4,17,733
*Jhallawar	79,983
*Bikanir	11,81,321
TOTAL	51,46,752

* Expenditure supervised by public officers lent by Imperial Government.

3. The total outlay of the year given in paragraph 1, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of R1,23,699.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

4. The total outlay during the year is in excess of that of the previous year. This is mainly due to the progress of Railways. No new lines have been opened during the year, but in consideration of the distress occasioned by the high prices of food-grains in India this year, relief to labour has been afforded on a considerable scale, by the commencement of earthworks on Railways in Marwar (Shadipalli-Balotra line), Bikanir (Bikanir-Khari Railway), Kotah and Tonk (Goona-Bara line). The broad gauge line from Goona to

Bara has been provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India as follows:—

	Miles.	Estimates. R
Gwalior Section	22 05	24,65,059
Tonk „	22·05	15,46,571
Kotah „	32·10	20,13,900
TOTAL .	74·20	60,25,530

pending the acceptance by the respective States of their shares of the expenditure. Work is in rapid progress over the entire length, and the States have accepted their shares of the estimate. The surveys and estimates for the Bikanir-Khari-Bhatinda line, of which about 162 miles will be in the Bikanir State, are under preparation: so also are the surveys for the Jeypore-Chambal line which will be about 74 miles in length. Both of these lines are to be on the metre-gauge, and will prove very valuable in opening out and developing the resources of the States concerned. The line in Marwar, from Balotra to Shadipali, will, when completed and extended, eventually open through traffic to the seaport of Karachi. The Meywar Durbar is arranging to take over and manage its own line, between Beraich and Debari 60½ miles, and proposes to extend it on 8 miles further to the capital of the State.

Irrigation works are being commendably pushed forward in several States, notably in Bikanir (the Ghagger canals scheme) and in Jeypore (the Ramgurh project). A good deal is also being done in Marwar and Bhurtpore and Ulwar to store water which flows during the rains only and which has hitherto been allowed to leave the country.

Though there has been no actual famine in the States of Rajputana except perhaps in Bikanir and Jaisalmir, there has been a good deal of anxiety on account of the very high prices of food-grains in most places. With a view of relieving distress public works of all kinds have been pushed forward, and gratuitous relief has also been liberally afforded by the several States. But for these vigorous and praiseworthy efforts there would have been serious distress. A brief summary of the work done during the year by each State will be found further on.

ESTABLISHMENT, GENERAL.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Mr. D. Joscelyne, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India, proceeded on five months' furlough from 29th May 1896. He was succeeded by Colonel R. R. Pulford, R. E., who was temporarily transferred from North-Western Provinces and Oudh to relieve him. Mr. D. Joscelyne resumed charge on his return from furlough on the 27th October 1896, and Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., proceeded to join his former appointment.

Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., the Superintending Engineer to the Jeypore State, vacated his appointment in Civil employ and reverted to Military duty on the 14th January 1896. At the desire of the Durbar his services have been retained in the Jeypore State with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. E. G. Foy, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, proceeded on 18 months' furlough with effect from 7th March 1896.

The services of Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, were, on his return from furlough in October 1896, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras as Consulting Architect.

Mr. C. B. Target, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, retired from the Government service under the operations of the 55 years' rule on the 23rd March 1897.

IMPERIAL.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following are the chief works which were undertaken during the year :—

Major Works.

Accommodation for Native Troops.

1. Dismantling and reconstructing Sepoy's Pandals in the Native Infantry Lines, Indore, R3,900 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS, INDORE.

2. Renewing pine ceiling in the main dormitories and passage, R2,014 ; completed.

SCHOOL AND MAGAZINE BUILDINGS, SIRDARPUR.

3. Additional accommodation has been provided at a cost of R536; completed.

HOSPITAL BUILDING, SEHORE.

4. Renewing roof of the main room, R2,078; in progress.

GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

Merwara Battalion, Ajmere.

5. Extension of road from Regimental Bazaar to the Hospital Road, R699 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY LINES, DEESA.

6. Providing a two-bullock power pump for drinking water, R1,486 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY LINES, DEESA.

7. Substituting tile covering instead of dammared cloth to roof ventilators of Barracks and Station Hospital, R668; completed.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, KHERWARA.

8. Constructing a contagious ward, R687 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY, ABU.

9. Constructing two staircases in 20 Family Block, R505 ; completed.

STATION HOSPITAL, ABU.

10. Converting Assistant Surgeon's quarters into a sick officers' ward, estimated at R344, and cost of R579; almost completed.

The following special repairs were carried out during the year :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY LINES, DEESA.

11. Special repairs to the old Hospital, R562 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY LINES, DEESA.

12. Special repairs to, R1,503 ; completed.

COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS, KHERWARA.

13. Special repairs to, R1,118; completed.

COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS, ABU.

14. Reroofing Verandah with corrugated iron sheet and single tiles, R865; completed.

REPAIRS, MILITARY.

15. Annual and petty repairs were executed to all Military Buildings as far as funds permitted.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, ORDINARY.

16. New supplies to and repairs of Barrack and Hospital furniture were carried out during the year to the extent of funds available.

CIVIL WORKS.

The following are the works that were undertaken during the year:—

MAJOR WORKS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

17. Roman Catholic chapel at Ajmere begun in 1895-96 is now up to roof level and the side chapels and arching is about half done. Expenditure during the year, R14,745.

JAILS.

18. Extra workshop accommodation in Ajmere Jail. This work was started in June 1896 and completed in January 1897 at a total cost of R5,890.

POLICE.

19. Completing accommodation of Police Inspector's quarters, Ajmere. This work consisted of an addition of another room in the upper storey with new out-offices. The cost is R2,719; completed.

TREASURY.

20. Constructing iron cage in Treasury, Ajmere. This work which was mentioned in last year's review, was completed at a cost of R5,694.

ADMINISTRATION.

21. Construction of a porch in front of the Residency, Abu. This work was constructed at a cost of R2,651 as a protection against sun and rain.

MINOR WORKS.

The following are the important works undertaken and completed during the year:—

JAILS.

22. *Ajmere Jail.*—Constructing Assistant Jailor's quarters. This consisted of a single storeyed stone building and out-offices; completed at a cost of R2,147.

23. *Extending roof of Latrines in Ajmere Jail.*—This work was rendered necessary owing to the extension of the latrines by extra screen, walls, etc.; completed at a cost of R1,081.

POLICE.

24. The new outpost at Dewair for the Merwara Battalion mentioned in the last review was completed during 1896-97 at a cost of R2,381.

TEHSIL BUILDINGS.

BEAWAR.

25. Certain additions and alterations were carried out for the purpose of increasing existing accommodation at a cost of R1,138.

FOREST.

26. Constructing a cook house in Forest Office, Ajmere. This was omitted from the original project. It was constructed at a cost of R622.

TELEGRAPHS.

27. Compound wall of Telegraph Office, Ajmere. A stone wall was substituted for the wire fencing of this building at a cost of R840.

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

P. W. D. BUILDINGS.

28. An expenditure of R2,025 was incurred during the year on special repairs in re-roofing with corrugated iron, etc., Public Works Department Establishment quarters, Abu.

29. Rupees 614 were spent in re-roofing the remaining portion of the Executive Engineer's quarters, Abu.

TELEGRAPHS.

30. Rupees 1,101 were spent during the year in re-roofing the Telegraph Office, Abu, with corrugated iron and single tiles.

ORDINARY.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.

31. Annual and ordinary repairs were carried out to all Civil Buildings as far as funds permitted.

COMMUNICATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

The following are the chief items of expenditure during the year :—

32. *Abu Hill Road.*—Widening, improving and metalling the road from the 9th mile to the foot of the hill referred to in last year's review, was practically completed at a cost of R17,743.

33. From Abu to the middle of the 8th mile. The road was widened in places where soft rock or Moorum had to be removed. Hard rock-blasting was also done in a few places. The cost up to date is R11,507; work in progress.

MINOR WORKS.

The chief works under this head undertaken during the year were :—

34. Additions and alterations to Abu Dâk Bungalow, R558; completed.

35. Raising mile 48 of Deoli Link Road by about 2 feet R529; completed.

REPAIRS COMMUNICATIONS.

36. Special repairs to causeway in 46th mile Deoli Link Road due to the approaches having been washed away during the monsoons. Cost, R999; completed.

All lines of communications were kept in good order and the following special repairs were also carried out :—

37. Re-roofing the Abu Dâk Bungalow with corrugated iron sheets, R980; completed.

CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

38. *Trevor Tal.*—This was completed before the rains, but the new work leaked so much that some improvements have been undertaken. The results will be known after the rains of 1897. The outlay to date is R27,436.

39. *Raising and improving Kitap Tank.*—This is in the Bhinae Estate. The work is estimated to cost R18,909 and will be completed in May 1897.

40. *Raising Sederia Tank.*—This work was undertaken at an estimated cost of R5,322 as a portion of the old bund had breached. It will be completed in May 1897.

Erecting an Operating Room for the Veterinary School, Ajmere.—This is an octagonal-shaped stone building with slab roof. The work was completed during the year at a cost of R916.

MUNICIPAL.

AJMERE WATER-WORKS.

The Foy Sagar and its distributaries were maintained as usual, and a series of monthly analyses of the water was also carried out at a total cost of R1,795.

ROADS.

Annual Repairs to Municipal Roads.

Nearly double the usual grant was allowed to thoroughly repair and widen from 10 to 12 feet the metalled portion of the principal roads.

Expenditure to date and during the year, R6,213.

MEYWAR STATE.

1. The expenditure on public works during the year 1896-97 was R3,53,036.

The above expenditure is distributed under the following sub-heads—

	R
Original Works, Buildings	1,34,696
Repairs „	23,931
Original Works, Communications	12,377
Repairs „	15,029
Irrigation Works	27,226
Repairs to „	18,993
Miscellaneous Works	88,623
„ Repairs	14,500
TOTAL	3,35,385
Establishment	17,651
GRAND TOTAL	3,53,036

The expenditure of the year shows an increase of R1,45,636 over that of the previous year, *viz.*:—

	R
Buildings	34,465
Communications	9,915
Irrigation Works	23,419
Miscellaneous	72,323

RAILWAYS.

The line of railway between Beraich and Debari, 60½ miles in length, has been worked during the year by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rail-

way Company. The net earnings amounted to a little over 3 per cent. on the capital outlay of ₹16 lakhs.

His Highness the Maharana has accorded his sanction to the extension of the Oodeypore-Chitore Railway from the present terminus at Debari to Oodeypore. The Durbar desires to take over the management and working of its own line from 31st December 1897, and have asked that the services of a Railway Engineer from the Public Works Department Railway Department may be granted to them for this purpose.

MARWAR OR JODHPORE.

Report on Public Works for 1896-97.

1. The total outlay of the year on Public Works and Railways amounted to ₹11,02,109.

	₹
Railways—	
Expenditure on construction debitable to Capital . .	1,00,692
Working expenses of Jodhpore and Bikanir Railways debitable to Revenue	4,72,200
General Public Works (including establishment charges) .	5,29,217
	11,02,109

2. The expenditure of this year is ₹3,89,167 more than that of last year.

RAILWAYS.

3. There were 320·50 miles of open line maintained in working order during the year. Railway hospitals have been built at Jodhpore and Merta. The gross receipts and working expenses of the Jodhpore State lines were ₹11,40,000 and ₹4,24,900 respectively, giving a net profit of ₹7,15,100 and a return of 11·07 per cent. on the total capital of ₹64,59,825. Passenger traffic showed a considerable increase and there was a large import of grain due to the impending scarcity.

The management of the Jodhpore Railway also works the Bikanir line.

The earthwork of the Balotra-Shadipalli line was commenced as a Famine Relief work in May 1896, and about 80 miles were completed within the year.

GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS.

4. (*a*) *Irrigation.*—During the year, ₹8,710 were expended on the dams and ₹16,079 on the canals of the Jaswantsagar tank. The total cost has been ₹9,08,682. Last rains 31½ feet depth of water came into the tank and some 25,000 bighas of land have come into cultivation from it. The catchment area of the tank is 1,300 square miles.

A project for the Dhaolera tank is under preparation. This will have 800 square miles of catchment area, and is more promising than Jaswantsagar. It is estimated to store 3,660 millions cubic feet and to cost ₹5,73,225. A smaller work, the Kairla tank, is also under preparation. Its catchment will be 70 square miles, storage 428 millions cubic feet and probable cost ₹25,000.

(*b*) *Jodhpore Water-works.*—A project is under consideration for supplying the capital with water laid on in pipes at an estimated cost of ₹3,84,725.

(*c*) *Conservancy Tramway.*—For cleaning the city a project is shortly to be carried out at a cost of ₹1,11,870. The line will be worked by steam haulage.

(*d*) *Miscellaneous.*—Improvements to roads, buildings and gardens, etc., have been carried out during the year.

GENERAL.

The majority of works are carried out by Sir Pratap Singh under different agencies. Mr. W. Home is the able Manager of the Railway System and is the Engineer to the State.

JEYPORE.

The total outlay of the year was ₹7,18,731 against ₹8,48,433 for the previous year.

The main heads of expenditure are as given below:—

		₹
New Works		72,157
Repairs		1,07,109
Irrigation		1,40,465
Miscellaneous Public improvements		99,074
City water-supply		53,860
State Cotton Presses	Jeypore	40,324
	Mandaor	6,930
Gas works		43,063
Establishment		44,788
Imarut works		74,913
Miscellaneous items		36,049
	TOTAL	7,18,731

2. Compared with the expenditure of the previous year there is a decrease of ₹1,29,702.

3. Establishment charges amount to ₹65,204, which gives a percentage of 9·97 against 9·67 for the previous year.

4. The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below:—

	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent to end of previous year.	Amount spent during the year.
	₹	₹	₹
Original Works, Buildings—Thana Buildings at Hindaun, Dubbi, Mahwa, etc.	11,439	8,329	3,153
New ward for females to the west of old jail	62,448	34	17,306
Thana Buildings at Ambere Chundwaji, etc.	9,113	203	4,074
Mayo Hospital operation room	12,275	3,526	7,579
Original Works, Communications—Road, etc., from Ambere Chouk to Madho Bilas	18,660	...	25,002
Original Works, Irrigation—Chapurwara Irrigation Works	5,06,198	4,33,025	30,616
Realignment of Chaudlai supply cut	30,513	...	21,189
Binori Dakhan Sagur	13,781	70	10,021
Boochara Irrigation Works	3,21,345	3,08,270	13,075
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—City conservancy, Tramway maintenance, etc.	1,09,304	93,655	8,736
Works at the Jeypore Transport Corps	32,258	8,967	13,408
Ram Newas Garden	35,471	...	33,398
Works on the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy of India	7,008	...	11,410
City water-supply maintenance	75,736	...	52,402

IRRIGATION.

5. The total number of Irrigation works on this State is :—

Completed Works	138
In progress	4
TOTAL .	142

The main ducts of these have a total length of 711 miles with 617 miles of distributaries.

The total expenditure on Irrigation works during the year was R1,40,465. The revenue realised on all works, past and present, during the year was R3,23,286. The area irrigated was 49,766 acres, and the area cultivated was nearly the same.

The total expenditure on Irrigation during the 29 years 1868 to 1896 amounts to R45,17,759.

The revenue realised during the same period was R36,61,985.

As an evidence of the usefulness of tank projects, 35 new villages have been inhabited under the tanks, which in one year yielded an increased revenue of R43,468.

Projects for eight new Irrigation works were surveyed during the year.

An amicable arrangement has been made with the Bhurtpore State and approved by the Government of India under which the important Ramgurh tank project can now be taken in hand.

RAILWAYS.

6. The projected line of railway between Sanganir and Siwai-Madhopur is being resurveyed and estimated to adapt it to the metre-gauge. This line will traverse the Jeypore State from north to south and will be about 73 miles in length. This line should prove invaluable in opening out the State and developing its resources.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The water works, gas-works, conservancy and cotton presses have been maintained successfully during the year. The Jeypore cotton press gave a return of 14·98 per cent. on the capital outlay against 17·16 in the previous year. The Mandaor press shows a marked improvement in working. The public buildings and gardens, etc., of the State have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

GENERAL.

8. The details of works newly constructed and maintained during the year will be found in the report of the Superintending Engineer of the State. Colonel S. S. Jacob vacated his appointment in Civil employ and reverted to Military duty on the 14th January 1896. At the desire of the Durbar, however, his services have been retained in the Jeypore State with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India. The work done and the progress during the year are very satisfactory and creditable to the management of the Superintending Engineer, Colonel Jacob, and to the labour of his efficient Staff.

ULWAR.

1. The expenditure on Public Works from 1st September 1895 to 31st August 1896 was R5,44,839 inclusive of R28,750 incurred on Municipal works against a Budget allotment of R4,80,020. The expenditure during the year as compared with that of the last year shows an increase of R1,20,696.

2. The following are the main heads of expenditure during the year :—

	R
Original Works, Military	20,492
Repairs „	34,002
Original Works, Civil	1,12,844
Repairs, Civil	66,430
Original Works, Communications	39,384
Repairs „	62,443
Original Works, Irrigation	86,695
Repairs „	15,826
Original Works, Garden and Forests	10,466
Repairs „	8,674
Imarut Kham	18,143
Company Garden	3,580
Municipal Works	28,750
Establishment	37,110
TOTAL	5,44,839
Debit by other Departments	19,792
GRAND TOTAL	5,64,631

ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

3. The principal item of expenditure under this head was :—

Constructing lines and stables for 2nd Lancers, a work in progress in previous year, R11,242.

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.

4. No large or important new works were commenced during the year. A bungalow for the Lady Superintendent of the Dufferin Hospital and some additions to the Zenana Hospital at Ulwar have been built. Work on the Lansdowne Kothi proceeded.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS.

5. The bulk of the expenditure was on a single road from Bara to Thana Ghazi, R32,207, being the outlay for completing this.

Rupees 7,176 were expended on five works on other roads.

ORIGINAL WORKS, IRRIGATION.

6. No large or important new works were commenced during the year. Eighteen irrigation works were in progress during the year and R86,695 were expended on them, as against R87,280 expended in the preceding years. Rupees 15,826 were expended on repairs, making a total of R1,02,521 against R98,861 for 1895.

The principal works in progress were :—

	R
1. The Mullana Bund estimated to cost	41,711
2. The Aturiya Bund	96,015
3. Teharpura Bund	38,266
4. Jewana Bund	21,043

Nos. 1 and 4 were completed. No. 3 was more than half done, and No. 2 two-thirds completed. A great deal has yet to be done to develope irrigation in this State and additional establishment is being sanctioned to enable work to be pushed on vigorously.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

These works are small and fairly numerous; 51 works and repairs costing R28,750.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

8. To test and relieve distress R13,979 were expended on roads and irrigation works and repairs. The work was not well done as there was very little distress and the villagers were unwilling to work.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The total establishment charges amount to R37,110, which, when distributed on the total outlay of R5,07,729, gives a percentage of 7·3 against 8·8 of the previous year.

GENERAL.

10. The bulk of the expenditure of the State Public Works Department is on buildings. Not much is done to develope irrigation, and new communications are apparently not considered. Both of these matters are of great importance, and the Agent to the Governor-General will be glad to see them comprehensively taken in hand in the coming year.

The Public Works of the State still continue under the charge of Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer.

KOTAH.

The total outlay on Public Works during the year ended 31st March 1897 was R4,17,733 divided under the following heads:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	R	R	R
Military	4,321	855	5,176
Civil Buildings . . .	1,66,577	12,918	1,79,495
Communications . . .	72,261	34,599	1,06,860
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	93,132	3,143	96,275
Irrigation	10,253	.....	10,253
Establishment . . .	.....	.....	19,674
Total .	3,46,544	51,515	4,17,733

MILITARY WORKS.

Have been separately shewn in this year's report. No new Military work was sanctioned during the year but works in progress have been completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Most of the expenditure of the year was upon the Palace buildings and the Guest House.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Two or three new fair weather roads have been constructed during the year and existing roads have been maintained in good order.

IRRIGATION.

Very little was done under Irrigation. A few wells were completed and some earthwork done on a tank bund to afford relief to labourers.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The chief of these is the water-supply to the new Palace and neighbouring bungalows estimated to cost R66,220. A complete water-supply project for the city and suburbs of Kotah has been prepared and submitted to His Highness the Maharao for approval.

GENERAL.

The expenditure has been large, R4,17,733, and the percentage of establishment low, only 5·88 on the expenditure. All works are in the charge of Mr. R. H. Tickell, the Executive Engineer to the State, who also has charge of the Public Works in Jhallawar State. He has no Assistant Engineer and has a staff of Overseers and Sub-Overseers on pay varying from R27-8-0 to R150 per month. Mr. Tickell is very fully employed and has done well during the year.

JHALLAWAR.

The total outlay of the year was R79,983 against R34,182 for the previous year.

The main heads of expenditure are as given below:—

	R
Original Works, Military	1,188
Repairs „	80
Original Works, Civil	12,855
Repairs „	20,028
Original Works, Communications	18,472
Repairs „	15,870
Irrigation	1,219
Establishment	10,271
TOTAL	79,983

2. Compared with the expenditure of the previous year there is an increase of R45,801.

3. Establishment charges amount to R10,271 which gives a percentage of 12·9 against 7·78 for the previous year.

4. The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below:—

	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent to end of previous year.	Amount spent during the year.
ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.	R	R	R
Doubling the accommodation for wards in Chaoni Hospital; Work completed	3,253	...	3,096
Additions and alterations to Srabsakha Garden House, nearly completed	...	...	1,599
ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS.			
New road from Bhilwara to Panchia Kheri	20,189	...	11,898

IRRIGATION.

5. The total expenditure on Irrigation works during the year was R1,219; of this sum R1,019 were spent on reconstruction of Ragpore Tank. The estimated cost of this work is R14,236. Six other works, estimated to cost R13,509, are just being commenced.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

To roads, building, etc., were carried out during the year as funds permitted.

GENERAL.

The works were carried out by Mr. R. H. Tickell, State Engineer.

BHURTPORE.

1. The expenditure on Public Works for the year ended 31st March 1897 has been R6,59,000 distributed under the following heads:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	R	R	R
1. Military Works	81,500	10,500	92,000
2. Civil Buildings	54,500	45,500	1,00,000
3. Communications	45,000	57,000	1,02,000
4. Irrigation	1,83,000	15,000	1,98,000
5. Public Improvements	21,500	13,000	34,500
6. Suspense	45,000	3,000	48,000
7. Tools and Plant	21,000	5,500	26,500
8. Establishment	35,500	20,000	55,500
9. Miscellaneous	...	2,500	2,500
Total	48,700	1,72,000	6,59,000

ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

2. The chief works undertaken or completed are;—

(*a*) The new Barracks for the Imperial Service Infantry Regiment, completed and occupied in December last.

(*b*) Quarters for two of the Native officers (works in progress).

The total cost incurred on the new lines up to the end of 1896-97 has been about R2 lakhs.

(*c*) A new house with outoffices for two Inspecting officers and their family was completed, except an upper storey which will be undertaken during 1897-98.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

3. A workshop and offices have been built for the Public Works Department.

NEW HOSPITALS.

Not much progress has been made during the year owing to the difficulty of obtaining funds for unproductive expenditure.

SUBSIDIARY JAIL.

A Gaoshala or "cattle stables" at Sewar was converted into a subsidiary jail. The work is forward enough to admit of two of the new wards being occupied.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS.

4. The only works under this head are (*a*) the construction of a new road to connect the Dewan's residence and court with the Agency, and (*b*) the construction of 150 miles of 3rd class road to admit of cart traffic between the tehsils and towns. (*c*) The road from Sewar to Oochein was nearly completed. It is raised above flood levels and its embankment being connected with the Bangunga river, acts as a distributary for flood waters. The embankment is provided with sluices at needful points and is a most valuable irrigation work.

IRRIGATION.

5. Under Irrigation the largest work is the Bareta Bund. Work is well advanced, and it is hoped that the scheme will be completed in time for the rains of 1897. The catchment area of the reservoir is 70 square miles. The works of restoration of the Lalpura and Ataripura bunds, costing R40,000 and R28,000 respectively, were completed during the rains of 1896, but as the rains ceased early no water was stored last year. A number of minor embankments were restored in time for the rains of 1896.

As noted under the head "Communications," the floods of the Bangunga river are being moderated and utilised by a system of cut channels which carry the water where it is required. As in the case of the Oochein channel and bund, the bunds can be used as roads for through communication. The Oochein bund has been very successful, and much land has been brought into cultivation. The Ghambhir river failed entirely. The Roopareil river from the Ulwar border brought one of the largest floods ever known. This water was utilised in the Northern Pergunnahs. The Sikri bund which crosses the Roopareil is under repairs and improvement, and promises to be a valuable moderator and distributor of floods over the northern parts of the State.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

6. The chief work under this head is a fenced enclosure to segregate wild cattle. The design is to enclose 12 square miles of forest land with 16 miles of barbed wire fence. Fourteen miles have been completed. The remaining miles will be completed by May 1897.

7. A water-supply channel to fill the moat with fresh water from the Moti Jhil bund and several improvements to the streets' drains and wells of the city have been carried out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STONE QUARRIES.

8. The above yielded a revenue of R26,000, or R6,000 more than in the previous year. This is for royalty on stone sold to the public. About two lakhs of maunds of stone were quarried for State use free of royalty. A depôt has been stocked near the Bhurtpore Railway station for sale of stone to the public. The stone industry employs 500 carts and about 300 quarrymen.

GENERAL.

9. The high prices of food grains threatened the central and southern portions of the State with distress. Endeavours were successfully made to carry out works of public utility in the vicinity of the villages. The Bareta bund supported as many as 3,000 persons for a considerable time, and afforded much relief.

ESTABLISHMENT.

10. Mr. J. A. Devenish still continues in office as the Executive Engineer of the State and has done excellent work during the year.

The cost of establishment has been ₹55,500, which gives a percentage of 9·19 on the net outlay.

BIKANIR.

1. The expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to ₹11,81,321 against a budget provision of ₹8,23,608. The expenditure is thus very nearly double that of the previous year. This is due to the large outlay on the Railway, Bikanir to Khari, during the year.

2. The following are the principal items of expenditure:—

	₹
Original Works, Military	12,341
Repairs „	6,459
Original Works, Civil	2,36,055
Repairs „	17,246
Original Works, Communications	22,000
Repairs „	12,922
Original Works, Irrigation	8,086
Repairs „	9,094
Original Works, Railway	7,81,684
Contributional { Original Works	39,495
Contributional { Repairs	394
Establishment	35,048
Tools and Plant	497
TOTAL	11,81,321

RAILWAYS.

3. The bulk of the expenditure is on the Bikanir-Khari Section of the line from Bikanir to Bhatinda. Construction of the earthworks only of this portion was sanctioned by the Government of India as a famine relief work. The earthwork has been completed for 34 miles and the rails laid up to that point. Out of ₹7,81,684 expended during the year ₹7,24,423 were for permanent-way materials. This section will probably be ready for opening after the rains.

The line between Khari and Lunkaransar, about 6 miles, has been surveyed and demarcated. Between Lunkaransar and Suratgurh, a distance of 58 miles, trial lines have been run. Owing to sand-hills this portion presents many difficulties. It is impossible to get supplies; water is entirely scarce and injurious to those not accustomed to it; and dust storms prevail, which hinder surveys and spoil the instruments.

From Suratgurh to the British frontier has not been surveyed. This portion, 70 miles, will, it is anticipated, present no difficulties. The portion in British territory up to Bhatinda has also not been surveyed.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

4. The small expenditure shewn only accounts for sinking some wells and ordinary maintenance during the year. The chief work of the year is the commencement of the Ghagger Canal scheme, which has (after a discussion covering nearly 20 years) been at last finally approved and accepted by the Government of India in behalf of the Punjab, and by the Bikanir State. This scheme provides for "bunding the Ghagger river at a place called Dhunair, which is situated between 11 and 12 miles from where the Ghagger crosses the Rajputana-Malwa Railway line, 5 miles north of Sirsa, and about 9 miles from Sirsa. Two canals will be taken off from these, one running on

the north bank, and the otheron the south bank of the Ghagger. The northern canal after running for 23 miles in British territory enters the Bikanir State and runs for 30 miles up to Dabli. The southern canal runs for 19 miles in British territory and then runs 24 miles up to the village of Fattehgurh in Bikanir. The estimated cost for the whole scheme is R6,17,130, and the Bikanir share will cost R2,42,778. The acreage to be irrigated will on the average be 22,500 (maximum 30,000) and the commanded area 60,000 acres in Bikanir territory. The canals both in British and Bikanir territory will be finished about the end of May 1897, and then the work on the Rajbuhar will be taken up. The Head works have been started, but the probable date of their completion is not known."

This work has been pushed on vigorously in the interests of famine relief as well as prospective irrigation and is being carried out by the Punjab Irrigation Engineers. It should prove a most valuable work to Bikanir.

GENERAL.

5. Works and repairs have been carried out to Military and Civil Buildings, and communications much as usual. Hospitals were built at Nohar and Churu from contributions by the Seths.

ESTABLISHMENT.

6. Deducting the large outlay for permanent-way materials, the expenditure for the year on work and repairs amounts to R4,21,353. For Establishment the charges are R35,048 which give 8·31 per cent. on works for establishment charges. Mr. Gabbett is the State Engineer and has had exceptionally trying work this year in pushing the railway construction and surveys and in organising famine relief labour, and has done excellent work.

DHOLEPORE.

The management of Public Works is in the hands of Mr. Thorpe, Engineer and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaj Rana. The building of the public offices is in progress. Owing to the very high prices of food grains during the year Public Works have been undertaken to relieve distress. Two large irrigation schemes are in hand and a great deal of employment is given on roads, etc., in the vicinity of the Palace. The numbers employed have reached 4,300 daily.

TONK.

The Public Works allotment in the State Budget for the year is R45,000. This was chiefly expended on the road from Sironj to the Indian Midland Railway, and on the road from Tonk towards Deoli.

RAILWAYS.

During the year work was commenced on the Tonk Section of the Goona-Bara Railway. This section will be 22·05 miles in length, and at a cost of R70,139 per mile is estimated to cost R15,46,571. To this must be added the half share of the cost of the Parbatti bridge $\frac{5,37,939}{2}$ = R2,68,969 which will bring the total estimated cost up to R18,15,540. The line will be on the broad gauge.

BUNDI.

The Bundi Durbar's allotment for expenditure on Public Works during the year was R45,000. This has been mainly expended on road work, on the roads Bundi to Kotah and between Tonk and Deoli. These are useful works.

D. JOSCELYNE, C. E.,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1896-97.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R a. p.	
Jodhpore.	Roads about Jodhpore	...	...	42·46	2·50	...	5,102 0 0	
	" " Pali	...	...	...	0 50	...		
	" " Jaswantpura.	...	...	...	9 00	...	410 0 0	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Sendra	Erinpura	...	96·00	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	42·46	108·00	150·46	...	
Sirohi.	Kherari-Kotwali to Kesargunj Bungalow.	...	...	...	½	...	...	
	Abu Road Railway gate to Kesargunj and round the bungalow.	...	...	about ½	...	..	...	
	Sirohi Pindwara	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	...	93 13 0	
	" Surjapol to Kesarbilas.	Surajpol	Kesarbilas	over 1	...	...	167 5 3	
	Part of Rohera-Kharari Road.	Rohera	Kharari	...	1½	...	...	
	Rohera to Rohera Station and Rohera-Kotra Road.	Do.	Kotra	...	16	...	132 8 9	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Ajmere	Abu	...	48	...	213 14 6	
	TOTAL	...	...	over 1 50	94·50	96·00	...	
Meywar.	Oodeypore-Chitore, 1 Section.	Oodeypore	Debari Railway Station.	8	...	8	125 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Kherwara	Ditto	Kherwara	...	50	50	66 0 0	
	Kherwara-Kotra	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	48	17 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Eklinjee	Oodeypore	Eklinjee	...	13	13	50 0 0	
	Eklinjee-Nathdwara	Eklinjee	Nathdwara	...	17	17	50 0 0	
	Nathdwara-Desuri	Nathdwara	Desuri	...	38	38	...	Repaired by the District Official.
	Deoli-Teekur	Deoli	Teekur	6	...	6	150 0 0	
	Manli Railway Station, Nathdwara.	Manli	Nathdwara	...	12	12	75 0 0	
	Debari Gate-Chitor	Debari	Chitor	62	...	62	...	
	Chitore Station and Fort.	Chitor	Fort	...	8	8	300 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Jaisamond	Oodeypore	Jaisamond	...	33	33	...	Ditto.
	Do. Koomalgarh	Ditto	Koomalgarh	...	54	54	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	76	273	349	...	
Kotah.	Mandawar Ghat Road part of Bara Jhalrapatan Road.	...	...	4	...	4	Average cost including Establishment is R243·24 per mile.	
	Bara Road, 1 and 2 Section.	...	...	11½	...	11½		
	Oomedganj Road	...	...	6	...	6		
	Aberah Road	...	...	3½	...	3½		
	Raj Roads	...	...	28	...	28		
	City Roads	...	...	8	...	8		
	Borekhera Umedgunj Road.	...	...	4	...	4		
	Durrah Road	...	...	38½	...	38½		
	TOTAL	...	...	103½	...	103½		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1896-97—continued.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R a. p.	
Harauti and Tonk.	Jeypore-Tonk Road	Tonk	Jeypore	10	...	10	...	The balance of this road (48 miles) lies in Jeypore territory.
	Deoli-Tonk Road	Deoli	Tonk	10	...	10	...	The balance of this road lies in Bundi (6 miles) and Jeypore (16 miles).
	Tonk City and Environs	...	...	5	...	5	...	
	Bundi	Tonk	Deoli	...	6	6	...	Bundi section of the Deoli-Tonk road mentioned above.
	Deoli	Deoli	Kotah border	33	...	33	...	This distance from Deoli to Kotah border is 40 miles. The first 7 miles Deoli to Teekur are in Meywar.
	Total			58	6	64	...	
Ulwar.	Repairs to Ulwar City and Environ Roads.	...	...	17	...	17	5,558 7 3	
	Repairs to Roopbas Roads.						1,846 13 9	
	Repairs to Silisirh Road	Ulwar	Silisirh	10	...	10	7,391 5 6	
	Repairs to Nagar Road	Do.	Nagar	20½	...	20½	1,253 9 3	
	Repairs to Ramgurh-Ferozpur.	Ramgurh	Ferozpur	15½	...	15½	5,796 2 9	
	Repairs to Akbarpur Road.	Ulwar	Akbarpur	6½	...	6½	613 14 6	
	Repairs to Burja Road	...	Burja	3	...	3	119 15 6	
	Repairs to Luchmangurh Road.	...	Luchmangurh	16	...	16	0 7 0	
	Repairs to Khairtal Road.	...	Khairtal	16½	...	16½	...	
	Total			105	...	105		
Jhallawar.	Durrah Roads	Jhalrapatan	Kotah	19½	...	19½	...	Average cost of maintenance is R115-4-3.
	Kheri ,,	...	...	10	...	10	...	
	Raipur ,,	...	...	19½	...	19½	...	
	Jhalrapatan Suburban Road.	...	...	12	...	12	...	
	Roads to City and Environs.	...	...	11	...	11	...	
	Asnawar Road	...	...	5	...	5	...	
	Total	...	...	67	...	67	...	
Jeypore.	In the City of Environs	...	...	52½	...	...	40,558 0 0	
	Dosa *vid* Lalsoti to river Chambal.	Dosa	River Chambal.	15	67½	...	4,402 0 0	
	Agra Road including Naila Section.	...	...	80½	...	...	12,771 0 0	
	Ajmere Road	...	...	52	...	...	11,256 0 0	
	Jeypore to Tonk Road.	Jeypore	Tonk	48	...	...	28,078 0 0	
	Mandawar and Kerowli Border.	Mandawar	Keraowli Border.	43	...	...	7,739 0 0	
	Hindaun and Gangapore Road.	...	...	...	24	...	1,090 0 0	
	Gangapore and Lalsoti Fair Weather Road	...	...	...	26			
	Deoli Road, Jeypore Section.	...	...	...	16	...	181 0 0	
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	...	...	8	...	...	70 0 0	
	Total	...	...	298⅛	133½	432½	...	
Bikanir.	Roads about Bikanir	Bikanir	Devikund	10·45	...	10·45	...	Nine miles of this road is under construction.
		Do.	Sheobari and Cross Roads	...	...	...	...	
		Fort Bikanir	Railway Station.	0·50	...	0·50	...	
		Bikanir	Gujeri	10·00	...	10·00	...	
		City Gate	Jail and School.	0·62	...	0·62	...	
	Total	...	...	21·57	...	21·57	...	

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STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1896-97.

Name of road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
Imperial Roads.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Agra and Ahmedabad Roads (Kishengarh Section).	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmere.	30 miles towards Jeypore.	17½	.....	17½	75	
Ajmere, 1st Section	Ajmere	Middle of 13th mile, Kishengarh boundary.	12½	.....	12½		
Ajmere, 2nd Section	Ditto	Mangliawas	16	.....	16		
Ajmere, 3rd Section	Mangliawas	Beawar, 34th mile	18	.....	18		
Burr Pass Section	Beawar, 34th mile	Marwar Frontier	10½	.....	10½		
Naseerabad Link Road	Ajmere, 2nd mile	Naseerabad	13½	.....	13½	284	
Mangliawas Link Road	Naseerabad	Mangliawas	14½	.....	14½	52	
Deoli Link Road	Ditto	Deoli Cantonment	57	.....	57	128	
Ajmere Section, Mhow and Naseerabad Roads.	Ditto	Khari River near Barl Village.	28½	.....	28½	40	
Roads in Civil Lines, Deoli	.....	.....	2	.....	2	103	
Deoli Cantonment Roads	.....	.....	6	.....	6	482	
Deoli Link Roads	Banas	Deoli	6	.....	6	1,772	
Deesa and Erinpura Roads	Deesa	Anadra	.....	45	45	203	
Deesa Cantonment Roads	.....	.....	10½	¾	10¼	1,780	
Meywar Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sections.	Barl	Nimbahera	.....	97	97	2,134	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road	9	9½	18½	6,327	
Abu Station and through and Ghat Roads.	Abu	Oria	.....	6	6	3,194	
		Station Road	.....	5	5		
Ajmere Cantonment Road	.....	.....	1·38	.....	1·38	35	
Taragurh Sanitarium	Southern slope to north side of Taragurh from Ajmere.		.....	7	7	274	
District Fund Roads.						per mile.	
Ajmere-Pushkar Road	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Pushkar	6	.....	6	530	
Ajmere-Srinagar Road	Ditto	Srinagar	4	5	9	116	
Ajmere-Ararka Road	Ajmere	Ararka	.....	14	14	27	
Mangliawas-Pisangan Roads.	Mangliawas	Pisangain	.....	12	12	62	
Lohagal-Kair Road	Lohagal	Kair	.....	2½	2½	.....	
Harmara-Tilornia Road	Harmara	Tilorania	2	.....	2	39	
Ramsur-Kanpura Road	Ramsur	Kanpura	.....	8	8	.....	
Kherwa-Masuda Road	Kherwa	Masuda	.....	10	10	60	
Naseerabad-Srinagar Road	Naseerabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar	4½	3½	8	76	
Naseerabad-Ramsur Road	Naseerabad	Ramsur	.....	10	10	58	
Ramsur-Barole Road	Ramsur	Deolia	.....	6	6	.....	
Banderwara-Masuda Road	Banderwara	Masuda	.....	12½	12½	.....	
Banderwara-Kekri Road	Ditto	Kekri	2½	31½	34	35	
Kekri-Junia Road	Kekri	Junia	.....	8½	8½	86	
Beawar-Pisangan Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Pisangain	.....	21	21	.....	
Beawar-Taragurh Road	Ditto	Taragurh	12	7	19	.....	
Taragurh to Todgurh *vid* Jussakhera Bhim and Barwa.	Taragurh, 21 miles	Todgurh, 47½	6	21½	27½	.....	
Todgurh-Jussakhera Road *vid* Barakhan.	Jussakhera	Todgurh	.....	16	16	.....	
Beawar-Dilwara Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Dilwara	.....	3	3	.....	
Beawar-Nayanagar Road	Beawar	Nayanagar	.....	4	4	.....	
Beawar-Masuda Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Masuda	.....	10½	10½		
Beawar-Sheopura Ghata Road.	Ditto	Sheopura Ghata.	.....	10	10		
Beawar-Chitor Road	Ditto	Chitor	.....	9	9		
Beawar-Rupnagar Road.	Beawar	Rupnagar	.....	5	5		
Beawar-Bulad Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Bulad	.....	2	2		
Suraghata Road	From 6 mile on Beawar-Todgurh Road.	9½ miles towards Pattan Village.	4½	4½	9½	16 14 0	
Beawar-Kotra Road	34½ miles on Burr Pass Section.	Kotra	.....	9	9		
Todgurh-Dewair Road	Todgurh	Dewair	.....	23½	23½		
Dewair Pass Road	Dewair, 65-mile stone.	Marwar boundary	.....	5½	5½		
Municipal Roads.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads.	Ajmere City walls	Ajmere Municipal boundaries.	13½	13	26½	208	
Foy Sagar Road	Pushkar Road, 1st mile.	Foy Sagar	.....	4	4	72	

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents, Governor General, P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

(13.)

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN RAJPUTANA IN 1896-97.

Inspections, Vital Statistics, Sanitation, Vaccination, Dispensaries, and Jails.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., discharged the duties of Administrative Medical Officer in addition to his ordinary duties as Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, up to the 12th February last: Surgeon-Major Harington held charge at Jeypore from that date till the 4th March, when the office was transferred to Jodhpore, and made over to Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Adams, M.D., in addition to his duties as Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States.

INSPECTIONS.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley inspected at Oodeypore, Jodhpore, Bikanir, Ulwar, Tonk, and Karauli; and Dr. Adams at Dholpur, Bhurtpore, Deoli, Kotah, and Jhallawar.

Only the institutions at Head-quarters are now inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer, the branches being left to the local Medical Officers.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of vital statistics has been attempted in 17 Native States, one more than in the previous year, *viz.*, Kishengarh.

The statistics now received are an improvement on those of previous years; however, they are in many instances still far from correct, and endeavours are being made to obtain more accurate figures. It is hoped that the improvement noted above will be continued until reliable statistics are obtained. The States of Kotah, Jaisalmir, and Karauli have furnished the most reliable returns for the year under report.

On account of the deeply rooted prejudices of many of the people of Rajputana, it is difficult to get accurate data from them, and the agencies for collecting these are still very imperfect, so the spread of education and time must be dependent upon to remedy many of the defects which now exist in the registration of vital statistics.

Medical subordinates are at present employed in both Jodhpore and Jeypore to supervise registration, and it is hoped that good results will follow this professional supervision.

SANITATION.

Sanitation is making good progress in most of the States of Rajputana, and this is particularly marked in the large capitals.

An improved water-supply has been given to the City of Jodhpore, and a scheme for a better water-supply for Kotah City is now nearly matured. New tanks have been constructed at Abu and Sirohi by the Sirohi Darbar to improve the water-supply of these places, and efforts are being made to increase the Jaisalmir water-supply.

The conservancy system at Oodeypore has been improved, and the Medical Officer on special duty at Bhurtpore has done much to improve the sanitation of that capital. A sanitary steam tramway is under construction at Jodhpore.

Village sanitation is receiving much attention in Ulwar, Bikanir, Jeypore and other States.

VACCINATION.

The number of primary vaccinations performed in the Rajputana States fell from 299,099 in 1895-96 to 273,413 in the year under report; this was due to the reduction of population on account of migration from famine districts as well as to the difficulties of carrying on work in a year of great scarcity of water in desert districts. There were 98·50 per cent. of the vaccinations performed successful as in the previous year.

Vaccination returns have, for the first time, been received from Kishengarh and Dungarpore, and although little has yet been done in these backward States to control the ravages of small-pox, it is hoped that progress will now be made in this direction.

The Jodhpore vaccination as hitherto stands at the head of the list: in this State 77,406 vaccinations were performed, in Jeypore 57,912, in Bikanir 26,974, in Ulwar 25,701, in Oodeypore 20,937, in Bhurtpore 20,333, in Kotah 10,297, and in Jhallawar 7,159.

The Residency Surgeon, Jodhpore, in six months, inspected 12,419 vaccinated children, the Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, during 10 months, 4,183, the Residency Surgeon, Oodeypore, 4,158, the Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, 5,963, the Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhallawar, 4,603, the Civil Surgeon, Bikanir, 2,731, and the Medical Officer on special duty, Bhurtpore, 6,573.

The expenditure on vaccination was R30,169 against R27,459 in the previous year, and the cost of each operation rose from 18 to 21 pies. There were 234 vaccinators in 1896-97, 19 more than in 1895-96. The supply of lymph is kept up in many of the States throughuout the cold weather. In Ulwar a large quantity of good lymph is now obtained at the beginning of the cold season by vaccinating a young buffalo with humanized lymph.

It is proposed to direct greater attention to the inspection of vaccination by Residency and Agency Surgeons, as there is no part of the Medical Officers' duty in the States of Rajputana which can be less satisfactorily entrusted to subordinates, and there is nothing that confers great benefit on the people than the mitigation of the small-pox epidemics which from time to time still work such havoc among the juvenile population.

DISPENSARIES.

There are now 131 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana, three more than in the previous year. Two new institutions have been opened in Jodhpore, and the Agency Dispensary at Bikanir, which is kept up by that Darbar, has been added to the list of Native States dispensaries.

The Bhagwan Dass Hospital in Bikanir City has been completed and opened, the Dholpur Hospital has been completed, an out dispensary has been rebuilt in the Jeypore State, and the Residency Hospital at Jodhpore has been newly built. The Crosthwaite Hospital at Sirohi is under construction, and a new wing is being added to the Hewson Hospital at Jodhpore.

Two new dispensaries are to be opened by the Jodhpore Darbar during the current year, the Sirohi Darbar is about to rebuild the Sheogjunj Dispensary, another out-dispensary is to be rebuilt in Jeypore, and it is hoped the Bhurtpore Hospital will be completed before the end of the year.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the 131 hospitals and dispensaries supported by the Native States of Rajputana, 13,890 in-door and 889,308 out-door patients were treated against 14,012 and 889,075 in and out-door in the previous year.

The slight falling off in in-door patients can be accounted for by the reduction which has taken place in the population of some of the famine-stricken districts on account of migration from these to Sindh, Malwa and other places. If the year had been normal, the increase in out-patients would have been much greater than that shewn, both on account of the new institutions opened and the increasing popularity of the old ones.

DISEASES.

Malarial Fevers and Spleen Diseases.

As usual malarial fevers and spleen diseases were the most common ailments seen at the dispensaries: these affections gave rise to 15 per cent. of the total treated, the same as in the previous year, and to 9 against 7 per cent. of the total deaths.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

Four per cent. of the total treated were due to diarrhœa and dysentery as in the previous year, but there was a reduction in the deaths from these causes, *viz.*, 20 against 23 per cent. in 1895.

LUNGS AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Seven per cent. of the total treated suffered from lungs and respiratory diseases against 8 per. cent in the previous year, and the deaths from these causes rose to 24 from 23 per cent.

CHOLERA.

There were 6,787 cases of cholera reported from Native States, 3,798 of which had proved fatal. The disease appeared in 8 States, *viz*, Bikanir Marwar, Meywar, Sirohi, Jhallawar, Kotah, Dungarpore, and Bhurtpore: it began in Bikanir in the cold weather and there were many cases in that State in January: it broke out among the work-people on the Shambhar Lake in April, and extended to many districts of Marwar where it continued till the end of October. Meywar also suffered severely, and Kotah had cases till late in October 1896.

The disease is said to have been carried from Marwar into Oodeypore by a weddnig party.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Three deaths occurred from plague in December, two cases were taken out of the Bombay train at Abu Road and a third died between Abu Road nd Ajmeré.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox were reported from 17 States, and there were 4,021 deaths from this disease against 1,929 in the previous year.

LEPROSY.

There were 791 cases of leprosy treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States against 788 in 1895 and 754 in 1894. The increase is not marked and there is nothing special to record regarding this disease.

SNAKE POISONING.

Strychnia has not been found so successful in the treament of snake bite in Rajputana as Dr. Mueller's results would have led us to hope; the drug seems merely to act as a stimulant as it does in other conditions of great depression, and it does not appear to have any special antidotal properties. The difference in the results obtained from this remedy in Australia and this country can be accounted for by the greater virulence of the venom of many of the Indian snakes.

OPERATIONS.

The classification of operations into major and minor has been discontinued by order of the Government of India.

There has been a very satisfactory increase in operative surgery in the States of Rajputana. During the year under report operations have risen from 56,007 to 59,133 with a mortality of only ·73 per mille.

Of these, 1,672 were eye operations, 90·19 per cent. of which were successful; there were 49 litholapaxies and 65 lithotomies performed, 96·08 and 81·84 per cent. of which were successful.

Eye operations were successfully performed by one Lady Doctor, three Female Hospital Assistants, 13 Medical Officers and Officiating Medical Officers, four Assistant Surgeons and ten Hospital Assistants.

The Jeypore returns show much the largest number of operations as has hitherto been the case, and Jodhpore stands second. Oodeypore, Bikanir, Kotah, Jhallawar, Ulwar, and Deoli have all contributed to the increase mentioned above.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries rose from ₹2,73,100 to ₹2,99,326, and the increase was mainly due to the building of the Bhagwan Dass Hospital in Bikanir City, which was completed during the year under report.

Of the above sum, ₹82,625 were expended in Bikanir, ₹59,878 in Jeypore, ₹28,472 in Jodhpore, ₹26,320 in Oodeypore, ₹18,952 in Kotah, ₹17,194 in Ulwar, and ₹16,837 in Bhurtpore. The average cost of each case treated was 5 annas 4 pies, and of each diet 1 anna 10 pies.

SALE OF QUININE AT POST OFFICES.

Quinine was sold at 132 against 118 Post Offices in the previous year. A total of 359 parcels, equal to 36,618 doses of five grains each, was disposed

of against 341 parcels, equal to 34,782 doses, in the previous year. The greatest sales were effected in Meywar, but there were some considerable sales in other States near the Railway. Arrangements have been made to continue the sales during the present year.

JAILS.

Returns have been received from 20 jails in the Native States of Rajputana, one more than in the previous year, *viz.*, Dungarpore Jail.

There is now only one jail from which regular reports are not received, and it is a very small prison at Kushalgarh, where only a few prisoners are confined.

The daily average number of prisoners in all jails rose from 4,556·76 to 4,792·23, and the cases treated in hospital from 3,542 to 5,750. The daily average sick rose very considerably from 126·12 to 225·55, and the death-rate rose from 28·09 to 28·17 per mille, a very trifling increase.

Malarial fevers and spleen gave rise to 21 against 33 per cent. of the total treated in hospital, respiratory diseases to 10 against 12 per cent., and dysentery and Diarrhœa to 14 against 13 per cent. in the previous year.

Of the total deaths, 9 per cent. were due to malarial fevers, against 10 per cent. in the previous year, 26 against 33 per cent. to lungs and respiratory diseases, and 33 against 29 to dysentery and diarrhœa.

The Jail at Banswara was the most unhealthy in Rajputana during the year under report: the death-rate of this was nearly twice as high as in any other jail, *viz.*, 131·10.

The death-rate was below the average of both this and the previous years in Tonk, Kishengarh, Jeypore, Ulwar, Bikanir, Dungarpore, Karauli, and Jodhpore; and above the average in Bundi, Oodeypore, Kotah, Dholpur, Jhalrapatan, Bhurtpore, Pertabgarh, Sirohi, Jaisalmir, Shahpura, and Banswara.

There were 24 cases of cholera in jails of Rajputana States, 9 of which proved fatal, *viz.*, 15 cases and 6 deaths in Bhurtpore Jail, 7 cases and 2 deaths in Oodeypore Jail, and 2 cases and 1 death in Jhalrapatan Jail.

The scale of diet has been increased in some jails, greater attention is being paid to ventilation, and to overcrowding which has been so detrimental to the health of the prisoners in many of the old jails: the water-supply and jail gardens are receiving more careful supervision in many States. Great progress has been made in jail management in the States of Rajputana during recent years, and many of the jails are in good condition; there are still some, however, which require more attention. Recent reforms are particularly noticeable in the Bhurtpore Jail, where the Medical Officer on special duty has done excellent work in this direction.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Juswant Hospital for women was opened at Jodhpore by Her Excellency Lady Elgin on the 24th of November last: it can accommodate over 50 in-patients, and there is an out-patient department; it is well supplied with medicines and appliances, and much good work has already been done in it. Miss Adams, M.D., has been appointed to the charge of this hospital, and endeavours are being made to obtain a female practitioner to assist her.

Miss Perry has held charge of the Walter Hospital for women at Oodeypore throughout the year : she has done much good work there under difficulties, as her Female Hospital Assistant has been absent for a long time and she has had no qualified hand to assist her.

Miss Dissent, M.D., has held charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Ulwar throughout the year. She and the Female Hospital Assistants under her have done excellent work, both in the hospital and among the people at their own homes. This hospital has been enlarged and a Lady Elgin ward has been added to it for purdah women.

Miss Bose, M.B., continues to do good work in the Walter Hospital for women at Tonk.

Female Hospital Assistants are employed at Jeypore, Kotah, Bikanir, and Bhurtpore, and a qualified European Nurse at Sirohi. The Karauli Dispensary for women is still closed on account of the difficulties of obtaining an Hospital Assistant on the pay offered.

Jeypore has fallen greatly behind the other important States in medical aid for women. There is yet no women's hospital in that large and important capital. It is also to be regretted that the fine Victoria Hospital at Kotah is still in charge of a Female Hospital Assistant.

A Lady Doctor is employed by the Raja of Khetri, but there is no women's hospital established; it is proposed, however, to remedy this defect, and also to employ a Female Hospital Assistant under the Lady Doctor to assist in treating the purdah women there.

Two female pupils are being educated at Agra by the Bikanir Darbar for employment in that State, and other Darbars are endeavouring to get candidates with sufficient education to pass the preliminary examination. Female education has, however, hitherto received very little attention in Rajputana, and we must rely for some time yet on girls from outside to supply the Medical Subordinate Department with qualified female practitioners.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The four regiments of Cavalry, the Camel Corps, the Transport Corps, and the two regiments of Imperial Service Infantry have all got good well equipped hospitals, and these have been regularly inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer.

A. ADAMS, *M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 36 F. D.—31-8-97.

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on 01 February, 2020